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1763.

HISTORY

OF

CHRISTIAN COUNTY,

ILLINOIS.

With Illustrations

DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS SCENERY,

AND

Biographical Sketches of some of its Prominent Men and Pioneers.

PUBLISHED BY
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1880.

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PREFACE.

13 APR 2 R. ESTERQUEST

WE are pleased to make acknowledgment to those who have so generously assisted us, in various ways, in our efforts to collect reliable data for the compilation of this history. Especially are we indebted to the late Dr. Calvin Goudy for valuable manuscripts of the early settlements, incidents and history of this county, purchased by us from his widow, Mrs. Goudy. In many places, we have used his language; and in others, added much to the original copy. We would also tender thanks for the valuable assistance rendered by Judge H. M. Vandeveer, Alexander Mathews, Elder A. D. Northcott, Judge Wm. S. Frink, Hon. Andrew Simpson, Hon. John B. Ricks, Hon. W. W. Anderson, Dr. H. C. Chapman, J. E Southwick, Joseph A. Whitecraft, Capt. Jesse Hanon, J. C. Whitecraft, Leason Adams, Wm. F. Gore, Col. J. A. Hayward, J. C. McQuigg, H. N. Schuyler, Daniel De Camp, Noyes B. Chapman, James Ferguson, Robert A. Hazlett, Capt. R. W. Covington, Wm. B. Hall, E. T. Leigh, Alfred Boyd, Judge J. H. Dawdy, Dial Davis, Isaac Q. Virden, John A. Hazlett, F. M. Minnis, R. P. Langley, James M. Campbell, and J. W. Kitchell. We also desire to return thanks to Charles Whitmer, County Clerk; Josiah A. Hill, Circuit Clerk; and to R. W. Orr, County Superintendent of Schools, for his able article on the common schools. From the press we have received that aid which members of the profession so cheerfully render to one another. To the clergymen of the various denominations, whose articles appear in this work, we express our thanks for information given relative to the history of their churches.

Owing to the imperfect records at the county-seat, we are unable to give a complete list of the township officers, but we have done the best possible under existing circumstances.

We have confined ourselves, as nearly as possible, to the original materials furnished. The public are aware of the difficulty attending the compilation of a work of this character,—a difficulty arising not so much from a lack of material, as from the great quantity of it,—and the care necessary in making a proper selection. The material has been classified as carefully as possible, and will, we are assured, be a great help to the public, as a book of reference, concerning the past of the county,—its geography, its resources, its topography, and all subjects connected with it. We expect criticism. All we ask is, that it be made in the spirit of charity. If our patrons will take into account all the difficulties to be overcome, the impossibility of harmonizing various memories, of reconciling diverse dates, and accurately localizing events that are attributed to different districts, we feel assured the verdict will be a favorable one.

We present the work to the public, trusting that they will approve our labors and give the volume a generous reception.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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INTRODUCTION.

FEW studies are more interesting and profitable to mankind than that of the past experiences, deeds, thoughts and trials of the human race.

The civilized man and the untutored savage alike desire to *know* the deeds and lives of their ancestors, and strive to perpetuate their story. National patriotism and literary pride have prompted many, in all times, to write and preserve the annals of particular peoples, but narrow prejudice and selfish interests too often have availed to suppress the truth or to distort facts.

It is the aim of this work to collect and preserve in enduring and popular form some of the facts of the early settlement and subsequent growth of a great county of a grand State. The families whose ancestors were early on the ground, and whose members have made the county what it is, are worthy of remembrance; and their difficulties and sorrows, customs, labors and patriotism, should not be allowed to fall into oblivion. By a knowledge of these the present generation will be instructed, and the future will be guided.

All history, if properly written, is interesting; and there is not a country, or a city, or a hamlet,—nay, we might say, not a family or an individual on the globe,—whose history might not be more or less valuable to posterity.

From the ancient days, away back in the dim and shadowy past, when the human race first arrived at a state of intelligence sufficient to enable them to transmit a traditionary or written account of themselves, all along down the teeming ages, our progenitors have left in various ways, and by different means, information, more or less mythical, of the age and generation in which they played their ephemeral part on the world's ever-changing theatre of action. It is graven in bronze on the wonderful works of the central nations of Africa, around those "dim fountains of the Nile;" the gray old pyramids in the valley of "*twenty thousand cities*" are covered with the hieroglyphical language of the "shadowy past." The vast and mighty "palaces and piles stupendous," hoary with the dust of unknown centuries, that bewilder the traveler 'mid Egypt's drifting sands, upon the plains of the Euphrates, and hidden away in the tiger-hunted jungles of the "farthest Ind;" the gigantic ruins of Southern and Central America, under the snow-capped Cordilleras and among the wondrous forests of Yucatan; the seamed and wrinkled pyramids of the Aztecs, in Mexico and California, and the ten thousand crumbling evidences of a powerful civilization scattered throughout the great valley of the Mississippi, all bear testimony of countless attempts to transmit knowledge to posterity.

The written history of the American Continent dates back scarcely four centuries, yet within that comparatively short period its pages have garnered from her hills and mountains, from her grand rivers and mighty inland seas, valuable additions to the world's stock of knowledge.

Like the Eastern Continent, our own has its historic points,—its nuclei around which cluster the memories of heroic deeds, the story of martyrs, and the legends of a barbarous past. St. Augustine, Jamestown, Plymouth Rock, Quebec, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Detroit, are localities about which gather volumes of history.

The advance of civilization on the North American Continent has been more rapid than in any other portion of the globe; and, within the memory of living men, the fairest and richest portions have been wrested from the dominion of the wilderness and the savage, and changed into a highly-cultivated region, filled with a race of industrious and thriving people. Prominent among the localities rich in historic lore is the region around the Mississippi river. It early claimed the attention of two of the most powerful nations of Europe, whose pioneers and *avant couriers* were boldly pushing into the then unknown countries lying towards the "Great South Sea," eagerly looking for gold and precious stones, for fabled Eldorados, and fertile lands.

Dim traditions, fragmentary legends, stories of bloody warfare, of disaster and defeat; essays, letters, and public documents, all bearing more or less upon the history of the county, have been carefully examined.

To collect and arrange in one volume these various fragments, this abundant material, and to give the cream of all the best authors who have treated the subject, together with all additional information it was possible to obtain, and present it in readable form, has been the object of the publishers of the present work.

We know, full well, the task is not a light one; the contemplated work is by no means a holiday frolic. Hard, steady, close application and untiring energy are necessary to accomplish it, and we have approached the subject with the greatest diffidence, not unmindful of our shortcomings, yet, at the same time, fully determined to do our best, and trust a generous and discriminating public to do us justice, hoping and believing that our labors shall not have been wholly in vain.

The utmost pains have been taken to read thoroughly and compare carefully the various writers, and to sift out and reconcile discrepancies, for historians not unfrequently disagree upon minor points. The work of reading and comparing has been no ordinary one, and the difficulty has not been so much in collecting as in making a judicious and truthful use of the abundant material at hand.

The traditions of the Indians, as given by Heckewelder and others, have been quoted quite extensively, and as an important factor in the sum total of knowledge concerning this region; and the early discoveries of Marquette, La Salle, Hennepin and other French adventurers in the valley of the Mississippi and the basin of the great lakes of the Northwest, have also demanded a large share of attention, as preliminary to the troubles which grew out of the conflicting claims of the French and English crowns, resulting in a contest for supremacy, and in which not only all the contiguous region, but the entire French and English possessions in America, a large share of Europe, and immense regions in Asia and the islands of the sea, were interested and involved.

Another object to be gained by this work, is to bring to the notice of the people the immense resources which a bountiful Providence has bestowed upon them, and which it becomes, not merely a privilege to use, but a duty to improve. How little is now known of these treasures, and how greatly profitable such information may be, needs only a thought to comprehend. Our fertile soils, our noble timber trees, our genial climate, our inexhaustible mineral treasures, and our easy facilities for commerce are, in a great degree, unknown even to our own population. This volume seeks to develop an appreciation of them, and to stimulate a desire to improve and extend them.

Then, local customs, old family traits and anecdotes are so rich in interest and so full of instruction to the young, that they ought never to be forgotten. These, so many as time and diligence could gather, are here recorded, and will be found to form no unimportant or uninstructive portion of this volume.

Among the most influential agencies in building a nation, and in establishing a character for its people, are the efforts of its citizens to educate their children and to provide for social religious worship. These two interests will, therefore, show most accurately the tastes, the habits and aspirations of a community. Hence they have been made prominent in the ensuing narrative, and it is confidently hoped that they will not only interest readers, but will be studied and appreciated.

The work will be found embellished with views of public and private property, in various parts of the county, and with portraits and biographies of many of the prominent men of the past and present.

The chapter on the early history of the State will be found interesting and instructive.

The Constitution of the United States and of this State, and a roster of the soldiers of the late war, have been inserted with a view to make the work more creditable, alike to the publishers and people of the county.

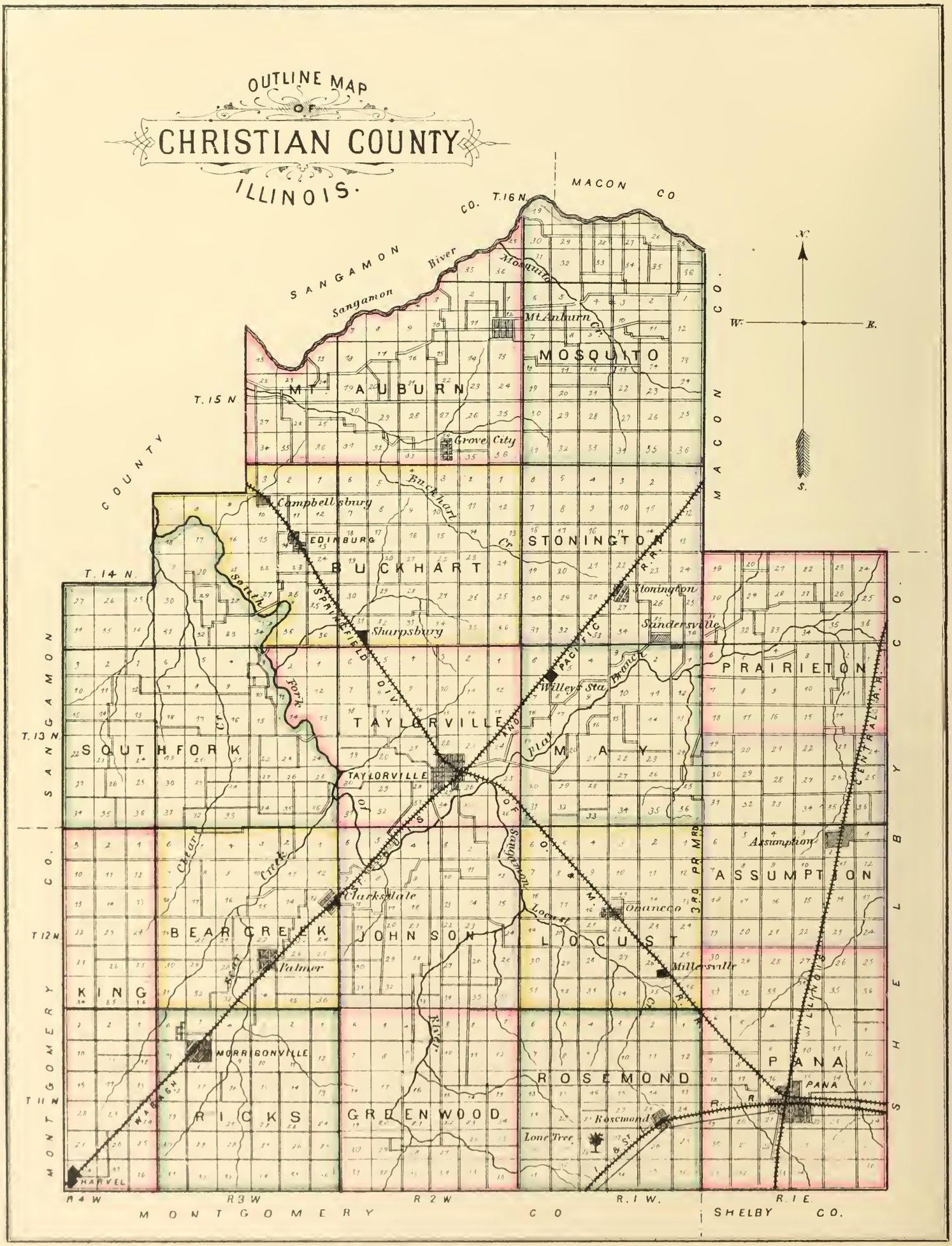
The work may be incomplete in some particulars. Nor indeed is it possible for it to be otherwise; but we hope so far as it goes it is truthful and accurate.

We trust, however, that it will be the means of preserving from the *empire of decay* a host of incidents, of recollections, and of anecdotes, relating to the hardy pioneers and first settlers of the county, which, in the estimation of the historian and student of history, are of priceless value, but which otherwise would soon fade from the memories of the living.

Whether this has been well done is not for us to say. A generous and intelligent public must decide. It is not permitted any man to attain perfection. Its region lies beyond our reach. We feel, however, in submitting this work to the inspection of the patrons, whose public spirit made possible its preparation, that satisfaction which results from a consciousness of faithful endeavor and an earnest desire to fulfil the expectations of all.

Our work is accomplished, and its result is submitted to your favorable inspection.

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OUTLINE MAP
OF
CHRISTIAN COUNTY
ILLINOIS.
MACON CO
T.16N.
SANGAMON River
Sangamon
Mosquito Cr.
Mt Auburn Cr.
MOSQUITO
MT. AUBURN
T.15N
Grove City
COUNTY
MACON CO.
Buckhart Cr.
Campbellsburg
EDINBURG
STONINGTON
BUCKHART
T.14N.
South Fork Cr.
SPRINGFIELD DIV.
Sharpsburg
Stonington
Sandersville
PRAIRIETON
Willeys Sta.
PACIFIC R.R.
Branch
TAYLORVILLE
SOUTH FORK
T.13N
MAY
TAYLORVILLE
SANGAMON CO.
Clear Creek
Clarksdale
Assumption
ASSUMPTION
Okaneco
BEAR CREEK
JOHNSON
LOCUST
T12N
Palmer
Millersville
KING
Bear Creek
MORRISONVILLE
Macoupin Creek
Locust
3RD PR. MRD.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R.R.
SHELBY CO.
PANA
ROSEMOND
RICKS
GREENWOOD
T11N
Lone Tree
Rosemond
HARVEL
MONTGOMERY CO.
R4W
R3W
R2W
R.1W.
R.1E.
MONTGOMERY CO
SHELBY CO.
N.
W.
E.
S.

HISTORY

OF

CHRISTIAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER I.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

IN 1784 the North-western Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia. It embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and Mississipi rivers; and north, to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi river. On the first day of March, 1784, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, delegates in Congress on the part of Virginia, executed a deed of cession, by which they transferred to the United States, on certain conditions, all right, title and claim of Virginia to the country known as the North-western Territory. But by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles, being greater than the united areas of the Middle and Southern states, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign states and eight territories, with an aggregate population at the present time of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one-third of the entire population of the United States.

Its rivers are the largest on the continent, flowing thousands of miles through its rich alluvial valleys and broad, fertile prairies.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, upon whose bosom floats the commerce of many states. Its far-stretching prairies have more acres that are arable and productive than any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last quarter of a century the increase of population and wealth in the north-west has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1512, on Easter Sunday, the Spanish name for which is Pascua Florida,* Juan Ponce de Leon, an old comrade of Columbus, discovered the coast of the American continent, near St. Augustine, and in honor of the day and of the blossoms which covered the trees along the shore, named the new-found country Florida. Juan had been led to undertake the discovery of strange lands partly by the hope of finding endless stores of gold, and partly by the wish to reach a fountain that was said to exist deep within the forests of North America, which possessed the power of renovating the life of those who drank of or bathed in its waters. He was made governor of the region he had visited, but circumstances prevented his return thither until 1521; and then he went only to meet death at the hands of the Indians.

In the meantime, in 1516, a Spanish sea-captain, Diego Miruelo, had visited the coast first reached by Ponce de Leon, and in his barters with the natives had received considerable quantities of gold, with which he returned home and spread abroad new stories of the wealth hidden in the interior.

Ten years, however, passed before *Pamphilo de Narvaez* undertook to prosecute the examination of the lands north of the Gulf of Mexico. Narvaez was excited to action by the late astonishing success of the conqueror of Montezuma, but he found the gold for which he sought constantly flying before him; each tribe of Indians referred him to those living farther in the interior. And from tribe to tribe he and his companions wandered. They suffered untold privations in the swamps and forests; and out of three hundred followers only four or five at length reached Mexico. And still these disappointed wanderers persisted in their original fancy, that Florida was as wealthy as Mexico or Peru.

Among those who had faith in that report was Ferdinand de Soto, who had been with Pizarro in the conquests of Peru. He asked and obtained leave of the King of Spain to conquer Florida at his own cost. It was given in the year 1538. With a brilliant and noble band of followers he left Europe, and in May, 1538, after a stay in Cuba, anchored his vessels near the

* Pascua, the old English "Pash" or Passover; "Pascua Florida" is the "Holy-day of Flowers."

coast of the Peninsula of Florida, in the bay of Spiritu Santa, or Tampa bay.

De Soto entered upon his march into the interior with a determination to succeed. From June till November of 1539, the Spaniards toiled along until they reached the neighborhood of Appalachee bay. During the next season, 1540, they followed the course suggested by the Florida Indians, who wished them out of their country, and going to the north-east, crossed the rivers and climbed the mountains of Georgia. De Soto was a stern, severe man, and none dared to murmur. De Soto passed the winter with his little band near the Yazoo. In April, 1541, the resolute Spaniard set forward, and upon the first of May reached the banks of the great river of the West, not far from the 35th parallel of latitude.*

A month was spent in preparing barges to convey the horses, many of which still lived, across the rapid stream. Having successfully passed it, the explorers pursued their way northward, into the neighborhood of New Madrid; then turning westward again, marched more than two hundred miles from the Mississippi to the highlands of White river; and still no gold, no gems, no cities—only bare prairies, and tangled forests, and deep morasses. To the south again they toiled on, and passed their third winter of wandering upon the Washita. In the following spring (1542), De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, descended the Washita to its junction with the Mississippi. He heard, when he reached the mighty stream of the west, that its lower portion flowed through endless and uninhabitable swamps.

The news sank deep into the stout heart of the disappointed warrior. His health yielded to the contests of his mind and the influence of the climate. He appointed a successor, and on the 21st of May died. His body was sunk in the stream of the Mississippi. Deprived of their energetic leader, the Spaniards determined to try to reach Mexico by land. After some time spent in wandering through the forests, despairing of success in the attempt to rescue themselves by land, they proceeded to prepare such vessels as they could to take them to sea. From January to July, 1543, the weak, sickly band of gold-seekers labored at the doleful task, and in July reached, in the vessels thus built, the Gulf of Mexico, and by September entered the river Panuco. One-half of the six hundred† who had disembarked with De Soto, so gay in steel and silk, left their bones among the mountains and in the morasses of the South, from Georgia to Arkansas

De Soto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by De Soto's defeat. As it was, for more than a century after the expedition, the west remained utterly unknown to the whites.

The French were the first Europeans to make settlements on the St. Lawrence river and along the great lakes. Quebec was founded by Sir Samuel Champlain in 1608, and in 1609, when Sir Henry Hudson was exploring the noble river which bears his name, Champlain ascended the Sorelle river, and discovered, embosomed between the Green mountains, or "Verdmont," as the chivalrous and poetic Frenchman called them, and the Adirondacks, the beautiful sheet of water to which his name is indissolubly attached. In 1613 he founded Montreal.

During the period elapsing between the years 1607 and 1664, the English, Dutch, and Swedes alternately held possession of portions of the Atlantic coast, jealously watching one another, and often involved in bitter controversy, and not seldom in open battle, until, in the latter year, the English became the sole rulers, and maintained their rights until the era of the Revolution, when they in turn were compelled to yield to the growing power of their colonies, and retire from the field.

The French movements, from the first settlement at Quebec, and thence westward, were led by the Catholic missionaries. Le Caron, a Franciscan friar, who had been the companion and friend of Champlain, was the first to penetrate the western wilds, which he did in 1616* in a birch canoe, exploring Lake Huron and its tributaries. This was four years before the Pilgrims

"Moored their bark on the wild New-England shore."

Under the patronage of Louis XIII., the Jesuits took the advance, and began vigorously the work of Christianizing the savages in 1632.

In 1634, three Jesuit missionaries, Brébeuf, Daniel, and Lallemand, planted a mission on the shores of the lake of the *Iroquois* (probably the modern Lake Simcoe), and also established others along the eastern border of Lake Huron.

From a map published in 1660, it would appear that the French had, at that date, become quite familiar with the region from Niagara to the head of Lake Superior, including considerable portions of Lake Michigan.

In 1641, Fathers Jogues and Raymbault embarked on the Penetanguishine Bay for the Sault St. Marie, where they arrived after a passage of seventeen days. A crowd of two thousand natives met them, and a great council was held. At this meeting the French first heard of many nations dwelling beyond the great lakes.

Father Raymbault died in the wilderness in 1642, while enthusiastically pursuing his discoveries. The same year, Jogues and Bressani were captured by the Indians and tortured, and in 1648 the mission which had been founded at St. Joseph was taken and destroyed, and Father Daniel slain. In 1649, the missions St. Louis and St. Ignatius were also destroyed, and Fathers Brébeuf and Lallemand barbarously tortured by the same terrible and unrelenting enemy. Literally did those zealous missionaries of the Romish Church "take their lives in their hands," and lay them a willing sacrifice on the altar of their faith.

It is stated by some writer that, in 1654, two fur-traders accompanied a band of *Ottawas* on a journey of five hundred leagues to the west. They were absent two years, and on their return brought with them fifty canoes and two hundred and fifty Indians to the French trading posts.

They related wonderful tales of the countries they had seen, and the various red nations they had visited, and described the lofty mountains and mighty rivers in glowing terms. A new

* De Soto probably was at the Lower Chickasaw bluffs. The Spaniards called the Mississippi Rio Grande, Great River, which is the literal meaning of the aboriginal name.

† Dr. Bradna says there had 620 men.

* Western Annals.

impulse was given to the spirit of adventure, and scouts and traders swarmed the frontiers and explored the great lakes and adjacent country, and a party wintered in 1659–60 on the south shore of Lake Superior.

In 1660 Father Mesnard was sent out by the Bishop of Quebec, and visited Lake Superior in October of that year. While crossing the Keeweenaw Point he was lost in the wilderness and never afterwards heard from, though his cassock and breviary were found long afterwards among the *Sioux*.

A change was made in the government of New France in 1665. The Company of the Hundred Associates, who had ruled it since 1632, resigned its charter. Tracy was made Viceroy, Courcelles Governor, and Talon Intendent.* This was called the Government of the West Indies.

The Jesuit missions were taken under the care of the new government, and thenceforward became the leaders in the movement to Christianize the savages.

In the same year (1665) Pierre Claude Alloüez was sent out by way of the Ottawa river to the far west, via the Sault St. Marie and the south shore of Lake Superior, where he landed at the bay of Chegoimegon. Here he found the chief village of the *Chippewas*, and established a mission. He also made an alliance with them and the *Sacs*, *Foxes* and *Illinois*,† against the formidable *Iroquois*. Alloüez, the next year (1666) visited the western end of the great lake, where he met the *Sioux*, and from them first learned of the Mississippi river, which they called "Messipi." From thence he returned to Quebec.

In 1668 Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette established the mission at the Sault called St. Marie, and during the next five years Alloüez, Dablon and Marquette explored the region of Lake Superior on the south shore, and extending to Lake Michigan. They also established the missions of Chegoimegon, St. Marie, Mackinaw and Green Bay.

The plan of exploring the Mississippi probably originated with Marquette. It was at once sanctioned by the Intendent, Talon, who was ambitious to extend the dominion of France over the whole West.

In 1670 Nicholas Perot was sent to the West to propose a congress of all the nations and tribes living in the vicinity of the lakes; and, in 1671, a great council was held at Sault St. Marie, at which the Cross was set up, and the nations of the great North-west were taken into an alliance, with much pomp and ceremony.

On the 13th of May, 1673, Marquette, Joliet, and five *voyageurs*, embarked in two birch canoes at Mackinaw and entered Lake Michigan. The first nation they visited was the "*Folles-Avoines*," or nation of Wild Oats, since known as the *Menomonies*, living around the "Baie des Puans," or Green Bay. These people, with whom Marquette was somewhat acquainted, endeavored to persuade the adventurers from visiting the Mississippi. They represented the Indians on the great river as being blood-thirsty and savage in the extreme, and the river itself as being inhabited by monsters which would devour them and their canoes together.‡

Marquette thanked them for their advice, but declined to be guided by it. Passing through Green Bay, they ascended the Fox River, dragging their canoes over the strong rapids, and visited the village, where they found living in harmony together tribes of the *Miamis*, *Mascoutens** and *Kikabeax*, or *Kickapoos*. Leaving this point on the 10th of June, they made the portage to the "*Ouisconsin*," and descended that stream to the Mississippi, which they entered on the 17th with a joy, as Marquette says, which he could not express."†

Sailing down the Mississippi, the party reached the Des Moines River, and, according to some, visited an Indian village some two leagues up the stream. Here the people again tried to persuade them from prosecuting their voyage down the river. After a great feast and a dance, and a night passed with this hospitable people, they proceeded on their way, escorted by six hundred persons to their canoes. These people called themselves *Illinois*, or *Illini*. The name of their tribe was *Peruaca*, and their language a dialect of the *Algonquin*.

Leaving these savages, they proceeded down the river. Passing the wonderful rocks, which still excite the admiration of the traveler, they arrived at the mouth of another great river, the *Pekitanoui*, or Missouri of the present day. They noticed the condition of its waters, which they described as "muddy, rushing and noisy."

Passing a great rock,‡ they came to the *Ouabouskigon*, or Ohio. Marquette shows this river very small, even as compared with the *Illinois*. From the Ohio they passed as far down as the *Akamsea*, or Arkansas, where they came very near being destroyed by the natives; but they finally pacified them, and, on the 17th of July, they commenced their return voyage.

The party reached Green Bay in September without loss or injury, and reported their discoveries, which were among the most important of that age. Marquette afterwards returned to Illinois, and preached to the natives until 1675.

On the 18th of May of that year, while cruising up the eastern coast of Lake Michigan with a party of boatmen, he landed at the mouth of a stream putting into the lake from the east, since known as the river Marquette. He performed mass, and went a little apart to pray, and being gone longer than his companions deemed necessary, they went in search of him, and found him dead where he had knelt. They buried him in the sand.

While this distinguished adventurer was pursuing his labors, two other men were preparing to follow in his footsteps, and make still further explorations, and, if possible, more important discoveries. These were the Chevalier Robert de la Salle and Louis Hennepin.

La Salle was a native of Rouen, in Normandy. He was educated at a seminary of the Jesuits, and designed for the ministry, but, for reasons unknown, he left the seminary and came to Canada, in 1667, where he engaged in the fur trade.

Like nearly every intelligent man, he became intensely interested in the new discoveries of the West, and conceived the idea of exploring the passage to the great South Sea, which by many was believed to exist. He made known his ideas to the Governor-General, Count Frontenac, and desired his co-operation. The Governor at once fell in with his views, which were strengthened by the reports brought back by Marquette and Joliet, and

* The duties of Intendent included a supervision of the policy, justice, and finance of the province.

† The meaning of this word is said to be "Men."

‡ See legend of the great bird, the terrible "*Piasa*," that devoured men, and was only overcome by the sacrifice of a brave young chief. The rocks above Alton, Illinois, have some rude representations of this monster.

* Prairie Indians. † Marquette's journal. ‡ The grand tower.

advised La Salle to apply to the King of France in person, and gave him letters of introduction to the great Colbert, then Minister of Finance and Marine. Accordingly, in 1675, he returned to France, where he was warmly received by the King and nobility, and his ideas were at once listened to, and every possible favor shown to him.

He was made a Chevalier, and invested with the seigniory of Fort Catarocouy, or Frontenac (now known as Kingston), upon condition that he would rebuild it, as he proposed, of stone.

Returning to Canada, he wrought diligently upon the fort until 1677, when he again visited France to report progress. He was received, as before, with favor, and, at the instance of Colbert and his son, the King granted him new letters patent and new privileges. On the 14th of July, 1678, he sailed from Rochelle, accompanied by thirty men, and with Tonti, an Italian, for his lieutenant. They arrived at Quebec on the 13th of September, and after a few days' delay, proceeded to Frontenac. Father Lewis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, of the Recollet sect, was quietly working in Canada on La Salle's arrival. He was a man of great ambition, and much interested in the discoveries of the day. He was appointed by his religious superiors to accompany the expedition fitting out for La Salle.

Sending agents forward to prepare the Indians for his coming, and to open trade with them, La Salle himself embarked, on the 18th of November, in a little brigantine of ten tons, to cross Lake Ontario. This was the first ship of European build that ever sailed upon this fresh-water sea. Contrary winds made the voyage long and troublesome, and a month was consumed in beating up the lake to the Niagara River. Near the mouth of this river the *Iroquois* had a village, and here La Salle constructed the first fortification, which afterwards grew into the famous Fort Niagara. On the 26th of January, 1679, the keel of the first vessel built on Lake Erie was laid at the mouth of the Cayuga Creek, on the American side, about six miles above the falls.

In the meantime La Salle had returned to Fort Frontenac to forward supplies for his forthcoming vessel. The little barque on Lake Ontario was wrecked by carelessness, and a large amount of the supplies she carried was lost. On the 7th of August, the new vessel was launched, and made ready to sail. She was about seventy tons' burden.

La Salle christened his vessel the "Griffin," in honor of the arms of Count Frontenac. Passing across Lake Erie, and into the small lake, which they named St. Clair, they entered the broad waters of Lake Huron. Here they encountered heavy storms, as dreadful as those upon the ocean, and after a most tempestuous passage they took refuge in the roadstead of *Michillimackinac* (Mackinaw), on the 27th of August. La Salle remained at this point until the middle of September, busy in founding a fort and constructing a trading-house, when he went forward upon the deep waters of Lake Michigan, and soon after cast anchor in Green Bay. Finding here a large quantity of furs and peltries, he determined to load his vessel and send her back to Niagara. On the 18th of September, she was sent under charge of a pilot, while La Salle himself, with fourteen men,* proceeded up Lake Michigan, leisurely examining its shores and noting everything of interest. Tonti, who had been sent to look after stragglers, was to join him at the head of the lake. From the 19th of September to the 1st of November, the time was occupied in the voyage up this inland sea. On the last-named day, La Salle arrived at the mouth of the river *Miamis*, now St. Joseph. Here he constructed a fort, and remained nearly a month waiting for tidings of his vessel; but, hearing nothing, he determined to push on before the winter should prevent him. On the 3d of December, leaving ten men to garrison the fort, he started overland towards the head-waters of the Illinois, accompanied by three monks and twenty men. Ascending the St. Joseph River, he crossed a short portage and reached the *The-a-ki-ki*, since corrupted into *Kankakee*. Embarking on this sluggish stream, they came shortly to the Illinois, and soon after found a village of the *Illinois* Indians, probably in the vicinity of the rocky bluffs, a few miles above the present city of La Salle, Illinois. They found it deserted, but the Indians had quite a quantity of maize stored here, and La Salle, being short of provisions, helped himself to what he required. Passing down the stream, the party, on the 4th of January, came to a lake, probably the Lake Peoria, as there is no other upon this stream. Here they found a great number of natives, who were gentle and kind, and La Salle determined to construct a fort. It stood on a rise of ground near the river, and was named *Creve-Cœur** (broken-heart), most probably on account of the low spirits of the commander, from anxiety for his vessel and the uncertainty of the future. Possibly he had heard of the loss of the "Griffin," which occurred on her downward trip from Green Bay; most probably on Lake Huron. He remained at the Lake Peoria through the winter, but no good tidings came, and no supplies. His men were discontented, but the brave adventurer never gave up hope. He resolved to send a party on a voyage of exploration up the Mississippi, under the lead of Father Hennepin, and he himself would proceed on foot to Niagara and Frontenac, to raise more means and enlist new men; while Tonti, his lieutenant, should stay at the fort, which they were to strengthen in the meantime, and extend their intercourse with the Indians.

Hennepin started on his voyage on the last day of February, 1680, and La Salle soon after, with a few attendants, started on his perilous journey of twelve hundred miles by the way of the Illinois River, the Miami, and Lakes Erie and Ontario, to Frontenac, which he finally reached in safety. He found his worst fears realized. The "Griffin" was lost, his agents had taken advantage of his absence, and his creditors had seized his goods. But he knew no such word as *fail*, and by the middle of summer he was again on his way with men and supplies for his band in Illinois. A sad disappointment awaited him. He found his fort deserted, and no tidings of Tonti and his men. During La Salle's absence the Indians had become jealous of the French, and they had been attacked and harassed even by the Iroquois, who came the long distance between the shores of Lake Ontario and the Illinois River to make war upon the more peaceable tribes dwelling on the prairies. Uncertain of any assistance from La Salle, and apprehensive of a general war with the savages, Tonti, in September, 1680, abandoned his position and returned to the shores of the lakes. La Salle reached the post on the Illinois in December, 1680, or January, 1681. Again

* Annals of the West.

* The site of the work is at present unknown.

bitterly disappointed, La Salle did not succumb, but resolved to return to Canada and start anew. This he did, and in June met his lieutenant, Tonti, at Mackinaw.

Hennepin in the meanwhile had met with strange adventures. After leaving Creve-Cœur, he reached the Mississippi in seven days; but his way was so obstructed by ice that he was until the 11th of April reaching the Wiseonsin line. Here he was taken prisoner by some northern Indians, who, however, treated him kindly and took him and his companions to the falls of St. Anthony, which they reached on the 1st of May. These falls Hennepin named in honor of his patron saint. Hennepin and his companions remained here for three months, treated very kindly by their captors. At the end of this time they met with a band of French, led by one Sieur de Luth, * who, in pursuit of game and trade, had penetrated to this country by way of Lake Superior. With his band Hennepin and his companions returned to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after La Salle had gone back to the wilderness. Hennepin returned to France, where, in 1684, he published a narrative of his wonderful adventures.

Robert De La Salle, whose name is more closely connected with the explorations of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to deseend the river in the year 1682. Formal possession was taken of the great river and all the countries bordering upon it or its tributaries in the name of the King.

La Salle and his party now retraced their steps towards the north. They met with no serious trouble until they reached the Chickasaw Bluffs, where they had erected a fort on their downward voyage, and named it Prudhomme. Here La Salle was taken violently sick. Unable to proceed, he sent forward Tonti to communicate with Count Frontenac. La Salle himself reached the mouth of the St. Joseph the latter part of September. From that point he sent Father Zenobe with his dispatches to represent him at court, while he turned his attention to the fur trade and to the project of completing a fort, which he named St. Louis, upon the Illinois River. The precise location of this work is not known. It was said to be upon a rocky bluff two hundred and fifty feet high, and only accessible upon one side. There are no bluffs of such a height on the Illinois River answering the description. It may have been on the rocky bluff above La Salle, where the rocks are perhaps one hundred feet in height.

Upon the completion of this work La Salle again sailed for France, which he reached on the 13th of December, 1683. A new man, La Barre, had now succeeded Frontenac as Governor of Canada. This man was unfriendly towards La Salle, and this, with other untoward circumstances, no doubt led him to attempt the colonization of the Mississippi country by way of the mouth of the river. Notwithstanding many obstacles were in his path, he succeeded in obtaining the grant of a fleet from the King, and on the 24th of July, 1684, a fleet of twenty-four vessels sailed from Rochelle to America, four of which were destined for Louisiana, and carried a body of two hundred and eighty people, including the crews. There were soldiers, artificers, and volunteers, and also "some young women." Discord soon broke out between M. de Beaujeu and La Salle, and grew from bad to worse. On the 20th of December they reached the island of St. Domingo.

* From this man undoubtedly comes the name of Duluth.

Joutel * was sent out with this party, which left on the 4th of February, and traveled eastward three days, when they came to a great stream which they could not cross. Here they made signals by building great fires, and on the 13th two of the vessels came in sight. The stream was sounded and the vessels were anchored under shelter. But again misfortune overtook La Salle, and the vessel was wrecked, and the bulk of the supplies was lost. At this juncture M. de Beaujeu, his second in command, set sail and returned to France. La Salle now constructed a rude shelter from the timbers of his wrecked vessel, placed his people inside of it, and set out to explore the surrounding country in hope of finding the Mississippi. He was, of course, disappointed; but found on a stream, which is named the Vaches, a good site for a fort. He at once removed his camp, and, after incredible exertions, construeted a fortification sufficient to protect them from the Indians. This fort was situated on Matagorda Bay, within the present limits of Texas, and was called by La Salle Fort St. Louis.

Leaving Joutel to complete the work with one hundred men, La Salle took the remainder of the company and embarked on the river, with the intention of proceeding as far up as he could. The savages soon became troublesome, and on the 14th of July La Salle ordered Joutel to join him with his whole force. They had already lost several of their best men, and dangers threatened them on every side. It would seem from the historian's account of the expedition that La Salle began to erect another fort, and also that he became morose and severe in his discipline, so much so as to get the ill will of many of his people. He finally resolved to advance into the country, but whether with the view of returning to Canada by way of Illinois, or only for the purpose of making further discoveries, Joutel leaves in doubt. Giving his last instructions, he left the fort on the 12th day of January, 1687, with a company of about a dozen men, including his brother, two nephews, Father Anastasius, a Franciscan friar, Joutel, and others, and moved north-eastward, as is supposed, until the 17th of March, when some of his men, who had been cherishing revengeful feelings for some time, waylaid the Chevalier and shot him dead. They also slew one of his nephews and two of his servants.

This deed occurred on the 20th of March, on a stream called Cenis.

In 1687, France was involved in a long and bloody war. The League of Augsburg was formed by the Princes of the Empire against Louis XIV., and England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Savoy took up arms, and Louis found himself battling with nearly the whole of Europe, and only Turkey for an ally. This war ended with the peace of Ryswick in 1697.

No material change took place in America, but the colonists were harassed and many of their people killed or carried captives to the Canadas. In 1688, the French possessions in North America included nearly the whole of the continent north of the St. Lawrence, and the entire valley of the Mississippi; and they had begun to establish a line of fortifications extending from Quebec to the mouth of the Mississippi, between which points they had three great lines of communication, to wit: by way of Mackinaw, Green Bay, and the Wisconsin River; by way of Lake Michigan, the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers; and by way

* Joutel, historian of the voyage, accompanied La Salle, and subsequently wrote his "Journal Historique," which was published in Paris, 1713.

of Lake Erie, the Maumee and Wabash Rivers, and were preparing to explore the Ohio as a fourth route.

In 1699, D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "Malbouchia," and by the Spaniards, "La Palissade," from the great number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France. An avenue of trade was now opened out, which was fully improved.

At this time a census of New France showed a total population of eleven thousand two hundred and forty-nine Europeans. War again broke out in 1701, and extended over a period of twelve years, ending with the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. This also extended to the American Colonies, and its close left everything as before, with the exception that Nova Scotia was captured in 1710.

In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France, under the consulate of Napoleon.

In 1803, it was purchased by the United States, for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and the commerce of the Mississippi river, came under the charge of the United States. Although La Salle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country. Had established several ports, and laid the foundation of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia are to this day monuments of La Salle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur), it was by those he led into the west that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."*

The French early improved the opening made for them, and before 1693, the Reverend Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and became the founder of Kaskaskia. For some time it was merely a missionary station, and the inhabitants of the village consisted entirely of natives; it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. This we learn from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, Autrement dit de l'Immaculee concepcion de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." In this letter, the writer tells us that Gravier must be regarded as the founder of the Illinois missions. Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia,† while Peoria arose near the remains of Fort Crevecœur.‡

An unsuccessful attempt was also made to found a colony on the Ohio. It failed in consequence of sickness.§

In the north, De La Motte Cadillac, in June, 1701, laid the foundation of Fort Pontchartrain, on the strait, (le Detroit),* while in the southwest efforts were making to realize the dreams of La Salle. The leader in the last named enterprise was Lemoiue D'Iberville, a Canadian officer, who from 1694 to 1697 distinguished himself not a little by battles and conquests among the icebergs of the "Baye D'Udson or Hudson's Bay."

The post at Vincenues, on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wā-bā, meaning summer cloud moving swiftly), was established in 1702. It is quite probable that on La Salle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the new world, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8th, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes, and Indians, to say nothiug of the cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives within a space of twenty-one leagues, situated between the Mississippi and another river, called the Karkadiad (Kaskaskia). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks, and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told.† Most of the French till the soil. They raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed, and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans."

Again, in an epistle dated November 17th, 1750, Vivier says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi, one sees no dwellings * * * * New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all kinds of lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins, and bear's grease; and above all pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison."

Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes, makes the same observation. Vivier also says, "Some individuals dig lead near the surface, and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards, now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper we would find silver under the lead; at any rate the lead is excellent. There are also in this country, beyond doubt, copper mines, as from time to time, large pieces have been found in the streams."‡

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee, in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky, in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the north-west, they had stations at St. Joseph's, on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Pont-

* The authorities in relation to La Salle are Hennepin; a narrative published in the name of Tonti, in 1697, but disclaimed by him. (Charlevoix iii. 365.—Lettres Edifiantes).

† Bancroft, iii. 196.

‡ There was an old Peoria on the North-west shore of the lake of that name, a mile and a half above the outlet. From 1778 to 1796 the inhabitants left this for New Peoria, (Fort Clark) at the outlet. American State Papers, xviii. 476.

§ *Western Annals.*

* Charlevoix, ii. 284. Le Detroit was the whole strait from Erie to Huron. The first grants of land at Detroit, i. e., Fort Pontchartrain, were made in 1707

† Lettres Edifiantes (Paris, 1781), vii. 97-106.

‡ Western Annals.

chartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacinac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of La Salle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country, and learning of its wealth began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

The largest branch of the Mississippi river from the east, known to the early French settlers as *la belle riviere*, called "beautiful" river, was discovered by Robert, Cavalier de La Salle, in 1669. While La Salle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea.

In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. La Salle, believing as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent. He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor and the Intendent, Talon. They issued letters patent, authorizing the enterprise, but made no provisions to defray the expenses.

At this juncture the seminary St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and La Salle offering to sell his improvements at La Chive to raise the money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which La Salle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence. Two additional canoes carried the Indian guides.

In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present city of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian from the Iroquois colony, at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them they could find guides, and offered to conduct them thence. On their way they passed the mouth of Niagara river, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving among the Iroquois they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawnee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey, and as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the west. He had been sent by the Canadian government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed and was on his way back to Quebec.

On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as La Salle had predicted, the Jesuit fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field. After parting with the priests, La Salle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondago, where he obtained guides and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls of Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by La Salle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the west in 1669.

When Washington was sent out by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

We have sketched the progress of French discovery in the valley of the Mississippi. The first travelers reached that river in 1673, and when the year 1750 broke in upon the father of waters and the great north-west, all was still except those little spots upon the prairies of Illinois and among the marshes of Louisiana.

Volney, by conjecture, fixes the settlement of Vincennes about 1735.* Bishop Brute, of Indiana, speaks of a missionary station there in 1700, and adds: "The friendly tribes and traders called to Canada for protection, and then M. De Vincennes came with a detachment, I think, of Carignau, and was killed in 1735." † Bancroft says a military establishment was formed there in 1716, and in 1742 a settlement of herdsmen took place. ‡ In a petition of the old inhabitants at Vincennes, dated in November, 1793, we find the settlement spoken of as having been made before 1742. § And such is the general voice of tradition. On the other hand, Charlevoix, who records the death of Vincennes, which took place among the Chickasaws, in 1736, makes no mention of any post on the Wabash, or any missionary station there. Neither does he mark any upon his map, although he gives even the British forts upon the Tennessee and elsewhere. Such is the character of the proof relative to the settlement of Vincennes.

Hennepin, in 1663–4, had heard of the "Hohio." The route from the lakes to the Mississippi, by the Wabash, was explored 1676, ‖ and in Hennepin's volume of 1698, is a journal, said to be that sent by La Salle to Count Frontenac, in 1682 or '83, which mentions the route by the Maumee ¶ and Wabash as the most direct to the great western river.

In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously of sending men into the west, the greater portions of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew however, of the nature of the vast wealth of these wilds.

In the year 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had matured a plan and commenced movements, the object of which was to secure the country beyond the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, also, Governor Keith and James Logan, Secretary of the Province from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of taking steps to secure the western lands. Nothing, however, was done by the mother

* Volney's View, p. 336. † Butler's Kentucky. ‡ History U. S., iii . 340.
§ American State Papers, xvi., 32. ‖ Histoire General Des Voyages xiv., 758.
¶ Now called Miami.

country, except to take certain diplomatic steps to secure the claim of Britain to this unexplored wilderness. England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery and possession of the sea coast was a discovery and possession of the country; and as is well known, her grants to Virginia, Connecticut, and other colonies, were through from "sea to sea." This was not all her claims; she had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This was also a strong argument.

In the year 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the five nations at Albany. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the six nations. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701 they repeated the agreement. Another formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the National Confederacy in 1726, by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by his majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs." The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1774, a purchase was made at Lancaster of certain lands within the "colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that as settlements increased, more should be paid. The commissioners from Virginia at the treaty were Col. Thomas Lee and Col. William Beverly.

As settlements extended, and the Indians began to complain, the promise of further pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the Alleghenies to Logstown. In 1784,* Col. Lee and some Virginians accompanied him, with the intention of ascertaining the feelings of the Indians with regard to further settlements in the west, which Col. Lee and others were contemplating. The object of these proposed settlements was not the cultivation of the soil, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. Accordingly, after Weiser's conference with the Indians at Logstown, which was favorable to their views, Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine, brothers of George Washington, and also Mr. Hanbury, of London, formed an association which they called the "Ohio Company," and in 1748 petitioned the king for a grant beyond the mountains. This petition was approved by the English government, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to the petitioners half a million of acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghenies, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. This portion was to be held for ten years free of quit-rent, provided the company would put there one hundred families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient to protect the settlement. The company accepted the proposition, and sent to London for a cargo suited to the Indian trade, which should arrive in November, 1749. Other companies were also formed about this time in Virginia to colonize the west. On the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres from the line of Canada, on the north and west, was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, another of 100,000 acres to the Greenbriar Company.†

The French were not blind all this time. They saw that if the British once obtained a stronghold upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent their settlements upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts, and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1744, Vaudreuil, the French governor, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the north-west, seized some of their frontier posts, to further secure the claims of the French to the west. Having these fears, and seeing the danger of the late movements of the British, Gallisoniere, then Governor of Canada, determined to place along the Ohio evidences of the French claim to, and possession of, the country. For that purpose he sent, in the summer of 1749, Louis Celeron, with a party of soldiers, to place plates of lead, on which were written out the claims of the French, in the mounds and at the mouths of the rivers. These were heard of by William Trent, an Indian commissioner, sent out by Virginia in 1752, to treat with and conciliate the Indians, while upon the Ohio, and mentioned in his journal. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16th, 1749, and a copy of the inscription, with particular account, was sent by De Witt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations.

In February, 1751, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about 150 miles above its mouth. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls, at the present city of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the company's lands. In 1751, General Andrew Lewis commenced some surveys in the Greenbrier country, on behalf of the company already mentioned. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defence, and in opening roads. In 1752 having heard of the trading houses on the Miami River, they, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort, or trading house was called by the English writers Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawellanes, in the center of the territory between Ohio and the Wabash." This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present city of Piqua, Ohio. The English were determined on their part to purchase a title from the Indians of lands which they wished to occupy, and in the spring of 1752, Messrs. Fry,* Lomax and Patton, were sent from Virginia to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown, to learn what they objected to in the treaty at Lancaster, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th June the commissioners met the red men at Logstown. This was a village seventeen miles below Pittsburgh, upon the north side of the Ohio. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but the commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catherine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, being three-fourths of Indian blood, through his influence

* Plain Facts, pp. 19, 120.

† Revised Statutes of Virginia.

* Afterwards Commander-in-Chief over Washington, at the commencement of the French War of 1775.

an agreement was effected, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its fullest extent. Meanwhile the powers beyond the seas were trying to out-manœuver each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and secured themselves, as they thought, by their politic conduct. But the French, in this as in all cases, proved that they knew best how to manage the natives. While these measures were taken, another treaty with the wild men of the debatable land was also in contemplation. And in September, 1753, William Fairfax met their deputies at Winchester, Virginia, where he concluded a treaty. In the month following, however, a more satisfactory interview took place at Carlisle, between the representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawnees, Twigtwees, and Wyandots, and the commissioners of Pennsylvania, Richard Peters, Isaac Norris, and Benjamin Franklin. Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio, either as to the force, position, or purposes of the French, Robert Dinwiddie, then Governor of Virginia, determined to send to them another messenger, and learn if possible their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young surveyor, who, at the age of nineteen had attained the rank of major, and whose previous life had inured him to hardships and woodland ways; while his courage, cool judgment, and firm will, all fitted him for such a mission. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in western lands. He was twenty-one years old at the time of the appointment.* Taking Gist as a guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek, where Cumberland now is, on the 15th of November, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the six nations. Here he learned the position of the French, and also that they had determined not to come down the river until the following spring. The Indians were non-committal, they deeming a neutral position the safest. Washington, finding nothing could be done, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of the French Creek. Here the French had a fort called Fort Machault. On the 11th of December he reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, and upon the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him. They reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754. From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was perfectly clear that the French would not yield the West without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished their fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications to be in readiness. The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities. Volunteers were called for, and from the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation,—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance, for his little band of forty-one men, who were working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest. The first birds of spring filled the forest with their songs. The swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of spring and April showers. The leaves were appearing, a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand, and all was so quiet that Frazier, an old Indian trader, who had been left by Trent in command of the new fort, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low entrenchment that was rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and on the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink;—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes, filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. The fort was called on to surrender: by the advice of the Half-King, Ward tried to evade the act, but it would not do. Contrecœur, with a thousand men about him, said 'Evacuate,' and the ensign dared not refuse. That evening he supped with his captor, and the next day was bowed off by the Frenchman, and, with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela." The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the foundries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show that the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries: while the English laid claim to the country by virtue of the discoveries by the Cabots, and claimed all the country from New Foundland to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of Du Quesne. Washington was at Will's creek, when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns, one against Fort Du Quesne, one against Nova Scotia, one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort Du Quesne was led by the famous Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela or "Braddock's defeat." The war continued through various vicissitudes through the years 1756–7, when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then secretary of state, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another under Abererombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third under General Forbes,

*Sparks' Washington, Vol. ii., pp. 428–447.

against Fort Du Quesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abererombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point; and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point, without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the plains of *Abraham*, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th the city capitulated. In this engagement, Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian war. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the city of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville river in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time, Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 9th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the French army, surrendered. The North-west Territory was now entirely under the English rule. In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the dominion in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the great lakes, comprehending a large territory, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States. In 1803 Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States. By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the north-west, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres, bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30th, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here and the right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghenies and the Ohio river, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia, on July 5th, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi river south of the Illinois. In 1775 a merchant from the Illinois country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a Notary Public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company;" they afterwards made strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed. When the war of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, there being settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants, the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contained fifty houses, 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi river, about the year 1771—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes." From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made: "Near the mouth of the river Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late Revolution; there are twelve families at a small village at La Prairie Du Rochers, and nearly fifty families at the Cahokia village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philip's, which is five miles further up the river." St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred white and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was under French rule, and remained so until ceded back to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit, there were, according to Captain Carver, who was in the north-west from 1768 to 1776, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated, the people being engaged in the Indian trade.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests, and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway burgesses, to represent them in the assembly of the present state. The chief spirit

in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move of unequalled boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the north-west, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them easy access to the various Indian tribes in the north-west, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General George Rogers Clark. He knew that the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the north-west, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies; but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received on the second of January two sets of instructions: one secret, the other open. The latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the west. The secret order authorized him to arm the troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand, at Pittsburg, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburg, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains. Here he raised three companies and several private volunteers. Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, between the present sites of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route. Here he announced to the men their real destination. On the 24th of June he embarked on the river, his destination being Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence marched direct to Kaskaskia. The march was accomplished and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself, by surprise, without the loss of a single man or killing any of the enemy. Clark told the natives that they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the conflict they would, and he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foes. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered. Thus two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia. During the year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the north-west than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These grants confirmed in the main all grants made, and guaranteed to actual settlers their rights and privileges.

DIVISION OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the north-west, and extent of the domain, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible; to remedy this it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution.

This committee on the 3d of March reported: "In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To remedy this evil it is expedient to the committee that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made, and that such division be made by beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an act extinguishing the north-west territory, which act was approved May 7th. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the territory of the United States north-west of the Ohio river, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence North until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory and be called the Indian Territory."

Gen. Harrison (afterwards President), was appointed governor of the Indian Territory, and during his residence at Vincennes, he made several important treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of land. The next year is memorable in the history of the west for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful manner the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the north-western government. The next year Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of land from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of land were obtained.

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the state of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year a law was passed organizing the south-west territory, dividing it into two portions,—the territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the district of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain by General Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the territory of Michigan was formed, and Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquar-

ters at Detroit, the change to take effect June 30th. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, was commenced at once. While this was being done, Indiana passed to the second grade of government. In 1809, Indiana territory was divided, and the territory of Illinois was formed, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian Tecumthe, or Tecumseh, vigorously protested,* and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. He visited the principal tribes, and succeeded in forming an alliance with most of the tribes, and then joined the cause of the British in the memorable war of 1812. Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames. Tecumseh was, in many respects, a noble character,—frank and honest in his intercourse with General Harrison and the settlers; in war, brave and chivalrous. His treatment of prisoners was humane. In the summer of 1812, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after, active preparations were made to capture Fort Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under command of General Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and, in a few hours, stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army under Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the valley of the Thames. On the 29th, General Harrison was at Sandwich, and General McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan. On the 2d of October following, the American army began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the north west. In 1806, occurred Burr's insurrection. He took possession of an island in the Ohio, and was charged with treasonable intentions against the Federal government. His capture was effected by General Wilkinson, acting under instruction of President Jefferson. Burr was brought to trial on a charge of treason, and, after a prolonged trial, during which he defended himself with great ability, he was acquitted of the charge of treason. His subsequent career was obscure, and he died in 1836. Had his scheme succeeded, it would be interesting to know what effect it would have had on the north-western territory. The battle of the Thames was fought October 6th, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the north-west, although peace was not restored until July 22d, 1814, when a treaty was made at Greenville, by General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes. On the 24th of December, the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the north-west, and quiet was again restored.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTH-WEST.

In the former chapters we have traced briefly the discoveries, settlements, wars, and most important events which have occurred in the large area of country denominated the north west, and we now turn to the contemplation of its growth and prosperity. Its people are among the most intelligent and enterprising in the Union. The population is steadily increasing, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the sea-board, dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture. Agriculture is the leading feature in our industries. This vast domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle-raising districts of the south-west. The leading interests will be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival will be the fertile fields of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico.

To attempt to give statistics of grain productions for 1880 would require more space than our work would permit of. Manufacturing has now attained in the chief cities a foothold that bids fair to render the north-west independent of the outside world. Nearly our whole region has a distribution of coal measure which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The principal trade and manufacturing centres of the great north-west are Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo, with any number of minor cities and towns doing a large and growing business. The intelligence and enterprise of its people; the great wealth of its soil and minerals; its vast inland seas and navigable rivers; its magnificent railroad system; its patriotism and love of country will render it ever loyal in the future as in the past. *The people* of the Mississippi Valley are the keystone of the national union and national prosperity.

* American State Papers.

CHAPTER II.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ILLINOIS.

IT is necessary to treat the history of this great State briefly. And first we direct attention to the *discovery and exploration of the Mississippi.* Hernando De Soto, cutting his way through the wilderness from Florida, had discovered the Mississippi in the year 1542. Wasted with disease and privation, he only reached the stream to die upon its banks, and the remains of the ambitious and iron-willed Spaniard found a fitting resting-place beneath the waters of the great river. The chief incitement to Spanish discoveries in America was a thirst for gold and treasure. The discovery and settlement of the Mississippi Valley on the part of the French must, on the other hand, be ascribed to religious zeal. Jesuit missionaries, from the French settlements on the St. Lawrence, early penetrated to the region of Lake Huron. It was from the tribes of Indians living in the West, that intelligence came of a noble river flowing south. Marquette, who had visited the Chippewas in 1668, and established the mission of St. Mary, now the oldest settlement within the present commonwealth of Michigan, formed the purpose of its exploration.

In company with Joliet, a fur-trader of Quebec, who had been designated by M. Talon, Intendent of Canada, as chieftain of the exploring party, and five French voyageurs, Marquette, on the 10th of June, 1673, set out on the expedition. Crossing the water-shed dividing the Fox from the Wisconsin rivers, their two canoes were soon launched on the waters of the latter. Seven days after, on the 17th of June, they joyfully entered the broad current of the Mississippi. Stopping six days on the western bank, near the mouth of the Des Moines River, to enjoy the hospitalities of the Illinois Indians, the voyage was resumed, and after passing the perpendicular rocks above Alton, on whose lofty limestone front are painted frightful representations of monsters, they suddenly came upon the mouth of the Missouri, known by its Algonquin name of Pekitanoni, whose swift and turbid current threatened to engulf their frail canoes. The site of St. Louis was an unbroken forest, and further down, the fertile plain bordering the river reposed in peaceful solitude, as, early in July, the adventurers glided past it. They continued their voyage to a point some distance below the mouth of the Arkansas, and then retraced their course up the river, arriving at their Jesuit Mission at the head of Green Bay, late in September.

Robert, Cavalier de La Salle, whose illustrious name is more intimately connected with the exploration of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river, in the early part of the year 1682. At its mouth he erected a column, and decorating it with the arms of France, placed upon it the following inscription:

LOUIS LE GRAND, ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE, REGNE; LE NEUVIEME AVRIL, 1682.

Thus France, by right of discovery, lay claim to the Mississippi Valley, the fairest portion of the globe, an empire in extent, stretching from the Gulf to the Lakes, and from the farthest sources of the Ohio to where the head waters of the Missouri are lost in the wild solitudes of the Rocky Mountains. La Salle bestowed upon the territory the name of Louisiana, in honor of the King of France, Louis XIV.

The assertion has been made that on La Salle's return up the river, in the summer of 1682, a portion of the party were left behind, who founded the villages of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, but the statement rests on no substantial foundation.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

The gentle and pious Marquette, devoted to his purpose of carrying the gospel to the Indians, had established a mission among the Illinois, in 1675, at their principal town on the river which still bears their name. This was at the present town of Utica, in La Salle County. In the presence of the whole tribe, by whom, it is recorded, he was received as a celestial visitor, he displayed the sacred pictures of the Virgin Mary, raised an altar, and said mass. On Easter Sunday, after celebrating the mystery of the Eucharist, he took possession of the land in the name of the Saviour of the world, and founded the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception." The town was called Kaskaskia, a name afterwards transferred to another locality.

La Salle, while making preparations to descend the Mississippi, built a fort, on the Illinois River, below the Lake of Peoria, in February, 1680, and in commemoration of his misfortunes, bestowed upon it the name of *Crevecœur*, "broken-hearted." Traces of its embankments are yet discernible. This was the first military occupation of Illinois. There is no evidence, however, that settlement was begun there at that early date.

On La Salle's return from this exploration of the Mississippi, in 1682, he fortified "Starved Rock," whose military advantages had previously attracted his attention. From its summit, which rises 125 feet above the waters of the river, the valley of the Illinois speeds out before the eye in a landscape of rarest beauty. From three sides it is inaccessible. This stronghold received the name of the Fort of St. Louis. Twenty thousand allied Indians gathered around it on the fertile plains. The fort seems to have been abandoned soon after the year 1700.

Marquette's mission (1675), Crevecœur (1680), and the Fort of St. Louis (1682), embrace, so far, all the attempts made toward effecting anything like a permanent settlement in the Illinois country. Of the second few traces remain. A line of fortifications may be faintly traced, and that is all. The seed of civilization planted by the Jesuit, Marquette, among the Illinois Indians, was destined to produce more enduring fruit. It was the germ of Kaskaskia, during the succeeding years of the French occupation—the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. The southern Kaskaskia is merely the northern one transplanted. The Mission of the Immaculate Conception is the same.

FOUNDING OF KASKASKIA.

On the death of Marquette, he was succeeded by Alloüez, and he by Father Gravier, who respectively had charge of the Mission on the Illinois River. Gravier is said to have been the first to reduce the principles of the Illinois language to rules. It was also he who succeeded in transferring Marquette's Mission from the banks of the Illinois south to the spot where stands the modern town of Kaskaskia, and where it was destined to endure. The exact date is not known, but the removal was accomplished some time prior to the year 1690, though probably not earlier than 1685.

Father Gravier was subsequently recalled to Mackinaw, and his place was supplied by Bineteau and Pinet. Pinet proved an eloquent and successful minister, and his chapel was often insufficient to hold the crowds of savages who gathered to hear his words. Bineteau met with a fate similar to that which befell many another devoted priest in his heroic labors for the conversion of the savages. He accompanied the Kaskaskias on one of their annual hunts to the upper Mississippi, that his pastoral relations might not suffer intermission. His frame was poorly fitted to stand the exposure. Parched by day on the burning prairie, chilled by heavy dews at night, now panting with thirst and again aching with cold, he at length fell a victim to a violent fever, and "left his bones on the wilderness range of the buffaloes." Pinet shortly after followed his comrade.

Father Gabriel Morrest had previously arrived at Kaskaskia. He was a Jesuit. He had carried the emblem of his faith to the frozen regions of Hudson's Bay, and had been taken prisoner by the English, and upon his liberation returned to America, and joined the Kaskaskia Mission. After the deaths of Bineteau and Pinet, he had sole charge until joined by Father Mermet shortly after the opening of the eighteenth century.

The devotion and piety of Mermet fully equalled those of his companion. He had assisted in collecting a village of Indians

and Canadians, and had thus founded the first French port on the Ohio, or, as the lower part of the river was then called, the Wabash. At the Kaskaskia Mission his gentle virtues and fervid eloquence seem not to have been without their influence. "At early dawn his pupils came to church dressed neatly and modestly, each in a large deer-skin, or in a robe stitched together from several skins. After receiving lessons they chanted canticles; mass was then said in presence of all the Christians in the place, the French and the converts—the women on one side and the men on the other. From prayer and instruction the missionaries proceed to visit the sick and administer medicine, and their skill as physicians did more than all the rest to win confidence. In the afternoon the catechism was taught in the presence of the young and the old, when every one, without distinction of rank or age, answered the questions of the missionary. At evening all would assemble at the chapel for instruction, for prayer, and to chant the hymns of the church. On Sundays and festivals, even after vespers, a homily was pronounced; at the close of the day parties would meet in houses to recite the chaplet in alternate choirs, and sing psalms until late at night. These psalms were often homilies with words set to familiar tunes. Saturday and Sunday were days appointed for confession and communion, and every convert confessed once in a fortnight. The success of the mission was such that marriages of French immigrants were sometimes solemnized with the daughters of the Illinois according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The occupation of the country was a cantonment of Europeans among the native proprietors of the forests and the prairies.* A court of law was unknown for nearly a century, and up to the time of Boisbriant there was no local government. The priests possessed the entire confidence of the community, and their authority happily settled, without the tardy delays and vexations of the courts, the minor difficulties which threatened the peace of the settlement. Of the families which formed part of the French population in the early history of Kaskaskia, there is some uncertainty. There is, however, authority for believing that the following were among the principal settlers: Bazyl La Chapelle, Michael Derouse (called St. Pierre), Jean Baptiste St. Gemme Beauvais, Baptiste Montreal, Boucher de Montbrun, Charles Danie, Francois Charlesville, Antoine Bienvenu, Louis Bruyat, Alexis Doza, Joseph Paget, Prix Pagi, Michael Antoyen, Langlois De Lisle, La Derroutte and Noval.

AS PART OF LOUISIANA.

The settlements of Illinois had been a separate dependency of Canada. In 1711, together with the settlements on the Lower Mississippi, which had been founded by D'Iberville and Bienville, they became united in a single province under the name of Louisiana, with the capital at Mobile.

The exclusive control of the commerce of this region, whose boundless resources, it was believed, were to enrich France, was granted to Anthony Crozat, a merchant of great wealth. "We permit him," says the king in his letters patent, "to search, open, and dig all mines, veins, minerals, precious stones and pearls, and to transport the proceeds thereof into any part of France for fifteen years." La Motte Cadillac, who had now become royal Governor of Louisiana, was his partner. Hopes of obtaining great quantities of gold and silver animated the proprietors, as well as agitated France. Two pieces of silver ore, left at Kaskaskia by a traveler from Mexico, were exhibited to Cadillac as the produce of a mine in Illinois. Elated by this prospect of wealth, the Governor hurried up the river to find his anticipations fade away in disappointment. Iron ore and the purest lead were discovered in large quantities in Missouri, but of gold, and silver, and precious stones not a trace was found. After Crozat had expended 425,000 livres, and realized only 300,000, he, in 1717, petitioned the king for the revocation of his charter. The white population had slowly increased; and at the time of his departure it was estimated that the families comprising the Illinois settlements, now including those on the Wabash, numbered three hundred and twenty souls.

The commerce of Louisiana was next transferred to the Mississippi Company, instituted under the auspices of the notorious John Law. The wild excitement and visionary schemes which agitated France during Law's connection with the Company of the West, and while at the head of the Bank of France, form the most curious chapter in the annals of commercial speculations. These delusive dreams of wealth were based mainly upon the reports of the fabulous riches of the Mississippi Valley. Attempts to colonize the country were conducted with careless prodigality. Three ships landed eight hundred emigrants in August, 1718, near Mobile, whence they were to make their way overland to the Mississippi. Bienville, on the banks of that river, had already selected the spot for the Capital of the new Empire, which, after the Regent of France, was named New Orleans. From among the emigrants, eighty convicts from the prisons of France were sent to clear away the coppices which thickly studded the site. Three years after, in 1721, the place was yet a wilderness, overgrown with canebrakes, among which two hundred persons had encamped.

Phillip Renault was created Director-General of the mines of the new country, and an expedition was organized to work them. Renault left France, in 1719, with two hundred mechanics and laborers. Touching at San Domingo, he bought five hundred negro slaves for working the mines. On reaching the Mississippi, he sailed to Illinois, the region in which gold and silver were supposed to abound. A few miles from Kaskaskia, in what is now the south-west corner of Monroe County, was the seat of his colony. The village which he founded received the name of St. Phillip's. From this point various expeditions were sent out in search of the precious metals. Drewry's Creek, in Jackson County, was explored; St. Mary's, in Randolph; Silver Creek, in Monroe; and various parts of St. Clair County, and other districts of Illinois. On Silver Creek, tradition has it that considerable quantities of silver were discovered and sent to France, and from this the stream has its name. By the retrocession of the territory to the crown, Renault was left to prosecute the business of mining without means. His operations proved a disastrous failure.

FORT CHARTRES.

Meanwhile war had sprung up between France and Spain, and to protect the Illinois settlements from incursions of Spanish cavalry across the Great Desert, it was thought advisable to establish a fort in the neighborhood of Kaskaskia. A Spanish expedition had, indeed, been fitted out at Santa Fe, but their

* Bancroft.

guides, leading it by mistake to the Missouri Indians, instead of the Osages, enemies instead of friends, the whole party was massacred, with the exception of a priest who escaped to relate the fate of his unfortunate comrades. Previous to this La Salle, on the occasion of his visit to Paris, had shown the necessity of building a chain of forts from Canada to the Gulf, in order to secure the territory to the crown of France. In 1720, Boisbriant was despatched to Illinois. He began the building of Fort Chartres, long the strongest fortress on the Western Continent, and of wide celebrity in the subsequent history of Illinois.

Fort Chartres stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, seventeen miles north-west of Kaskaskia, and between three and four miles from the location of the present village of Prairie du Rocher. The Company of the West finally built their warehouses here. In 1721, on the division of Louisiana into seven districts, it became the headquarters of Boisbriant, the first local Governor of Illinois. Fort Chartres was the seat of the government of Illinois, not only while the French retained possession of the country, but after it passed under English control. When the fort was built, it stood about one mile distant from the river. In the year 1724 an inundation of the Mississippi washed away a portion of bank in front of the fort.

Captain Philip Pitman visited Illinois in 1766. He was an engineer in the British army, and was sent to Illinois to make a survey of the forts, and report the condition of the country, which had recently passed under British control. He published in London, in 1770, a work entitled, "The present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi," in which he gives an accurate description of Fort Chartres:

"Fort Chartres, when it belonged to France, was the seat of the government of the Illinois. The headquarters of the English commanding officer is now here, who, in fact, is the arbitrary governor of the country. The fort is an irregular quadrangle. The sides of the exterior polygon are four hundred and ninety feet. It is built of stone, and plastered over, and is only designed for defence against the Indians. The walls are two feet two inches thick, and are pierced with loopholes at regular distances, and with two port-holes for cannon in the facies, and two in the flanks of each bastion. The ditch has never been finished. The entrance to the fort is through a very handsome rustic gate. Within the walls is a banquette raised three feet, for the men to stand on when they fire through the loopholes. The buildings within the fort are, a commandant's and a commissary's house, the magazine of stores, corps de garde, and two barracks. These occupy the square. Within the gorges of the bastion are a powder-magazine, a bake-house, and a prison, in the floor of which are four dungeons, and in the upper, two rooms and an out-house belonging to the commandant. The commandant's house is thirty-two yards long and ten broad, and contains a kitchen, a dining room, a bed-chamber, one small room, five closets for servants, and a cellar. The commissary's house is built on the same line as this, and its proportion and the distribution of its apartments are the same. Opposite these are the store-house, and the guard-house, each thirty yards long and eight broad. The former consists of two large store-rooms, (under which is a large vaulted cellar), a large room, a bed-chamber, and a closet for the storekeeper. The latter of a soldiers' and officers' guard-room, a chapel, a bed-chamber, a closet for the chaplain, and an artillery store-room. The lines of barracks have never been finished. They at present consist of two rooms each for officers, and three for soldiers. They are each twenty-five feet square, and have betwixt a small passage."

Such was Fort Chartres, believed at the time to be the most convenient and best-built stronghold in North America! Just before the French surrender, forty families lived in the neighboring village, in which stood a parish church, under the care of a Franciscan friar, and dedicated to St. Anne. At the time of the surrender to the English, all, with the exception of three or four families, abandoned their homes, and removed to the west bank of the Mississippi, preferring the government of La Belle France to the hated English rule, ignorant that by secret treaty the territory west of the Mississippi had been ceded to Spain, even before the transfer of the region eastward was made to the English.

But the glory of the old fortress soon departed! In 1756 nearly half a mile intervened between Fort Chartres and the bank of the Mississippi. A sand bar, however, was forming opposite, to which the river was fordable. Ten years later the current had cut the bank away to within eighty yards of the fort. The sand-bar had become an island, covered with a thick growth of cottonwoods. The channel between it and the eastern bank was forty feet in depth. In the great freshet six years after, in 1772, in which the American Bottom was inundated, the west walls and two of the bastions were swept away in the flood. It was abandoned by the British garrison, which took up its quarters in Fort Gage, on the bluff opposite Kaskaskia, which then became the seat of government. From this date its demolition proceeded rapidly. In 1820 the south-east angle was still remaining. Only vestiges of the old Fortress can now be traced. Much of the stone was carried away, and used for building purposes elsewhere. Trees of stately growth cover the foundations. The river has retreated to its original channel, and is now a mile distant from the ruins. A growth of timber covers the intervening land, where less than a century ago swept the mighty current of the Father of Waters.

UNDER FRENCH RULE.

During the few years immediately succeeding the completion of Fort Chartres, prosperity prevailed in the settlements between the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi rivers. Prairie du Rocher, founded about the year 1722, received considerable accessions to its population. Among the earliest French settlers to make their homes here were Etienne Langlois, Jean Baptiste Blais, Jean Baptiste Barbeau, Antoine Louvier, and the La Compte and other families, whose descendants are still found in that locality. New settlements sprang up, and the older ones increased in population. At Kaskaskia, the Jesuits established a monastery, and founded a college. In 1725 the village became an incorporated town, and the king, Louis XV., granted the inhabitants a commons. The Bottom land, extending upward along the Mississippi, unsurpassed for the richness of its soil, was in the process of being rapidly settled by the larger number of new arrivals in the colony. Fort Chartres, the seat of government and the headquarters of the commandment of Upper Louisiana, attracted a wealthy, and for Illinois, a fashionable population.

After having been fourteen years under the government of the Western Company, in April, 1732, the King issued a proclama-

tion by which Louisiana was declared free to all his subjects, and all restrictions on commerce were removed. At this time many flourishing settlements had sprung up in Illinois, centering about Kaskaskia, and the inhabitants were said to be more exclusively devoted to agriculture than in any other of the French settlements in the West.

M. D'Artaguette, in 1732, became commandant of Fort Chartres, and Governor of Upper Louisiana. Between New Orleans and Kaskaskia the country was yet a wilderness. Communication by way of the Mississippi was interrupted by the Chickasaws, allies of the English and enemies of France, whose cedar barks shooting boldly out into the current of the Mississippi, cut off the connection between the two colonies. It was in an attempt to subdue these that M. D'Artaguette, the commandant, lost his life. An officer arrived at Fort Chartres from M. Prerier, Governor-General at New Orleans, in the year 1736, summoning M. D'Artaguette, with his French soldiers, and all the Indians whom he could induce to join him, to unite in an expedition against the enemy. With an army of fifty Frenchmen, and more than one thousand Indians accompanied by Father Senat and the gallant Vincennes, commandant of the post on the Wabash, where now stands the city bearing his name, D'Artaguette stole cautiously in the Chickasaw country. His Indian allies were impatient, and the commander consented, against his better judgment, to an immediate attack. One fort was carried—another—and then in making the assault on the third, the young and intrepid D'Artaguette fell at the head of his forces, pierced with wounds. The Indian allies made this reverse the signal for their flight. The Jesuit Senat might have fled, Vincennes might have saved his life, but both preferred to share the fate of their leader. The captives afterward met death at the stake under the slow torments of fire.

La Buissoniere succeeded as commandant at Fort Chartres. In 1739 a second expedition was undertaken against the Chickasaw country. La Buissoniere joined Bienville, then Governor-General of Louisiana, with a force of two hundred Frenchmen and three hundred Indians. The whole force under Bienville was twelve hundred French and five hundred Indians and negroes. His men suffered greatly from malarial fevers and famine, and returned the following spring without conquering the Chickasaws, with whom afterward, however, amicable relations were established.

The period from 1740 to 1750 was one of great prosperity for the colonies. Cotton was introduced and cultivated. Regular cargoes of pork, flour, bacon, tallow, hides and leather, were floated down the Mississippi, and exported thence to France. French emigrants poured rapidly into the settlements. Canadians exchanged the cold rigors of their climate for the sunny atmosphere and rich soil of the new country. Peace and plenty blessed the settlements.

La Buissoniere was followed, in 1750, by Chevalier Macarty as Governor of Upper Louisiana, and Commandant of Fort Chartres. Peace was soon to be broken. The French and English war, which terminated in 1759 with the defeat of Montcalm on the plains of Abraham, and the capture of Quebec, began with a struggle for the territory on the Upper Ohio. Fort Chartres was the depot of supplies and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of Louisiana, and several expeditions were fitted out and dispatched to the scene of conflict on the border between the French and English settlements. But France was vanquished in the struggle, and its result deprived her of her princely possessions east of the Mississippi.

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

The early French inhabitants were well adapted by their peculiar traits of character for intercourse with their savage neighbors of the forest, with whom they lived on terms of peace and friendship. For this reason, the French colonists almost entirely escaped the Indian hostilities by which the English settlements were repressed and weakened. The freest communication existed between the two races. They stood on a footing of equality. The Indian was cordially received in the French village, and the Frenchman found a safe resting-place in the lodge of the savage. In scenes of social pleasure, in expeditions to remote rivers and distant forests, in the ceremonies and exercises of the church, the red men were treated as brothers, and the accident of race and color was made as little a mark of distinction as possible. Frequent intermarriages of the French with the Indians strongly cemented this union. For nearly a hundred years the French colonists enjoyed continual peace, while the English settlements on the Atlantic coast were in a state of almost constant danger from savage depredations.

It was doubtless greatly owing to the peculiar facility with which the French temperament adapted itself to surroundings, and the natural address with which Frenchmen ingratiated themselves in the favor of the savages, that this happy condition of affairs existed. But something must be ascribed to the difference of character between the French and English in regard to their aggressiveness. The English colonists excited the jealousy and fear of the Indians by their rapid occupation of the country. New settlements were constantly being projected, and the white population pushed farther and farther into the wilderness. When the Indians saw their favorite haunts broken up, and their hunting grounds invaded, a natural feeling of distrust and jealousy led them to warfare against the English. With the French it was different. There was but little disposition to found new settlements, or occupy the wilderness. They were essentially a social people, and the solitary life of a pioneer in the forest was repugnant to their disposition. They lived in compact villages. Their houses were in close proximity. With abundant room for spacious streets, they yet made them so narrow that the merry villagers could converse with ease across the street, each from his own cottage. Hunting was a favorite pursuit, and the chief means of support. With this mode of life the French were content. Ambition failed to incite them to conquer the wilderness, and push their settlements to unknown regions, and avarice was wanting to lead them to grasp after great possessions. The development of the "territorial paradise," as La Salle had called the region through which he passed on his first voyage down the Mississippi, was to be accomplished by another race.

A POSSESSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By the treaty of Fountainbleau, 1762, the vast possessions of France, east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the island of New Orleans, passed under British control. Fort Chartres and the other Illinois posts were surrounded by an impenetrable barrier of hostile savages, friends to the French and enemies to the English, and the French officers were authorized to retain

command until it was found possible for the English to take possession. M. Neyon de Villiers was commandant of Fort Chartres, and upon his retiring in 1764, St. Ange d'Bellerive took upon himself the duties of that position. It was the time of Pontiac's conspiracy, when the Indian tribes, inflamed by the savage spirit of that warrior, were precipitating themselves on the English settlements from Canada to Carolina. The French commandant of Fort Chartres was besieged for arms and ammunition to be used against the English The French flag was still flying over the Fort, and the fact of the territory having been ceded to Great Britain was not generally known except to those in authority. The commandant was visited by embassies from the Illinois, the Delawares, Shawnees and Miamis, and finally Pontiac himself, at the head of four hundred warriors, entered the council hall. St. Ange d'Bellerive, unable to furnish arms, offered instead his good will. The reply was received with dissatisfaction. The Indians pitched their lodges about the Fort, and for a time an attack was seriously apprehended. Finally Pontiac dispatched a chosen band of warriors to New Orleans to obtain from the Governor there the assistance St. Ange refused to grant.

Pontiac was killed a few years after. Disappointed by the failure of his plans against the English, he retired to the solitude of the forests. In the year 1769, he suddenly made his appearance in the neighborhood of St. Louis. Arrayed in the French uniform given him by the Marquis Montcalm a short time previous to the latter's death on the Plains of Abraham, he visited St. Ange d'Bellerive, who at that time had removed from Fort Chartres to St. Louis, where he had become one of the principal inhabitants and commandant of the Spanish garrison. While at St. Louis, he crossed the Mississippi to attend a social gathering of Indians at Cahokia. Becoming intoxicated he started to the neighboring woods, when an Indian of the Kaskaskia tribe, bribed by an English trader with a barrel of whiskey, stole up behind him and buried a tomahawk in the brain of the renowned warrior. St. Ange procured the body, and buried it with all the honors of war near the fort under his command in St. Louis. The tramp of a great city now sweeps over his grave.

Two attempts, on the part of the English, to take possession of Illinois and Fort Chartres, had been made by way of the Mississippi, but hostile Indians on the banks of the river had driven back the expeditions. Meantime a hundred Highlanders of the Forty-second Regiment, those veterans "whose battle cry had echoed over the bloodiest fields of America," had left Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg, and descending the Ohio, appeared before Fort Chartres while the forests were yet rich with the varied hues of autumn. St. Ange yielded up the citadel. It was on the tenth day of October, 1765, that the ensign of France on the ramparts of the Fort gave place to the flag of Great Britain. Kaskaskia had now been founded more than three-fourths of a century.

On the surrender of Fort Chartres, St. Ange with his garrison of twenty-one soldiers retired from the country, and became commandant at St. Louis, an infant settlement just founded. A large number of the French residents of Kaskaskia and other settlements refused to live under English rule. Many of the wealthiest families left the country; some removed across the Mississippi, to the small village of Ste. Genevieve, under the impression that on the west bank of the Mississippi they would still find a home under the government of France, while in truth that territory had been ceded to Spain by a secret treaty in 1762. Others joined in founding the city of St. Louis. The French settlements in Illinois, at a period immediately preceding this date, were at the zenith of their prosperity. From that day the French inhabitants have declined in numbers and influence. In 1765, the population of the Illinois settlements was computed as follows: White men able to bear arms, seven hundred; white women, five hundred; white children, eight hundred and fifty; negroes, nine hundred; total, two thousand nine hundred and fifty. One-third of the whites, and a still larger proportion of the blacks, removed on the British taking possession. A population of less than two thousand remained. Few English, or Americans, with the exception of the British troops, were in the country.

Captain Stirling, who now had command of the Fort, issued a proclamation guaranteeing the inhabitants the liberty of the Catholic faith, permission to retire from the country, and enjoyment of their full rights and privileges, only requiring an oath of fidelity and obedience to His Majesty, the English King. Captain Stirling died some three months after his arrival. In the period that elapsed before the coming of his successor, St. Ange d'Bellerive returned from St. Louis, and discharged the duties of commandant. Major Frazier, from Fort Pitt, exercised for a time an arbitrary power, and his successor, Col. Reed, proved still worse. He held the office eighteen months, and during that time aroused the hatred of the settlements by his oppressive measures. Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins assumed command in 1768.

Captain Pitman, to whose book on "The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi" reference has already been made, gives the following description of Kaskaskia, as it appeared in 1766:

The village of Notre Dame de Cascasquias is by far the most considerable settlement in the country of the Illinois, as well from its number of inhabitants as from its advantageous situation.

"Mons. Paget was the first who introduced water mills in this country, and he constructed a very fine one on the river Cascasquias, which was both for grinding corn and sawing boards. It lies about one mile from the village. The mill proved fatal to him, being killed as he was working it, with two negroes, by a party of Cherokees, in the year 1764.

"The principal buildings are the church and the Jesuits' house, which has a small chapel adjoining it; these, as well as some of the other houses in the village, are built of stone, and, considering this part of the world, make a very good appearance. The Jesuits' plantation consisted of 240 arpents (an arpent is 85-100 of an acre) of cultivated land, a very good stock of cattle, and a brewery which was sold by the French commandant, after the country was ceded to the English, for the crown, in consequence of the suppression of the order.

"Mons. Beauvais was the purchaser, who is the richest of the English subjects in this country; he keeps eighty slaves; he furnishes 86,000 weight of flour to the King's magazine, which was only part of the harvest he reaped in one year. Sixty five families reside in this village, besides merchants, other casual people, and slaves. The fort which was burnt down in October, 1766, stood on the summit of a high rock opposite the village

and on the opposite side of the river. It was an oblong quadrangle, of which the extreme polygon measured 290 by 251 feet. It was built of very thick square timber, and dove-tailed at the angles. An officer and twenty soldiers are quartered in the village. The officer governs the inhabitants under the direction of the commandant at Fort Chartres. Here are also two companies of militia."

Of Prairie du Rocher, Pitman writes that "it is a small village, consisting of twenty-two dwelling-houses, all of which are inhabited by as many families. Here is a little chapel, formerly a chapel of ease to the church at Fort Chartres. The inhabitants are very industrious, and raise a great deal of corn and every kind of stock. The village is two miles from Fort Chartres. It takes its name from its situation, being built under a rock that runs parallel with the Mississippi river at a league distance, for forty miles up. Here is a company of militia, the captain of which regulates the police of the village."

In describing the distance from Fort Chartres, the author, doubtless, refers to Little Village, which was a mile or more nearer than Prairie du Rocher. The writer goes on to describe "Saint Philippe" as a "small village about five miles from Fort Chartres on the road to Kaoquias. There are about sixteen houses and a small church standing; all of the inhabitants, except the captain of the militia, deserted in 1765, and went to the French side (Missouri.) The captain of the militia has about twenty slaves, a good stock of cattle, and a water mill for corn and planks. The village stands on a very fine meadow about one mile from the Mississippi.

From the same authority we learn that the soil of the country is in general rich and luxuriant. It was favorably adapted to the production of all kinds of European grains, which grew side by side with hops, hemp, flax, cotton and tobacco. European fruits arrived to great perfection. Of the wild grapes a wine was made, very inebriating, and in color and taste much like the red wine of Provence. In the late wars, New Orleans and the lower parts of Louisiana were supplied with flour, beef, wines, hams, and other provisions, from this country. At present, its commerce is mostly confined to the peltry and furs which are got in traffic from the Indians; for which are received in turn such European commodities as are necessary to carry on that commerce and the support of its inhabitants."

CONQUEST BY CLARKE.

On the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, it is probable that the British garrison (removed in 1772 from Fort Chartres to Fort Gage, opposite Kaskaskia,) had been withdrawn. Illinois was remote from the theatre of action, and the colonists were little disturbed by the rumors of war which came from the Atlantic coast. The French inhabitants were rather in sympathy with the Americans than the English, but probably understood little the nature of the struggle. Illinois belonged to the jurisdiction of Virginia. George Rogers Clarke, who visited Kentucky in 1775, seems to have been the first to comprehend the advantages which would result from the occupation of Illinois by the Americans. He visited Virginia, where he laid his plans before Patrick Henry, the Governor of the State. Clarke received his instructions, January, 1778, and the following month set out for Pittsburg. His instructions were to raise seven companies of men, but he could only succeed in enlisting four, commanded by Captains Montgomery, Bowman, Helm, and Harrod. On Corn Island, opposite Louisville, on the Ohio, Clarke announced his destination to the men. At the mouth of the Tennessee, a man named John Duff was encountered, with a party of hunters, who had recently visited Kaskaskia, and also brought the intelligence that one Rocheblave, a French Canadian, was in command at that point, that he kept the militia well drilled, and that sentinels were posted to watch for the "Long Knives," as the Virginians were called, of whom the inhabitants were in terror. Securing his boats near Fort Massacre (or Massac,) Clarke undertook the journey across the country, one hundred and twenty miles, to Kaskaskia. It was accomplished with difficulty. On the afternoon of the fourth of July, 1778, the exhausted band of invaders came to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and concealed themselves in the hills to the east of the town. After dark Clarke proceeded to the old ferry-house, three-fourths of a mile above the village, and at midnight addressed his troops on the banks of the river. He divided his force into three parties. Two were to cross to the west side of the river, and enter the town from different quarters. The third, under the direction of Clarke himself, was to capture the fort on the east side. Kaskaskia at that time was a village of about two hundred and fifty houses. The British commander last in charge had instilled in the minds of the people the impression that the Virginians, otherwise the "Long Knives," were a ferocious band of murderers, plundering houses, slaughtering women and children, and committing acts of the greatest atrocity. Clarke determined to take advantage of this, and so surprise the inhabitants by fear as to induce them to submit without resistance. Clarke effected an entrance to the fort without difficulty. The other parties at a given signal entered Kaskaskia at the opposite extremities, and with terrible outcries and hideous noises, aroused the terrified inhabitants, who shrieked in their alarm, "The Long Knives!" "The Long Knives are here!" The panic-stricken townsmen delivered up their arms, and the victory was accomplished without the shedding of a drop of blood. M. Rocheblave, the British commandant, was unconscious of the presence of the enemy, till an officer of the detachment entered his bed-chamber, and claimed him as a prisoner. In accordance with his original plan of conquering the inhabitants by terror, and then afterward winning their regard and gratitude by his clemency, Clarke, the next day, withdrew his forces from the town, and sternly forbade all communication between it and his soldiers. Some of the principal militia officers, citizens of the town, were next put in irons. The terror now reached its height. The priest, and a deputation of five or six elderly men of the village, called on Clarke, and humbly requested permission to assemble in the church, to take leave of each other and commend their future lives to the protection of a merciful God, since they expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again. Clarke gruffly granted the privilege. The whole population convened at the church, and after remaining together a long time, the priest and a few others again waited upon the commander of the American forces, presenting thanks for the privilege they had enjoyed, and desiring to know what fate awaited them.

Clarke now determined to lift them from their despair, and win their gratitude by a show of mercy. "What!" said he; "do you take us for savages? Do you think Americans will

strip women and children, and take bread from their mouths? My countrymen disdain to make war on helpless innocents." He further reminded them that the King of France, their former ruler, was an ally of the Americans, and now fighting their cause. He told them to embrace the side they deemed best, and they should be respected in the enjoyment of their liberty and the rights of property.

The revulsion of feeling was complete. The good news spread throughout the village. The church-bell rang a merry peal, and the delighted inhabitants gathered at the chapel, where thanks were offered to God for their happy and unexpected deliverance. The loyalty of the inhabitants was assured, and ever after they remained faithful to the American cause. The French inhabitants of Kaskaskia were readily reconciled to a change of government. In October, 1778, the Virginia Assembly erected the conquered territory into the County of Illinois. This County embraced all the region north-west of the Ohio, and five large states have since been formed from it. Colonel Clarke was appointed military commander of all the western territory north and south of the Ohio, and Colonel John Todd, one of Clarke's soldiers, who next to Clarke had been the first man to enter Fort Gage, was appointed lieutenant-commandant of Illinois. In the spring of 1779, Colonel Todd visited Kaskaskia, and made arrangements for the organization of a temporary government. Many of the French inhabitants of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, and the other settlements, readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Colonel Todd was killed at the famous battle of Blue Licks, in Kentucky, August, 1782, and Timothy de Montbrun, a Frenchman, succeeded him as commandant of Illinois County. Of his administration but little is known.

LAND TENURES.

The early French settlers held the possession of their land in common. A tract of land was fixed upon for a Common Field, in which all the inhabitants were interested.

Besides the Common Field, another tract of land was laid off as the Commons. All the villagers had free access to this as a place of pasturage for their stock. From this they also drew their supply of fuel.

Individual grants were likewise made. Under the French system, the lands were granted without any equivalent consideration in the way of money, the individuals satisfying the authorities that the lands were wanted for actual settlement, or for a purpose likely to benefit the community. The first grant of land, which is preserved, is that made to Charles Danie, May 10th, 1722. The French grants at Kaskaskia extended from river to river, and at other places in the Bottom they commonly extended from the river to the bluff. Grants of land were made for almost all the American Bottom, from the upper limits of the Common Field of St. Phillip's to the lower line of the Kaskaskia Common Field, a distance of nearly thirty miles.

The British commandants, who assumed the government on the cession of the territory by France, exercised the privilege of making grants, subject to the approval of his Majesty, the King. Colonel Wilkins granted to some merchants of Philadelphia a magnificent domain of thirty thousand acres lying between the village of Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, much of it already covered by French grants previously made. For the better carrying out their plans, the British officers, and perhaps their grantees, destroyed, to some extent, the records of the ancient French grants at Kaskaskia, by which the regular claim of titles and conveyances was partly broken. This British grant of thirty thousand acres, which had been assigned to John Edgar, was afterward patented by Governor St. Clair to Edgar and John Murray St. Clair, the Governor's son, to whom Edgar had previously conveyed a moiety by deed. Although much fault was found with the transaction, a confirmation of the grant was secured from the United States government.

When Virginia ceded Illinois, it was stipulated that the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers, who had professed allegiance to Virginia, should have their titles confirmed to them. Congress afterwards authorized the Governor to confirm the possessions and titles of the French to their lands. In accordance with this agreement, Governor St. Clair, in 1790, issued a proclamation directing the inhabitants to exhibit their titles and claims to the lands which they held, in order to be confirmed in their possession. Where the instruments were found to be authentic, orders of survey were issued, the expense of which was borne by the parties who claimed ownership. The French inhabitants were in such poverty at this time that they were really unable to pay the expenses of the surveys, and a memorial signed by P. Gibault, the priest at Kaskaskia, and eighty-seven others, was presented to Governor St. Clair, praying him to petition Congress for relief in the matter. In 1791, Congress directed that four hundred acres of land should be granted to the head of every family which had made improvements in Illinois prior to the year 1788. Before this, in 1788, Congress had also directed that a donation be given to each of the families then living at either of the villages of Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia, Fort Chartres, or St. Phillips. These were known as "head-right" claims.

At an early date, speculation became active in the land claims of different kinds; head-rights, improvement rights, militia rights, and fraudulent claims were produced in great numbers. The French claims were partly unconfirmed, owing to the poverty of that people, and these were forced on the market with the others. The official report of the commissioners at Kaskaskia, made in 1810, shows that eight hundred and ninety land claims were rejected as being illegal or fraudulent. Three hundred and seventy were reported as being supported by perjury, and a considerable number were forged. There are fourteen names given of persons, both English and French, who made it a regular business to furnish sworn certificates, professing an intimate knowledge, in every case, of the settlers who had made certain improvements upon which claims were predicated and when and where they were located. A Frenchman, clerk of the parish of Prairie du Rocher, "without property and fond of liquor," after having given some two hundred depositions in favor of three land claimant speculators, "was induced," in the language of the report, "either by compensation, fear, or the impossibility of obtaining absolution on any other terms, to declare on oath that the said depositions were false, and that in giving them he had a regard for something beyond the truth."

The report of the commissioners raised many doubts in regard to the validity and propriety of a number of confirmations by the Governors, and much dissatisfaction among the claimants; and in consequence, Congress, in 1812, passed an act for the revision of these land claims in the Kaskaskia district. The

commissioners under this law were Michael Jones, John Caldwell and Thomas Sloo. Facts damaging to persons who occupied positions of high respectability in the community, were disclosed. They reported that the English claim of thirty thousand acres confirmed by Governor St. Clair to John Edgar and the Governor's son, John Murray St. Clair, was founded in neither law nor equity, that the patent was issued after the Governor's power ceased to exist, and the claim ought not to be confirmed. Congress, however, confirmed it.

For a period of several years, emigration was considerably retarded by the delay in adjusting land titles. The act of Congress passed in 1813, granting the right of pre-emption to settlers, was influential in bringing the public lands into market. Emigrants poured into the country, and improvements were rapidly made.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The history of Illinois has been traced while a possession of France, and when under the British government; and the formation of Illinois as a County of Virginia has been noted. The several States afterwards agreed, on the adoption of the Articles of the Confederation, to cede their claims to the western land to the General government. Virginia executed her deed of cession March 1st, 1784. For several years after, there was an imperfect administration of the law in Illinois. The French customs partly held force, and affairs were partly governed by the promulgations of the British commandants issued from Fort Chartres, and by the regulations which had subsequently been issued by the Virginia authorities.

By the ordinance of 1787, all the territory north-west of the Ohio not constituted into one district, the laws to be administered by a governor and secretary, a court was instituted of three judges. A general assembly was provided for, the members to be chosen by the people. General Arthur St. Clair was selected by Congress, as Governor of the north-western territory. The seat of government was at Marietta, Ohio.

In the year 1795, Governor St. Clair divided St. Clair County. All south of a line running through the New Design settlement (in the present County of Monroe) was erected into the County of Randolph. In honor of Edmund Randolph of Virginia, the new county received its name.

Shadrach Bond, afterward the first Governor, was elected from Illinois, a member of the Territorial Legislature which convened at Cincinnati, in January, 1799. In 1800 the Territory of Indiana was formed, of which Illinois constituted a part, with the seat of government at Vincennes. About 1806, among other places in the West, Aaron Burr visited Kaskaskia in an endeavor to enlist men for his treasonable scheme against the government. In 1805, George Fisher was elected from Randolph County a member of the Territorial Legislature, and Pierre Menard was chosen member of the Legislative Council.

By act of Congress, 1809, the Territory of Illinois was constituted. Ninian Edwards was appointed Governor of the newly organized Territory, and the seat of government established at Kaskaskia. Nathaniel Pope, a relative of Edwards, received the appointment of Secretary.

For nearly four years after the organization of the Territorial Government no legislature existed in Illinois. All election for representatives was held on the eighth, ninth, and tenth of October, 1812. Shadrach Bond, then a resident of St. Clair County, was elected the first Delegate to Congress from Illinois. Pierre Menard was chosen from Randolph County member of the Legislative Council, and George Fisher of the House of Representatives. The Legislature convened at Kaskaskia on the twenty-fifth of November, 1812.

In April, 1818, a bill providing for the admission of Illinois into the Union as a sovereign State was passed by Congress. A Convention to frame a Constitution assembled at Kaskaskia in the following July. The first election under the Constitution was held in September, 1818, and Shadrach Bond was elected Governor, and Pierre Menard, Lieutenant Governor. Illinois was now declared by Congress admitted to the Union as on equal footing in all respects with the original States. The Legislature again met at Kaskaskia in January, 1819. This was the last session ever held at Kaskaskia. Vandalia, the same year, was selected as Capital of the State. It was stipulated that Vandalia was to be the Capital for twenty years. At the end of that period it was changed to Springfield. Below we give list of governors and chief officers of Illinois.

Illinois was constituted a separate Territory by act of Congress, February 3d, 1809.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FROM 1809, 

TO 1878.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	DATE OF COMMISSION OR INAUGURATION.
Nathaniel Pope,	Secretary of the Territory,	March 7, 1809.
Ninian Edwards,	Governor,	April 24, 1809.
H. H. Maxwell,	Auditor Public Accounts,	1816.
Daniel P. Cook,	" " "	January 13, 1816.
Joseph Phillips,	Secretary,	December 17, '16.
Robert Blackwell,	Auditor Public Accounts,	April 5, 1817.
Elijah C. Berry,	" " "	August 29, 1817.
John Thomas,	Treasurer,	1818.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond,	Governor,	October 6, 1818.
Pierre Menard,	Lieut-Governor,	" 6, 1818.
Elias K. Kane,	Secretary of State,	" 6, 1818.
Elijah C. Berry,	Auditor Public Accounts,	1818.
John Thomas,	Treasurer,	1818.
Robert K. McLaughlin,	"	August 2, 1819.
Edward Coles,	Governor,	December, 1822.
Adolphus F. Hubbard,	Lieut. Governor,	" 1822.
Samuel D. Lockwood,	Secretary of State,	" 18, 1822.
Abner Field,	Treasurer,	January 14, 1823.
David Blackwell,	Secretary of State,	April 2, 1823.
Morris Birbeck,	" "	October 15, 1824.
George Forquer,	" "	January 15, 1825.
Ninian Edwards,	Governor,	December, 1826.
William Kinney	Lieut-Governor,	" 1826.
James Hall,	Treasurer,	Febr'y. 12, 1827.
Alexander P. Field,	Secretary of State,	January 23, 1829.

John Reynolds,.....Governor, ...December 9, 1830.
Zadock Casey,.....Lieut-Governor, ... " 9, 1830.
John Dement,.....Treasurer,.....February 5, 1831.
James T. B. Stapp,.....Auditor Public Accounts,.....August 27, 1831.
Joseph Duncan,.....Governor, ...December, 1834
Alexander M. Jenkins....Lieut-Governor, ... " 1834.
Levi Davis,.....Auditor Public Accounts.....Nov. 16, 1835.
Charles Gregory,.....Treasurer, ...December 5, 1836.
John D. Whiteside,..... " March 4, 1837.
Thomas Carlin,.....Governor,.....December, 1838.
Stinson H. Anderson,.....Lieut-Governor, ... " 1838.
Stephen A. Douglas,.....Secretary of State,.....Nov. 30, 1840.
Lyman Trumbull,..... " " March 1, 1841.
Milton Carpenter,.....Treasurer,..... " 1841.
James Shields,.....Auditor Public Accounts..... " 1841.
Thomas Ford,.....Governor, ...December 8, 1842.
John Moore,.....Lieut-Governor,..... " 8, 1842.
Thomas Campbell,.....Secretary of State,.....March 6, 1843.
William L. D. Ewing Auditor Public Accounts,..... " 6, 1843.
Thomas H. Campbell..... " P. A. (to fill vacancy), " 25, 1846.
Augustus C. French,.....Governor, ...December 9, 1846.
Joseph B. Wells,.....Lieut-Governor,..... " 9, 1846.
Horace S. Cooley,.....Secretary of State,..... " 23, 1846.
John Moore,.....Treasurer, (to fill vacancy),.....August 14, 1848.
William McMurtry,.....Lieut-Governor,.....January, 1849.
David L. Gregg,.....Sec'y. of State (to fill vacancy),April 3, 1850.
Joel A. Matteson,.....Governor,.....January, 1853.
Gustavus Koerner,.....Lieut-Governor,..... " 1853.
Alexander Starne,.....Secretary of State,..... " 1853.
Ninian W. Edwards,.....Super't. Public Instruction,.....March 24, 1854.
William H. Bissell,.....Governor, ...January 12, 1857.
John Wood,.....Lieut-Governor,..... " 12, 1857.
Ozias M. Hatch,.....Secretary of State,..... " 12, 1857.
Jesse K. Dubois Auditor Public Accounts,..... " 12, 1857.
James Miller,.....Treasurer,..... " 12, 1857.
William H. Powell,.....Super't. Public Instruction,..... " 12, 1857.
Newton Bateman,..... " " " 10, 1859.
William Butler,.....Treasurer (to fill vacancy).....September 3, 1859.
Richard Yates,.....Governor,..... January 14, 1861.
Francis A. Hoffman,.....Lieut-Governor,..... " 14, 1861.
Ozias M. Hatch,.....Secretary of State,..... " 14, 1861.
Jesse K. Dubois,.....Auditor Public Accounts,..... " 14, 1861.
William Butler,.....Treasurer, ... " 14, 1861.
Newton Bateman,.....Super't. Public Instruction,..... " 14, 1861.
Alexander Starne,.....Treasurer, ... " 12, 1863.
John P. Brooks,.....Super't. Public Instruction,... . " 12, 1863.
Richard J. Oglesby,.....Governor, ... " 16, 1865.
William Bross,.....Lieut-Governor,..... " 16, 1865.
Sharon Tyndale, ...Secretary of State,..... " 16, 1865.

Orlin H. Miner,.....Auditor Public Accounts,.....Dec. 12, 1864.
James H. Beveridge,.....Treasurer, ...January 9, 1865.
Newton Bateman,.....Super't. Public Instruction.....January 10, 1865.
George W. Smith,.....Treasurer, ...January, 1867.
John M. Palmer,.....Governor, ...January 11, 1869.
John Dougherty,.....Lieut-Governor,..... " 11, 1869.
Edward Rummell,.....Secretary of State..... " 11, 1869.
Charles E. Lippincott.....Auditor Public Accounts,..... " 11, 1869.
Erastus N. Bates,.....Treasurer, ... " 11, 1869.
Newton Bateman,.....Super't. Public Instruction,.....January, 1871.
Erastus N. Bates,.....Treasurer, ...Nov. 8, 1870.
Richard J. Oglesby,.....Governor, ...January 13, 1873.
John L. Beveridge,.....Lieut-Governor, ... " 13, 1873.
George H. Harlow,.....Secretary of State,..... " 13, 1873.
Charles E. Lippincott, ...Auditor Public Accounts,..... " 13, 1873.
Edward Rutz,..... Treasurer,..... " 13, 1873.
John L. Beveridge.....Governor, ... " 23, 1873.
John Early,.....Lieut-Governor,..... " 23, 1873.
S. M. Cullom.....Governor, ... " 8, 1877.
Andrew Shuman.....Lieut-Governor,..... " 8, 1877.
George H. Harlow,.....Secretary of State,..... " 8, 1877.
Edward Rutz,.....Treasurer, ... " 8, 1877.
T. B. Needles,.....Auditor Public Accounts,..... " 8, 1877.
S. M. Etter,.....Super't. Public Instruction,.... " 8, 1877.
J. P. Slade,..... " " " 8, 1879.
J. C. Smith,.....Treasurer,..... " 8, 1879.

Believing that it will be interesting to the younger readers of our work, we subjoin the following list of Presidents of the United States:

PRESIDENTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.		TERM OF SERVICE.
George Washington	Virginia,	1789 to 1797, eight years.
John Adams	Massachusetts,	1797 to 1801, four years.
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia,	1801 to 1809, eight years.
James Madison	Virginia	1809 to 1817, eight years.
James Monroe	Virginia,	1817 to 1825, eight years.
John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts,	1825 to 1829, four years.
Andrew Jackson	Tennessee,	1829 to 1837, eight years.
Martin Van Buren	New York,	1837 to 1841, four years.
William H. Harrison	Ohio,	1841, one month.
John Tyler	Virginia,	1841 to 1845, four years.
James K. Polk	Tennessee,	1845 to 1849, four years.
Zachary Taylor	Louisiana,	1849 to 1850, one year.
Millard Fillmore	New York,	1850 to 1853, three years.
Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire,	1853 to 1857, four years.
James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1857 to 1861, four years.
Abraham Lincoln, (murdered)	Illinois	1861 to 1865, 4 yrs. 1 mo.
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee,	1865 to 1869, four years.
Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois,	1869 to 1877, eight years.
Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio,	1877, present incumbent.



CHAPTER III.

PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES.

THE settlement of Christian county, began the year that Illinois was admitted into the Union as a state. Prior to this period, the whole country was occupied by different tribes of Indians, many of them hostile to the whites, and warring against each other. A few words concerning the aborigines will not be out of place. Never did a race inspire more romantic contemplation, or suffer more speedily or completely a disastrous fate. They perished when they came in contact with our civilization, almost as the hues of sunset fade when you look at them through the telescope; or as the odor of the rose vanishes while you attempt to analyze it. Before they could be studied as men or as nations, as families or as tribes, either by their traditions and literature, by their customs and affinities they had disappeared; or at least had been so degraded as to seem to have fallen below the level of even scientific observation. Their origin is a mystery, their history is a myth. Their manners and customs are chiefly romance. We can study them little, and by scarcely another light than conjecture, as to facts, and very unreliable inference as to the conclusions reached. These tribes or nations were by no means the first denizens of the soil. America appears to have been the home of a prior race, who have totally disappeared, leaving behind them a singular poverty of records. A few mounds, some beads, a small variety of earth-made ware, stone hammers, implements for dressing skins, and now and then, one of their own idols of religious worship, together with a few personal articles of luxury, or dissipation, or ornament, are all of their domestic or public life left to us. We find scattered in many parts of the country their gimlets, arrow-heads, spear-heads, saws, flesh-scrapers, spades and hammers, all made of stone, and demanding almost infinite patience for their manufacture. It seems a wonder that a people having power to concentrate the mind on such difficult work as shaping flint-stones, should have been so barren in all the graceful and elevating arts. We alternately pity and despise them; admire their sublime stoicism and sicken at their cruelties. We praise their valor and denounce their selfishness. They gave us their country and left us none of their customs. We use the maize which they sometimes cultured, and stupefy ourselves with the smoke of tobacco which they taught us to consume. These are their sole contributions to the world's progress in profit and comfort. Is it strange that we should forget them, or that we should readily persuade ourselves that such an idle, unprogressive people should scarcely have a right which an enterprising, ambitious and needy race should respect? Their whole ideas, habits, wants, aspirations and beliefs were so different from those of our race that we can scarcely rise to any sympathy with them or their interests. This portion of country was known in an early day as the "Black-Hawk Hunting-ground," and was widely noted as a fine hunting region. Game of all kinds was very abundant. Hither came in pursuit of game from the northward, under the command of their famous chief, the stalwart warriors of the Sac and Fox tribes.

A feeble remnant of this once powerful tribe are now in Kansas. Here also came the braves of the Pottawatomies, distinguished from other Indians by the swarthiness of their complexion. What is left of this tribe ones so renowned in war are living in Kansas. This was one of the fiercest, bravest and most intelligent tribes of their race. Another with members of which the early settlers became familiar, was the Kickapoos.

Even after a few of the first settlers had located here, there still remained as residents of the county a fragment of the Kickapoo tribe. "Bassena," the chief, said this land was theirs; that they had occupied the territory of South Fork "more moons" ago than there are tracks of the buffalo upon the plain or feathers upon the wild fowl's back. An amusing anecdote is related in connection with one of the pioneer settlers of this county, by the surveyor-general, when passing through this section in 1818. He had formed the acquaintance of young Martin Hanon; and wishing to play a joke, he went to the chief, and told him Hanon was about to enter some of the land he was measuring off, and that he wanted a wife. Upon hearing this news, the young squaws, gathered around the young candidate for matrimonial honors, as if they meant business. All of them wanted a white man "if he would hunt!" The Surveyor got out of the difficulty—by informing them much to his regret, he was a "poor hunter," and so would make but a sorry husband.

FIRST WHITE MEN IN THE COUNTY.

The first men of our race, so far as is known, whose glad eyes looked upon the beautiful portion of Illinois now embraced within the boundaries of Christian county, were a band of hunters and trappers who left Vincennes in the fall of 1811, and following an Indian trail traversing this county in a north-westerly direction, to the Illinois river and stopping for the winter at Peoria lake to trap, hunt and fish. They were Frenchmen, and belonged to the mission at Vincennes. On their return trip, the following spring, they were robbed of a portion of their furs and peltries and two of their number slain by the Indians.

FIRST SETTLEMENT AND EARLY SETTLERS.

The honor of being the first white resident of the country now comprised within the limits of Christian county, belongs to Martin Hanon. He was a native of Tennessee, born in April, 1799, near the city of Nashville. He came to the territory of Illinois with his father, Michael Hanon, in the year 1812, and settled in Gallatin county, where he resided until his death in 1817. The year following his father's death, young Martin, in charge of his mother and family, emigrated and settled in Christian county, in the fall of the year 1818. At first he pitched his tent on the south side of a large fallen tree. Their meat in one end of a sack, and other provisions in the other end, were balanced in the crotch of a tree, until a log cabin was extemporized. The scent of it soon attracted a pack of hungry wolves, and they were only kept at bay by occasionally throwing a fire-brand in their midst. There is nothing more terrifying to the wolf. He first settled and improved what afterwards was known as the Squire Council farm. John S. Sinnet, a brother-in-law of Hanon's, and Claiborn Matthews with his family—Jacob Gragg, Eli Alexander and Kenchen—"the well-digger"—all came to and settled in the county Nov. 21st, 1818—only a few days after Hanon. Their nearest neighbor in this county in 1820, was Ephraim Cooper, living on the North Fork. Martin Hanon, realizing that it was not good for man to be alone, soon after improving his claim determined to take to himself a wife. He went down into Egypt, wooed and won one of the fair daughters of that land, and was married in Shawneetown, on the 10th of October, 1823, to Miss Sally Miller. Among the usual attractions presented on such occasions to his young bride was that he possessed on his farm a thousand bearing apple trees. Judge of her feelings when on reaching her new home of which she had become joint proprietor, her husband directed her attention to ten acres of thrifty crab-apple trees. Young Hanon's wife proved to be a thrifty, industrious woman. She frequently delighted in telling how she spun her dozen cuts of yarn in a day, and at the same time performed her other household duties.

The walls of her cabin home, were lined with numerous bundles of spun yarn and flax, which she wove into cloth—using a part to clothe the family, and bartering the balance for articles of household use at the store. "Calico at that time cost 37½ cents per yard.

There were no educational facilities in the territory when Hanon was a boy, and his education was consequently limited. For a short time he attended a school taught by Timothy Rodgers, on Horse creek, in Sangamon county. Eli Matthews and James Funderburk, of this county, were his classmates. The school-house was a regularly built cabin, with paper windows and one end open, forming a huge fire-place. This is said to have been the second school taught in that (Sangamon) county.

It is related that Hanon was very fond of attending all the rail-maulings and corn shuckings, far and near; he was a lover of athletic sports, and he and Moses H. Brents were accounted the most popular gallants of the day. They often extended their tours far into the Rochester prairie, till within hailing distance of the capital of the state. Martin was one of the best hunters of that day. On one occasion John S. Sinnet, Jake Gragg (mentioned below) and himself were out hunting. Sinnet wandered off and got lost from his companions. They came across three Indians, which moved them to hunt Sinnet. The Indians followed close behind them. They stopped and dismounted; so did the Indians. Hanon, not being well acquainted with the Indian character, became somewhat alarmed at their strange actions; and more especially as he knew Gragg to be a rash man. They examined their guns and picked their flints; and the Indians did likewise. Gragg, then, in a threatening manner ordered them to "*puck-a-chee*" (*i. e.*, light out) and they did. Gragg turned to Hanon and said, if Sinnet had been present he would have shot one of the Indians. It was the opinion of Hanon that they made a narrow escape. In that day Indians were quite numerous in this part of the country.

On one occasion, while Hanon was out hunting alone, he saw a number of them on the banks of South Fork, near the old Elgan mill. They had killed sixty-eight muskrats, and were skinning and eating them.

In one of his hunting excursions, about the year 1825, when skirting the timber west of Taylorville, he killed a panther near by a small stream, which measured nine feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. This circumstance caused the stream to be called Panther creek, by which name it has been known to this day.

During the "deep snow," he, in company with Vandeveer and three or four others of the "Richardson Settlement" in South Fork, started for O'Banning's horse-mill, then located on a farm about three miles north-east of Taylorville. At that date the latter place did not exist. They made a bee-line, passing through the prairie north of the present county seat. Vandeveer had a horse; the others ox-teams. They had to break the snow ahead; thus making but poor headway. They finally abandoned their wagons, placing the sacks on the backs of the oxen; and, mounting on top of them, resumed their journey. Vandeveer, having a horse, pushed through first; and, when night came, built signal-fires to guide the others. They all battled their way through that night, but suffered much from the intense cold. Many such hardships did the pioneers have to brave in securing a subsistence. The summer following the "deep snow" there was frost during every month, rendering the corn raised unfit for seed. Hanon gave a yearling heifer for one bushel of old seed-corn, in the spring of 1832. It was that spring that the steamboat "Talisman" ascended the Sangamon river to Springfield with a cargo of corn. It sold readily for $2.50 and $3 per bushel for seed-corn.

In the year 1826, Hanon built a cabin, and lived in it a short time, on the west side of Spring branch, where afterwards stood the old "Forrest mill," south of Taylorville. He returned again as a resident of South Fork. In 1834 he purchased an interest in the "Knuckols & Wallace" water mill, afterward more familiarly known as the "Elgan mill." He moved his family, and settled on the banks of the Sangamon, near the mill. It was here his aged mother died in 1838. Soon after this sad event he sold out his interest in the mill to Jesse Elgan; and in 1839 settled permanently on his farm, five miles north-west of Taylorville. It was on the north side of Horse-shoe Prairie, lately owned by Josiah A. Hill. On this farm he resided nearly a quarter of a century. Here his aged partner died on the 28th of May, 1862. She was buried in the Horse-shoe grave-yard. He had a family of eleven children. After the death of his wife, the children having grown up and gone to houses of their own, he sold the old homestead, and retired from the active cares of life. Mr. Hanon was a man of fine physical development and constitution, and was highly respected for his many virtues. The latter years of his life were spent with his daughter, Mrs. Mason, near Sharpsburg, this county, where he died, April 5, 1879; thus ending a most eventful life. He would have been eighty years old during that month. Capt. Jesse Hanon, Jr., is the eldest son of Martin Hanon, the first settler. He was born in this state, and is now a resident of Ricks township, this county. (See biographical sketch.)

As mentioned above, Hanon's brother-in-law, John S. Sinnet, Claiborn Matthews, with his family, Jacob Gragg, Eli Alexander, and a man by the name of Kenchen, all came and settled in the county soon after Hanon's arrival. The exact time of the arrival of these parties seems to be a conflicting question. In some instances we find that they came in the year 1818, and again in 1819; but it is undoubtedly correct to say that they came late in the fall of 1818, a short time after Martin Hanon settled, as he (Hanon) has stated.

John S. Sinnet was a native of Lexington, Ky.; born March 10, 1796. When three years of age his father moved to Missouri, where young Sinnet remained until the war of 1812. He enlisted, and served his term in that war, and was honorably discharged. Soon after leaving the army he came to Illinois, then a territory. In the year 1818 he was married to Miss Rhoda Hanon, a sister of Martin Hanon's. Soon after this event they settled in what is now Christian county. He located on land now including the south-eastern part of Taylorville. He built a cabin on the east side of the old Fair Grounds spring, in 1826. He sold this to Col. Thomas S. Young in 1829, and built another in the ravine, a little south-east of the junction of the O. and M. and W. St. L and P.

Mary Sinnet, daughter of John S. Sinnet, was the first white child born in this county. Her birth occurred early in 1820.

On the 8th of March, 1840, he moved from Christian to Tazewell county, where he resided until his death, January 13, 1872, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Sinnet was twice married; the second time to a Miss Elizabeth Perdue. He had ten children by his first wife, and three by the last one. He was a great hunter. Mr. Sinnet was a member of the Methodist Church for over fifty years, and died in that faith. He was a member of the pioneer M. E. church of this county, which held its meetings at John Brents' and Father Young's.

Of the early history of Jacob Gragg, better known as "Jake" Gragg, and the "tall man," there is but little known. He was a ranger in the war of 1812. At one time during the war he with oth rs were taken prisoners by the Indians. Some they instantly killed, and others were reserved for more severe torture. Gragg used to tell that he successfully run the gauntlet from one end to

the other without receiving serious injuries. This secured his safety, and he subsequently escaped.

When Gragg first came to Illinois, in 1803, he settled near Troy, in Madison county. He first squatted on the place, afterwards owned by Martin Hanon, on Horse-shoe prairie, Christian county. He, too, was a celebrated hunter, and, with Martin Hanon and John S. Sinnet, hunted the deer and the honey of the wild bee in the forest.

Alexander Matthews is a native of Tennessee. He is the son of Claiborn Matthews, one of the first settlers in the county. His mother's maiden name was Moore. Both his father and mother were natives of North Carolina. They were married in that state, and emigrated to Tennessee; thence to Illinois in 1817. First located in the southern part of the state. Alexander was about five years of age when his parents settled in this county the following year. They settled in what is now South Fork township, near the stream known by that name. He is the only surviving member of the family, and has always continued to live near where they first settled. Is now past sixty-six years of age, having lived over sixty-one years in the county. Has been twice married, and has raised a family of four children. He is justice of the peace in Buckhart township.

The Brents were an old pioneer family in this county; settled here in 1820. William C. Brents was born in Livingston county, Ky., in 1814, and came to this county with his widowed mother and family when about six years of age. They settled and improved a farm about five miles north-west of Taylorville, now owned by Joel Potts. The place where their rude cabin home stood, on the east side of the old orchard, supposed to have been made by them, is still visible. In 1824 the family removed to the farm half a mile south of Taylorville, where William C. breathed his last, February 3d, 1861, aged forty-seven years. Many of the older settlers remember the old Brents' cabin and its hospitable inmates, all of whom have passed away.

William C. Brents was held in high esteem, and was the recipient of several offices of trust. He was several times elected as constable, and served as sheriff in 1854–5. He was generous to a fault; the latch-string of his house was always out, and many a one he aided and succored in time of need. His brothers, Simeon and John, came here at the same time. The latter owned and made the first improvements on the Hall farm two miles east of Taylorville, before the "deep snow," in 1830. He sold it, in 1834, to Jesse Langley, and returned to Kentucky. In 1831 the first Methodist meeting in Taylorville township was held at his house.

Simeon Brents was in the Black Hawk war. He was married November 19, 1839, to Miss Mary W. Blalock, at the residence of Morgan Goode, J. P. This was the first marriage in Taylorville.

The land on which Taylorville is located was entered by Daniel C. Goode in 1835. Goode was a Kentuckian by birth. He settled in Horse-shoe prairie, this county, in 1821; was a resident of Sangamon county as early as 1819. Daniel C. Goode was a true type of the pioneer. In person he was portly and erect; his bearing noble and commanding; his forehead high and broad; his features regular, expressive, strong and masculine. He was possessed of many marked traits of character. Firm, decided and uncompromising in his own views, he quailed at no danger; a warm friend, but bitter enemy. He was what might be termed a pioneer statesman. His judgment of men and things was good. In politics he was a democrat, and maintained the doctrines of the party without fear, and exercised a great influence at elections. He was also a great hunter, and fond of sport. He assisted in raising the first log house in Springfield. It was often his custom to wear a buck-skin hunting shirt and breeches. He died March 28, 1845, and was buried at the root of a tree on his farm that he had selected as his last resting place.

Miss Hannah Hanon, a sister of Martin Hanon, married Samuel Miller in Kentucky. They emigrated to this state in the fall of 1823, and settled in South Fork township, on a farm near "Elgan's Mill." Miller died in 1833.

Samuel Wydick, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated and settled on the Flat Branch, in Prairieton township, in 1824. He was about the first white man in that section, coming one year before his nearest neighbor, Peter R. Ketcham, who settled about six miles below him. Game was then so plentiful in that section that he often stood in his cabin door and shot deer. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and also in the Black Hawk war.

At seeing the soldiers mustered for the contest of the late civil war his heart was fired with all the patriotic spirit of old; he joined Capt. Long's company in August, 1861, and marched to Decatur. The "boys in blue" had great respect for the aged veteran. So robust and active was he that he passed muster easily, giving his age at forty-one—though eighty-one years old—at Camp Pugh, Decatur. His company formed a part of Col. Pugh's regiment, which marched to St. Louis the same week. A correspondent says of him: "He endured the hardships incident to the tented field with as much bravery and spirit as did his more youthful companions in arms." He died in his country's service, in St. Louis, April 22d, 1862, at the ripe age of eighty-two years.

The first cog-mill built in this section of country was by Thomas Dawson, on the William B. Hall farm. Dawson was a pioneer settler.

Daniel Miller was a man familiarly known to the early settlers, and is well remembered by many of the citizens of the county at this date. He, like many of our pioneers, was a self-made man, and rose to considerable prominence in the county. He was born in Kentucky, in 1818, and at the age of five years came with his father's family to this county, settling in South Fork township in 1823. His early years were spent on his father's farm, devoting his leisure hours to reading and study. He attended school about four months in all; was a pupil of Elijah Hanon, who taught the first school in Christian county in 1827, in a log-cabin, two miles north-east of Taylorville. After this he built a small cabin on the Reese farm, in South Fork, below old Esquire Council's homestead, where, in 1828, he mastered arithmetic, and made progress in other studies. At the early age of seventeen he taught school. He took an active part in the formation of the county. Under the *nom de plume* of "East Sangamon" he wrote and published in the Springfield *Republican* several able articles advocating the division of Sangamon county. In August, 1843, he was elected constable of South Fork precinct, and served for a time as treasurer of the school fund. Soon after the location of Taylorville, he made it his residence. He was a candidate for county clerk in 1840, and was defeated by only a few votes; was elected county school commissioner August 4th, 1845, without opposition. At one time he was a deputy sheriff. He was admitted to the bar in this county, and as a practicing attorney received a liberal share of the cases in court. In August, 1847, he was elected county clerk for a term of four years, but died the following year, November 9, 1848.

Gabriel McKenzie settled in the county at an early date. He was a great fiddler, and played for all the dances and frolics in this part of the country. Was born in 1797, and died in Taylorville, October 22, 1862.

R. Preston Langley, now a resident of the Horse-shoe prairie, came to this county in 1831. He is a brother of Jesse, Josiah, and Thomas Langley; he is the only survivor of the brothers.

Another old pioneer was Jesse Murphy, who came here in 1829, and sojourned for a short time in Horse-shoe prairie. He taught school here in 1831, about two miles west of Taylorville. We will here give a passing notice of a few of the very early settlers who lived in close proximity to Horse shoe. Among the number was John B. Pittman, father of Mrs. R. P. Langley. He was born in Ireland in 1776, came to America, and settled in Christian county in 1830, and died in 1834. His wife's name was Elizabeth Langley. They lived and died on Clear creek, one mile north of Horse-shoe. Thomas Jones and family lived one mile west of Pittman's, in 1829. They moved to Missouri in 1840. Joseph Denton, father of Isaac Denton, lived on Clear creek before the "deep snow," and not far distant from Horse-shoe prairie.

In 1824 Solomon Meads and his brother Joseph came, and first located below "Elgan's Mill," in South Fork township, where they lived a few years, then moved to Bear creek. Solomon died December 12th, 1871, at the age of ninety years, six months and nineteen days, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery on Bear creek.

The Young family emigrated from Kentucky to Christian county in 1825. "Old Johnny Young," his sons, William, father of Peter Cartwright Young, Ezekiel, commonly called "Black Zeke," and Jarret, all came together. The father, John Young, settled and improved the John S. Fraley farm, four miles east of Taylorville, where he died in 1834. His son Thomas, familiarly known as "Big Tommy Young," did not arrive till 1829. He purchased a small improved claim, and settled on it, which was a short distance south of the present R. P. Langley place on Horse-shoe prairie. He was celebrated for breeding fine hogs, and always keeping the best stock in the country. Jarret Young was only fourteen years old when he came with his parents to this county.

"Old Field Jarvis" is well remembered by many of the older settlers; he came also in 1825. He was very tall in stature, and often had to stoop to pass into many of the cabins; and, when within, not unfrequently his head would be above the loft. On one occasion when thus situated, he asked, "Who lives here?" The lady of the cabin replied, "Come down and see."

Peter and Christopher Ketcham were natives of Alabama. Peter Ketcham was born about 1805, and at the age of twenty came to this county and settled on Flat Branch, about eighteen miles northeast of Taylorville, in 1825. He was one of the early settlers in that part of the county. Was a Methodist minister, and is said to have organized the first M. E church in the county, in 1828, at his own residence, where meetings were held for a number of years. He was elected justice of the peace for Buckhart precinct (Sangamon county) in 1835, and re-elected in 1839, after the organization of Christian. He administered the oath to the commissioners at Allenton, before they located Taylorville as the county seat. Was elected a member of the county commissioners' court, August 4th, 1845. His son, Green B. Ketcham, was elected coroner of the county in 1844. Before the Rebellion the family moved to Texas, where most of them were killed by Indians. His brother, Christopher, who came to the county with him, improved a farm adjoining, where he resided until his death.

Martin Miller, a native of Kentucky, born October 6th, 1820, emigrated when only five years old, with his father to the territory now embraced within this county. He was one of the pupils of the first school taught in the county by Elijah Hanon, in a log-house, two miles east of Taylorville.

William Wallis, a native of North Carolina, emigrated with his wife to Sangamon county in 1819, from which place he moved to this county in the fall of 1825, and opened a small farm one mile east of Taylorville. Mr. Wallis died on his farm, December 6th, 1844.

A hardy old pioneer was John Durbin, better known as "Stumpy John." He, with his sons, John Z., Josephus, and Leonard, emigrated from Kentucky in 1828, and pitched their tent in the "Richardson Settlement," lower South Fork precinct. He died in 1831, and was buried on Bear creek. The year they came, 1828, was the exciting Presidential contest between General Jackson and John Quincy Adams, and John Z. Durbin walked all the way to Springfield, and cast his first vote for the old hero of New Orleans. He raised fine crops of flax and cotton in 1829. It is said that John Z. was the first person married in Christian county. He was quite a hunter in his younger years. Many wolves and deer have been brought to grief by his trusty rifle. He was at one time proprietor of the "Durbin Owaneco" business house on the county road from Pana to Taylorville.

Jesse Langley was born in Kentucky, April 18th, 1796; emigrated to this county in 1828; purchased and settled on a small improvement made by a Mr. Armstrong, on the south side of "Horse-shoe," about six miles west of Taylorville. In 1834 he moved to and improved the place formerly occupied by John Brents, one and a half miles east of Taylorville, where he settled permanently. Here he erected a horse-mill, and built a distillery in 1837. He often wore the garb so common with pioneers—a wolf-skin cap, buckskin hunting shirt and breeches. He died March 4th, 1847, aged fifty-one years.

In 1827, William George, a native of Virginia, emigrated to this county, and settled in Buckhart township, a few miles north of Edinburg. He died soon after he located there, in the same year, aged ninety-four years. He had a family of six children, three boys and three girls. His son, John George, was eight years of age when he came to this county with his father, and has continued to reside in the county ever since. During most of this time he lived on his farm in Buckhart. In 1874 he moved to Taylorville, and subsequently purchased an interest in a flouring-mill in Pana, which burned down in 1875. In connection with W. F. Minnis, he rebuilt, and went into operation in February, 1876.

James Barker, a Kentuckian by birth, came here in 1828, and settled in Mt. Auburn township. He built a water mill on the north fork of the Sangamon river, familiarly known as "Barker's Mill." Was a constable and justice of the peace for many years. He also took a great interest in all agricultural movements, and introduced some of the first thorough-bred stock in the county. He was an industrious farmer, good citizen, and a kind neighbor. Died at the advanced age of eighty-two years on the 4th of February, 1869. His wife died three years later at the same age; eighty-two years.

The first settlement of the Bear creek region of the county began in 1829. Three families, viz., Esquire Joseph P. Durbin, a native of Kentucky; Nathaniel Painter, and old Grandfather Durbin, all came together in one wagon, drawn by a yoke of oxen, and settled near each other on Bear creek. They suffered many hardships incident to the pioneer. They were compelled to go thirty or forty miles to mill, and to do their trading. Esquire Durbin dressed a pair of mill-stones, and constructed a rude horse-mill, which did good service during the "deep snow." At one time he owned a distillery; was justice of the peace for many years; first elected in August, 1835, whilst under the jurisdiction of Montgomery county. In 1850 he moved to Locust township, and settled one mile south of Owaneco, where he continued to live until his death, October 5th, 1875. At one time there was a large connection of the Durbin

family living in this county. They were all adherents of the Roman Catholic religion, and they looked up to the Esquire as a kind of spiritual father and adviser in the absence of a priest.

The Richardsons all came from Christian county, Ky., and formed what has been known as the "Richardson Settlement," in 1829. Isaac Richardson, Jr., came with his parents to this county; lost his arm by accident in a threshing machine. Was a member of the firm of Amos Richardson & Bro. in the dry-goods business in Taylorville at the time of his death, January 19, 1851. He was a bachelor. William Richardson, brother of Robert Richardson, was a native of North Carolina; emigrated to Kentucky, and from thence, with his brother, to this county in 1829, and settled on the east side of the prairie. His wife's name was Jemima Richardson. They had nine children born to them. Isaac Richardson, Sr., died January 18, 1872; Harvey Richardson died May 10, 1878. These two brothers lived about a mile north-west of "Ralston's Bridge," and both lie buried in the Finley grave-yard.

Robert Richardson, a native of North Carolina, born July 3d, 1785. Married a Miss Elizabeth West in 1805. Emigrated to Kentucky in 1809, and from thence to Illinois in 1829, settling on a farm ten miles west of Taylorville, where he lived until his death, November 17, 1855. His farm was on the west side of the prairie, and his brother William's on the east. They both had large families, and many of their descendants are still living in the county. Robert was a great friend and supporter of religion, and through his energies a Methodist society was organized at an early date. Services were held in the school-house near by till the erection of a new house of worship. It is now known as the Bethany M. E. church. When he arrived in the county, South Fork had but few inhabitants. He put up a double log-house, with an entry between. It was late in the fall, and he did not get time to make doors, but hung up quilts instead, which afforded poor protection against the cold winds and drifting snow.

Amos Richardson was born in Kentucky, November 6, 1811; was married in Sangamon county, and had a large family born to him. He held several offices in the county. Elected constable August 5th, 1839. Was the first deputy sheriff in 1839. Was elected sheriff August 1, 1842, and a member of the county court November 6, 1849. Was an active member of the Methodist church, a good citizen, and highly esteemed for his moral worth. Died in Taylorville, November 1, 1852.

Jesse Richardson lived on a farm near his father's for many years, but subsequently moved to Taylorville. He came with his parents to the county in 1829. He never married. Was elected county treasurer in 1849. Died September 23, 1855.

James Minnis came to this county also in 1829, and settled and improved a farm on "Horse-shoe prairie," six miles north-west of Taylorville, where he died in 1860. His wife survived him until 1873. They had ten children, most of whom are yet living.

An old veteran of the war of 1812, and a soldier in the Black Hawk war, was Shadrack J. Campbell, born in East Tennessee. He emigrated early in the fall of 1829, with his family, to this county, and settled on Section 3, T. 14—3 west. The South Fork timber projected out into the prairie at his place, and it took the name of "Campbell's Point," by which it was familiarly known for years. Soon after his settlement he was elected a justice of the peace—probably in 1831. He held that office until his death in 1836. He was a candidate for the legislature, which then held its sessions in Vandalia, and was defeated by only one vote. His wife, a noble, self-sacrificing, kind, and hospitable woman, survived him over thirty-three years.

Col Thomas S., Marcus L. and John Young, natives of Kentucky, all came to this county in 1829, and settled on Flat Branch, south of Taylorville.

John Finley, his wife, and son Andy, natives of Kentucky, emigrated to this county the same year. Andy was a great deer hunter

Jesse Murphy, who figured quite prominently in the organization of the county, was a native of Tennessee, born February 6, 1792, and came to this county in 1829. He settled and improved a farm about two miles west of Taylorville. He raised a large family, several of whom still reside in the county. He was appointed, April 16th, 1839, the first collector. In 1843 he was elected assessor and treasurer for the county, and re-elected in August, 1847. In 1856 was elected to the office of coroner for a term of two years. He died in Taylorville, November 3d, 1865, aged seventy-three years.

John Gore, Sr., known as the "twenty-five cent man," settled on a farm four miles west of the county seat in 1830. He was called the "twenty-five cent man" from the fact, that in selling his surplus corn crop, he would never take less than twenty-five cents per bushel; nor would he ever charge more, even if the market price was fifty cents per bushel. He was a zealous member of the M. E. church, and his house was a noted stopping-place for the preachers of that denomination.

The second school in the county was taught by Wm. McCullough, in 1831, in an old log-house, about two miles east of Taylorville, above the Hall's wood pasture, on the Flat Branch road, John Brents then owned this farm, and the school-house was on his land. McCullough is said to have been a good teacher, but at times a little intemperate, and on such occasions many amusing things would happen in his school.

The first settler on east Bear creek was Walter Clark, born in Virginia, April 12th, 1788. Married a Miss Young, daughter of Peter Young, in Ohio, by whom he had six children. His son, Dennis Clark, was judge of Knox county, Ill., for a number of years. Mr. Clark came with his family to Illinois in 1821, and after several removals to different parts of the state, he settled on Bear creek, in this county, March 26th, 1831. He located on the east side of the creek timber, not far from Palmer. They came from Sangamon county on foot, not able to own a team, bringing with them a yearling heifer, a gun, axe, and hoes. They soon built a log-cabin, 16 by 18 feet in size, with a large fire-place and puncheon floor. That spring they cleared five acres in the edge of the timber, and, with their hoes, dug places in the ground, dropped the corn, and attended it the whole season with nothing but the hoe, and raised a fair crop. The following winter was a trying one on the family; with no team to go to mill, they beat their corn in a mortar, and used a piece of punctured buckskin, drawn over a hoop, for a sieve. At this date deer and all kinds of game were plentiful in this section, and they did not want for meats. In 1832, John Baker, who settled about three miles north, was his nearest neighbor. Christopher Durbin was also living in the neighborhood. There were three hundred and fifty Indians encamped over Sunday on Bear creek. They were very religious, and held services on the Sabbath. An Indian preached. The Durbins had Clark arrested for killing an Indian who was very troublesome in the neighborhood, but he was acquitted on trial, and those causing his arrest were eager to secure again the friendship of Walter Clark. He moved to Alton in 1836, and died in St Louis, April 12th, 1846.

John Davis settled on the Sangamon, in Mt. Auburn township, in 1831. His son, Henry Davis, was an early merchant in the town of Mt. Auburn.

Esquire Wm. M. Thompson was a Kentuckian, and emigrated to this county in 1832. His first wife died in 1846. Their daughter was the wife of Samuel Brents. December 6th, 1847, Thompson married, again, Mrs. Polly Wallis. They are now both dead. The Esquire was a soldier in the war of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, to whom he was devotedly attached. He was elected justice of the peace on the organization of the county in 1839, and held the office successively for over fifteen years, till his death. A great many amusing stories are told about Thompson, that occurred during his official life; he was greatly respected.

In 1833 came Thomas Young, Sr., a native of South Carolina. He settled about one mile south-west of the county seat. Five of his sons came to this county—Col. Thomas S. in 1829, and James in 1830, spoken of above; and the other three, Frederick, Ezekiel S., and John W., came with their father in 1833. Old Father Young died on his farm, March 24th, 1845; his wife followed him a year or two afterwards.

Gavin Ralston, Sr., was a native of Scotland. Married a Miss Cynthia Vandeveer in Indiana. Emigrated and settled in South Fork township, on the banks of the Sangamon, in 1834. The bridge over the stream has taken his name. Ralston was a member of the first county court; he died in 1846.

J. M. Wilkinson, a Kentuckian, and James Harris, from Tennessee, were among others who settled the same year.

Gabriel R. Jernigan, born in North Carolina, May 9, 1802, came with his family to this county early in 1835, settling on Bear Creek. They lived with Walter Clark until a cabin was built on his place. He was an active Democratic partisan, and took a prominent part in the formation of the county. On its organization he was appointed, by the county court, the first county treasurer. In 1840 he was elected to the same office for a term of two years. Was also elected sheriff of the county; and in November, 1849, he was elected one of the associate justices of the county court for a term of four years. He was also honored with an election as state senator in November, 1852. He held the office of police magistrate of Taylorville in 1858, and other minor offices. Died August 3d, 1866.

Jesse Elgan, nativity Maryland, came in 1835, and located ten miles north-west of Taylorville, near "Elgan's Mill," which he owned for a time. He was one of the contractors in building the first court-house. Was twice elected a member of the county court.

BEE-HUNTING.

The destiny of the Indian, is to recede before the approach of the white man; it is the province of the honey-bee to act on the reverse, and precede the advance of civilization. The approach of the honey-bee was always a sad harbinger to the Indians; for they knew the pale faces were not far behind. At an early period bees were very numerous in Illinois, in the groves and along the skirts of timber; hence the product of the hive became a desirable commodity in trade and commerce; and when the farmer wished a little "land-office" money, this was about the only article that would readily command it. They would take their beeswax, deer-skins and peltries to the leading water-courses, and descend in their canoes or improvised boats, constructed for the purpose, to the St. Louis market.

Bee-hunting excursions were of annual occurrence. In the spring of 1822, says an old settler (Samuel Williams), bees were very plenty in the timber in the northern and north-eastern part of Christian county. "Father and I concluded to go on a bee-hunting excursion. With covered wagon, and necessary outfit, we started eastward from Campbell's Point. The first night we camped in Buckhart Grove; the next night on Mosquito creek, near the blue mounds in the prairie. Not far from this point, we pitched our tent, and remained three or four weeks. In the timber along these streams, we found thirty bee trees. On one favorable day found *ten*, the greatest number we ever found in one day; the common average on good days being from two to seven. We secured this trip forty-five gallons of honey and sixty pounds of beeswax. Soon after our return home I went to Springfield, then just laid out, to sell our wax. This was my first visit to the town, then containing less than a dozen houses, the destined capital of a great state. Elijah Isles was then the only merchant in the little town. He kept his store in a log-house, about one block west of the 'Alton Depot.' I found him at leisure; he was affable and quite social, and we soon made a trade, he giving me 25 cents per pound for my wax, but chiefly in goods. In the fall of 1822, my father and I went out the second time to hunt bees, camping at the same localities as in the spring. Hunted along the North Fork timber. We found about forty bee-trees this time. During the first afternoon of our encampment, a Pennsylvania Dutchman came into our camp on horseback in a drenching rain. He was on his way to the Military Tract to examine some land. He passed the night with us, but seemed quite discouraged. Looking down the high bluff, at the North Fork, he inquired its name. On being informed, he seemed much dejected, and exclaimed in his Dutch accent: 'If dat ish the Sangamon river, of which I heard so much, I ish badly deceived.' He was on the point of turning back for home, when he was encouraged and persuaded to prosecute his journey. During all our travels in these two hunting excursions, we saw no white man save the traveling Dutchman!"

"On the 4th of March, 1823, my father and myself started east on our third bee-hunt. The third day being warm, I found three trees on Mosquito creek. From this point we moved off to the right of the North Fork, and found seventy on the first branches of the Okaw or Kaskaskia river. We cut forty, and left the rest till fall. In August of this year, my father died, and in the fall one of my brothers accompanied me to cut the bee trees left on our last trip. In the spring and fall of 1824, I was employed by Elias Thompson to hunt bees. He was the only man I ever hunted with, who could equal me in finding bee-trees. At the close of the season, we came out about even, finding 150 each. If Maj. Isles has his old mercantile books, they will show that Mr. Thompson and myself dealt with him on a liberal scale in beeswax for two individuals about the dates specified. In all our hunting for miles up and down the different branches of the various streams, and in all our travels back and forth, we found no place where one white man had either settled or commenced an improvement. Thus ends our bee-hunting excursions in an uninhabited country—a country literally 'flowing with milk and honey'—in central Illinois, during the years 1822–24."

John C. Whitecraft, a native of Tennessee, was born in November, 1784. His father emigrated and settled in Kentucky when he was a boy, where he lived to manhood. He was married in Kentucky in 1816 to Miss Rachel Arnett. Being attracted with the glowing accounts of the great "Prairie State," he emigrated with his family in the fall of 1835, and settled in Christian county, on Clear creek, about twelve miles west of Taylorville. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land of a Mr. Rathbone, which he improved as his homestead. He completed and run the mill, which was partly built on his place, for a number of years. In time his children grew up, and most of them settled around him. They are among the prominent and respected citizens of the county. From numbers and position the location has been known as the "*White-*

craft Settlement." The old gentleman was gathered to his fathers on the 25th of July, 1847, at the age of sixty-three years. His widow was accidentally killed by being thrown from a wagon, with a run away team, in Springfield, Ill., Sept. 23, 1875.*

Elder A. D. Northcutt is a native of Montgomery county, Ky. He was born Sept. 11th, 1813, was married on the 25th of August, 1835, to Miss Salena Masterson, and emigrated to this county in 1836. He first located and lived for many years on a farm in Mosquito township. At that early day there were but few settlers living in that section; probably not over eight or ten families. He relates many of the hardships and inconveniences of the early settlers. They had no milk, no stores, no markets for their surplus produce. St. Louis, Beardstown and Springfield were the nearest trading points. Elder Northcutt attended the first religious meetings in the county, and was among the first to preach the truths of the gospel in this section of the country. He was several times honored with official position by his fellow citizens. He was an active justice of the peace in Sangamon before the formation of this county, and was one of the first justices of the peace after its organization in 1839, which office he continued to fill for eight years; was a member of the first board of supervisors in 1866, and served in that capacity for a term of four years. He has been a life-long whig and republican. In 1854 he changed his residence to Prairieton township, settling on the Esquire Hammer farm, on Flat Branch, where he still resides. For more than thirty-five years he has been an officiating minister of the gospel in the Christian church.

Here it is proper to make mention of the name of a man who is unquestionably the most distinguished citizen of the county—a man who came here in the pioneer era, and began life a poor boy, but who, with a commendable energy and industry, has risen to influence and wealth. That man is Judge H. M. Vandeveer; a name that has become a household word in the county of his adoption. He is a native of Indiana, born in Washington county, March 1, 1816. His father, Aaron Vandeveer, removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, in the autumn of 1829, and improved a farm on Horse creek. Here the judge lived until the age of twenty-one years, with his father, and most of the time toiled on the farm. He attended a pioneer, log-cabin school about three months. Most of his education was acquired by poring over his books at noon, while the jaded plow-horse fed, and at night while the sluggard slept, and the thoughtless dissipated their time in idle amusements. He very early acquired a taste for the reading and study of books. Whilst thus engaged, he attracted the attention of the Hon. Jno. T. Stuart, of Springfield, who tendered him the use of his valuable library, by means of which he acquired some knowledge of the law. In 1836, he taught school in a log-cabin on Andy Finley's farm, about twelve miles west of Taylorville. In time he was admitted to the practice of law, and soon became prominent in the profession. He participated in the organization of the county, and at the first election, held on the 1st of April, 1839, he was elected county recorder. A few days later he was appointed by the county court as school commissioner, which caused his removal to the county-seat. June 1st, of the same year, he was appointed by Judge Treat, clerk of the Circuit Court, which office he held for many years. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1842 over Martin White, the former representative, and Henry T. Luckett, both popular men.

On his return home, at the close of the session in 1843, he was reappointed clerk of the circuit court. The same year he was elected a justice of the peace; he was subsequently appointed postmaster of Taylorville. In 1846 he answered to the first call of his country, and raised a company of soldiers for the Mexican war, and was elected its captain; but the company was rejected by the Governor, as the call of the Government had been filled. He was shortly afterwards appointed by President Polk as Assistant Quartermaster in the United States Army, with the rank of Captain, and served in that position in the Mexican war. On his return home, at the close of the war, his name was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Congress, but he withdrew his name in the convention. He had been twice elected as Judge of the county. In 1860 he was again returned to the Legislature, and two years later he was elected to the State Senate. In June, 1870, he was elected Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, and re-elected in 1873. The Judge has been a successful practical practitioner for a quarter of a century. In politics he is a stanch Democrat.

Thomas Simpson migrated from Kentucky in 1835, and settled near Mechanicsburg, Sangamon county. In 1846 he moved to Christian county, and purchased Col. Thomas P. Bond's farm on Bear creek, where he continued to reside until his death, December 6th, 1856. He had seven sons, the most prominent of whom is Judge Andrew Simpson; he is the eldest son, and came with his parents to this county when a boy. He was born October 22d, 1830, on the banks of Licking river, Ky. He is a man possessed of a strong, vigorous mind, and early turned his attention to the study of law, and now takes rank among the best lawyers of the county. On the breaking out of the late rebellion he volunteered his services, and raised the first company from this county, and was elected its captain. The company became a part of the Fourteenth Regiment. He was severely wounded in the hand at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, which unfitted him for actual duty; was honorably discharged. In November, 1865, he was elected county Judge. It was during his administration that township organization was effected. He was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in 1874; the district being largely Democratic, he was defeated.

James Funderburk, a pioneer of Sangamon county, was born in Tennessee, in the year 1810. His father, Henry Funderburk, was one of the early pioneer emigrants to Illinois; he came from Tennessee in 1815, and settled first for two years on "Turkey Hill," in St. Clair county. From here he moved to what is now Sangamon county, in the spring of 1817; squatted on a piece of land on Horse Creek; built a cabin, and raised a crop that year with the assistance of William Nelson. It is related that he was the first settler, and that this was the first crop raised in Sangamon county.

James Funderburk married a Miss —— Nelson. He came to Christian county in the spring of 1836, and settled two miles nearly west of Taylorville, on Section 32.

James R. Lucas, born in Tennessee, October 7th, 1807, emigrated with his father, Edward Lucas, to Sangamon county, Ill., when twenty years of age, and settled on Horse Creek in 1827. He was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Harris, daughter of Isaac Harris, September 14th, 1828. He came to this county September 7th, 1836, and first located on the west side of Flat Branch timber, where he lived about five years, when he moved to Taylorville, in April, 1840. He was the first landlord of the "Taylor Hotel," since known as the "City Hotel." Mr. Lucas was elected the first constable in Taylorville precinct, after the organization of the county. He died June 2d, 1862.

Frederick Hammer was also a prominent settler in 1836; he lived to an advanced age, and died November 21st, 1866.

James Waddle, an old settler, squatted and improved a farm

* See Biographical Sketches for further information pertaining to this family.

now adjacent to Taylorville; he died on this place, and the farm passed into the hands of James Young.

Lewis H. Jernigan was born in Tennessee in 1808. Emigrated to this county, and settled on Bear creek in the year 1836. Married, in Tennessee, Miss Sally Currie. They came in wagons drawn by oxen.

Isaac Harris, a native of Nashville, Tenn.; born in 1780. Was married to Miss Rhoda Parker, of Virginia, in 1802, and emigrated to Sangamon county, Ill., in December, 1820. He moved to Christian county in the fall of 1836; located and improved a farm four miles east of Taylorville, where he spent the remainder of his years.

Among others who came during the year 1836, were Ellington Adams, a native of Kentucky, who emigrated with his family, and settled, and made a farm on the ridge, five miles above Stonington. Hiram Walker, a native of Virginia, purchased and located on a farm six miles north-east of Taylorville, bordering on the skirts of the Flat Branch timber. Rev. Isaac Haines, a native of Virginia, born in 1809; emigrated to this state, and preached for two years, 1836–37, on the Buckhart circuit; he was highly esteemed for his many Christian virtues. He died in September, 1838. Many of his descendants are now residing in this county. Henry Dickerson came also in the spring of this year. He served as constable and justice of the peace in Taylorville precinct for many years, and died in Johnson township.

Judge William S. Frink, who figures prominently in the early history of this county, was born in Connecticut, in December, 1790; moved with his father to Stonington, Conn., where he lived until he was forty-one years old. In 1831 he went to New York city, where he engaged in business for three years. In May, 1837, he, with his family, emigrated to this state, and settled at Allenton, in this county, where he resided until January, 1853, when he moved to Taylorville. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was elected probate judge, August 7th, 1843, for a term of four years. On court days the judge could be seen entering town with the archives of the office in a basket on his arm. He is still residing in Taylorville, respected and esteemed by all for his sterling virtues and purity of character.

Wm. L. Hammer was born in Kentucky, November 2d, 1817, and at the age of ten years emigrated with his father to Sangamon county, Ill., in 1827, where he lived till the spring of 1837. At this date he removed with his father and family, and settled on the Flat Branch, in Prairieton township. At the first general election held after the organization of the county, in August, 1839, he was elected constable of Stonington precinct, and as such officer he guarded, at the first term of court, the Grand Jury, as it held its session in open air, where the present brick jail now stands. He acted as deputy sheriff in 1844. In 1846 was elected sheriff. He was politically a "Whig," and was very popular and influential in that party. October 11, 1853, he was married, in Taylorville, to Miss Isabella East. In December, 1854, he moved to Decatur, Ill., where he continues to reside.

In 1837, Thos. P. Chapman came to this county, and joined the Stonington Colony, at Old Stonington, where he continued to live till his death, January 16th, 1867, at the ripe age of seventy-five. He was born in Stonington, Conn., September 12th, 1791. He served his country in the war of 1812, in the capacity of a drummer-boy. In early days he was a strong Democrat. Upon meeting a new acquaintance his first question is said to have been, "Be you a Whig or a Democrat?" His strong patriotic feelings led him, during the late rebellion, to be a "war Democrat," which culminated in his becoming a Republican, and voting for Abraham Lincoln for President in 1864. On the formation of the county in 1839, he was chosen one of the first members of the court, which station he filled with honor to himself and credit to his constituency. To his industry and perseverance the citizens of Stonington settlement were much indebted for the establishment of a post-office in their midst; he was its first postmaster, and carried the mails weekly to and from Taylorville on horseback. He held several offices of trust, and was extensively known throughout the county, and highly esteemed for his many social virtues. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and at his death was buried with Masonic honors.

Nicholas Sanders, a native of Rhode Island, born April 7th, 1805, emigrated to Christian county in the spring of 1837, and improved a farm on Flat Branch. He opened a store of general goods at this point in March, 1852, and remained in business for sixteen years. His store formed the nucleus of a town called Sandersville, in Section 35, of Stonington township.

Among others who came to the county this year were Elijah B. Hymen, a native of Virginia; Presley Peek, born in Kentucky; Rev. Paris Pray, nativity Connecticut; John Hill, Sr., from Kentucky, with his sons, James H., Terry, and Gabriel; and Thomas S. Leachman, also from Kentucky.

Joseph A. Haley, a native of Kentucky; S. B. Sheldon, native of Massachusetts; Frank Haines, a native of Virginia; and James Ferguson, of Virginia, were among those who came in 1838.

During 1839, the year the county was organized, there was a large influx of population. Prominent among those who arrived at this date were Morgan Goode, born in 1808, at one time county treasurer; William Hargiss, a Kentuckian; Joel Traylor, a native of South Carolina; and Levi W. Goodan.

David Rutledge, the "Deer Slayer" and "Nimrod" of the Flat Branch, was a native of Tennessee, born in Dickinson county in 1813. He emigrated to Christian county in 1840. Was married to Miss Anna Harris, a daughter of Silas Harris, in 1844. He was a resident of May township. He was very fond of the chase, and devoted much time to hunting. It is said that he killed, in one winter, forty-eight deer, besides a large amount of smaller game.

John W. Wheat was born in New York, September 25, 1819, and came to this county in 1840. In that year he taught the first school in Taylorville. He was by profession a lawyer; was elected the second school commissioner of the county in August, 1831, for the term of two years.

Daniel De Camp settled in the county in June, 1843. He was born in Virginia, August 31, 1824. For several years he was connected with Allen's Great Eastern Stage Line, which ran through this county. He married, October 7th, 1847, Miss Pernecy Langley, a daughter of Jesse Langley. He purchased the "Blue Point" farm and "Stage Stand" in February, 1851, and moved there the March following. His farm embraced over two hundred acres of choice land, on which the town of Edinburg is now located. Mr. De Camp was fond of hunting in his younger days. Has been justice of the peace, and held other offices of trust in his town and township. He served as Captain of Company D, of the 130th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, in the late rebellion.

In recording the names of those men who have been connected with the history and development of Christian county, that of the late Major D. D. Shumway must not be forgotten. Though he did not become a resident until 1843, he made an honorable record; but, like many others, did not live long afterwards to enjoy it. He was born in Massachusetts, September 28, 1813, where he lived until he reached the years of manhood. In 1834 he came west and settled, first in Zanesville, Ohio, where he remained till 1837, when he

came to Montgomery county, Ill. He was elected and served a term as one of the county commissioners' court of Montgomery county; was also appointed Major of the State militia. June 3d, 1841, he was married to Miss Emily R. Roundtree, daughter of the late Hon. Hiram Roundtree, of Hillsboro, Ill. In the spring of 1843 he removed to Christian county, first settling on wild prairie land, about four miles east of Taylorville, where he improved a farm of several hundred acres. In 1851 he became a resident of Taylorville, where he engaged in merchandizing, his occupation in former years, which he continued with success until 1858. He then retired from active business life, having accumulated considerable wealth. He was a member of the legal profession, and for many years held the office of Master in Chancery of the county.

The Major was a gentleman of culture and taste, possessing a noble, generous disposition, and was highly esteemed among his fellow-citizens. In politics he was a democrat. During his residence in the county he was elected, in 1845, a member of the legislature from the counties of Christian and Shelby; and at the following session was elected clerk of the State Senate. In 1848 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and took an active part in its deliberations; was elected county judge in November, 1857, for a term of four years. He was also connected with both the county and state agricultural societies, and one of the incorporators and directors of the Springfield and South-eastern railroad, and discharged the duties of many minor offices. Much credit is due him, while in the legislature, for the location of the Terre Haute and St. Louis R. R. through the southern part of this county, where have sprung into existence the flourishing towns of Pana and Rosemond. He was also a prominent Mason.

Dr. Calvin Goudy was a native of Ohio, born June 2d, 1814, emigrated with his parents to Indiana in 1826, from thence to Illinois in 1832, locating at Vandalia. He graduated at the St. Louis Medical College in the spring of 1844. Soon thereafter, in May, 1844, he located in Taylorville, where he acquired a lucrative practice, and continued to reside until his death. (A biographical sketch may be seen on another page.)

Dr. J. H. Clark, a Kentuckian, emigrated and settled first in Johnson township, this county, in the spring of 1844. The doctor was a member of the county court when the present court-house was built.

Joseph Edwards, a native of Ireland, settled on Coal creek in this county March 26, 1845. He was one of the noted eighteen voters of "Stone Coal Precinct." He was a man known for his candor and integrity, and exercised a commanding influence in that section of the county.

Another early and prominent settler in "Stone Coal," now Pana, was Wm. Pryce, born in England, Feb. 28th, 1817; came to this county in 1845; taught the first school in that part of the county, was deputy tax collector in 1845, and held other offices of trust.

Joseph Edwards, an Irishman by birth, settled in Pana township March 26th, 1845. His house was a voting place for the precinct for a number of years. He was a justice of the peace and a gentleman highly respected for his moral worth. He died in October, 1855, aged sixty-eight years.

Elijah Duncan, nativity North Carolina, settled in this county on the west side of Bear Creek in 1847, where he died Dec. 14th, 1861, aged about sixty-four years. He was a man firm and decided in his convictions of right. He had sixteen children, some of whom are still residing in the county.

Wm. A. Welch, a native of Tennessee, settled on South Fork Dec. 25th, 1849. The late Wm. S Berry settled four miles south of Taylorville in 1849, and died in 1874 or '5. He was one of the most successful deer-hunters of whom Christian county can boast, having killed over four hundred during the twenty-five years of his life in the county.

Jacob Overholt, largely known throughout the county, a native of Pennsylvania, born Dec. 9th, 1807, came to this county in 1851.

It is not, perhaps, possible to name all who were early settlers in the county, but we have aimed to mention all the earliest and most prominent in its history and development. Many who came remained but a short time, when they went back to their old homes, or moved away to a newer country, as the settlements began to fill up. Thus the settlers may naturally be grouped into two classes, the pioneers and the permanent settlers. As stated in the beginning of this chapter, the pioneer is not to be despised, for he is a man with a mission. But pressing closely on his footsteps, came the other class, scarcely less inured to hardships and fatigue, or fitted to combat the dangers and difficulties on the frontier, but animated by different hopes, and pursuing a nobler ambition. These left the abodes of civilized life, not from love of adventure or dislike of society; they came where land was cheap and soil rich, in search of a permanent home. They brought with them a love of church, and an appreciation of the blessings of civilized life, and the "wilderness and solitary place were glad for them, and the desert rejoiced and blossomed as the rose." In the township histories and the biographical department may be found more fully recorded the characters, trials and struggles of the earlier settlers. The chapter on the "Civil History" treats fully of the birth of the county, and contains all records pertaining to its origin.

PIONEER MARRIAGES.

The following marriages were celebrated within the bounds of the territory now embraced within the county of Christian. The first one recorded in the county clerk's office, in Springfield, is as follows:

State of Illinois, Sangamon county, } On the 13th day of Sept., 1823, I solemnized the marriage of George Dickson and Fannie Cooper.

RIVAS CORMACK, M G., *of the M. E. Church.*

Recorded the above this 24th day of Nov., 1823.

CHARLES R. MATHENEY,
Clerk of Sangamon county.

These parties lived on the North Fork. George Dickson afterwards was favorably known to many of the citizens of the county. He was a member of the county court for many years; and was elected to other offices of honor. His wife was a sister of the pioneer, Ephraim Cooper, the oldest settler in the north part of the county, in 1820. It shows that they were married and given in marriage in those primitive times. Another was in the words following: "I certify that on the 21st day of September, I joined in wedlock, Eli Matthews and Miss Susanna Hanon."

WM. ROBERTS, M. G.

This was the first pioneer wedding in South Fork township. The parties came to the county in 1818, about the time of the advent of Martin Hanon, the first settler of the county. Here follow four others:—

Married Sept. 24th, 1824, by Job Fletcher, J. P., Moses Archer of the North Fork, to Mira Moffitt.

July 15th, 1827, by John Kirkpatrick, M. G. Martin of North Fork to Patsey Bagbey.

Nov. 9th, 1827, Gabriel McKenzie, of Flat Branch country, to Miss Elizabeth Gray. Gabriel, was always held in the liveliest remembrance by the youngsters for his violin entertainments on festive occasions.

Sept. 14th, 1828, James R. Lucas, to Miss Elizabeth Harris, daughter of Esquire Isaac Harris, who lived on his farm four miles east of Taylorville. This couple were among the first families to settle in Taylorville, after its location.

The following were among the pioneer ministers who preached to the early settlers and married parties at the dates appended to their names:

Gilbert Dodd, Sept. 25th, 1823, Rev. James Simms, Dec. 18th, 1823, John M. Berry, July 17th, 1824, Simon Lindley, Oct. 31st, 1824, Peter Cartwright, April 26th, 1825, John Alkire, July 16th, 1826, Hiram Bowman, May 6th, 1827, Aaron Vandeveer, April 15th, 1 30.

After the organization of Christian county the first marriage license was issued July 10th, 1839, to Josephus Durbin and Miss Elizabeth Simpson, a daughter of Esquire Richard Simpson, of Bear creek township. They were united in wedlock by Joseph P. Durbin, J. P.

The third license was issued to Edward Bugg and Miss Nancy Walker, Sept, 18th, 1839, who were married by the Rev. Peter R. Ketcham.

The twenty-fifth was issued to Simon Brents and Miss Mary Blalock, Nov. 19th, 1840, by Eli Mathews, J. P. This was the first marriage in Taylorville.

The twenty-sixth wedding was that of John Gilbert to Miss Clarissa Ann Young, daughter of Esquire E. S. Young, then county clerk, January 1st, 1841, by Aaron Vandeveer, M. G. This was the second wedding, and the bride, the first death in Taylorville.

VOTING.

At the organization of the county the people voted *viva voce*. This plan, by many, was considered as the most independent one; others viewed it in a different light. If the system had no other merit, it certainly gave a controlling influence to intriguing politicians. With the adoption of the ballot system, their power was dwarfed. In this county, at that early day, there were two large family connections, by the name of Durbin's and Young's. They composed a large portion of the voting population. It was not an uncommon remark that as these two sections voted — so went the election. Politically they were in sympathy with each other and with the "Whig" party.

Gavin Ralston, an old line Whig, and a candidate for the office of county commissioner, being interrogated as to his prospects for an election, replied: "Very good, as both the Durbin and Young wing are with me in a solid column." It is scarcely necessary to say he was elected. Daniel Goode and William C. Brents, both old settlers and political leaders, exercised great influence over the parties. The constitution of 1848, substituted the ballot for the *viva voce* system. This worked well, and the people have been enabled to vote their honest convictions, without being branded as a "turn-coat." The old parties were well disciplined and very powerful. If a member of either broke ranks he was soon hounded down!

COURT ANECDOTES.

In the trials before the justices of the peace in the county, many amusing incidents and anecdotes have occurred.

About forty years ago, in the region of Bolivar, in the northwestern part of this county, lived one John S. Thompson, a justice of the peace. He was a large, stout, big-fisted Kentuckian. Sam Smith was brought before him on a charge of assault and battery. Sam soon became boisterous, and began to abuse the justice. Esquire admonished him to keep quiet; but all to no purpose. Sam grew worse and worse until the burly Esquire's patience was exhausted. "Sam," said the Esquire, "I know but little about the power the law confers in keeping order in court, but I know very well the power the Almighty has given me, and so shall you." Suiting the action to his words, the Esquire seized a chair and sent Sam whirling to the floor, and then at the end of his boots, relieved the office of his presence. Smith then went before another justice, filed an affidavit of assault and battery, and had Esquire Thompson arrested. The defense set up a plea that the justice was a relative to the prosecutor, which point was adjudged well taken, and the justice entered a judgment of acquittal. Not satisfied with the decision, Smith filed another affidavit before Esquire C———. Thompson was again arrested and arraigned before the justice. He employed counsel, who moved for his acquittal on the ground that he "could not be put in jeopardy twice for the same offence," under the constitution. The Esquire, after consulting various evidences, sustained the plea, and Esquire Thompson was again triumphantly acquitted. From that time forward there was as good order in the office of Esquire Thompson as in the supreme court-room of the State of Illinois.

In another case, about thirty-five years ago, in the western part of the county, a suit was instituted before Esquire John R * * *, against John W———, then residing within three miles of Hillsboro, in Montgomery county. Summons issued to constable William Torrance, with instructions to serve the same; which he accordingly executed, and judgment was entered up, by the Esquire, for forty dollars and costs of suit. The execution was issued in due time and constable Torrance, who again entered Montgomery county, made a levy, took a delivery bond, and in time made the debt, and returned the execution satisfied; neither party knowing the force of the county lines between them.

A Pathetic Speech Spoiled.—In the case of M——, arraigned for larceny, his lawyer, from Springfield, a bombastic speaker, informed his client that the case was desperate, and that he must be governed strictly by his directions. Said he, "My speech will be divided into four parts: first, historical; second argumentative; third, the reply; fourth, the pathetic. You and your wife and children must sit quiet till I come to the fourth, or pathetic part; and then I want you all to burst out aloud and cry, groan and take on as I proceed to the close. The moment I stop, rise and throw your arms around your wife's neck, and kiss the baby." The trial was opened; the jury empannelled and evidence heard. The prosecuting attorney opened the case with a speech of great power. Lawyer Bombast rose with all eyes centered on him, and began as follows: "If the court please, gentlemen of the jury, look at my client; look at his poor wife and little babe; look at the afflicted parents, weighed down with sorrow and grief, sinking as it were to their graves! Oh, gentlemen of the jury, can you find it in your hearts to send him to the Penitentiary?"

As he uttered these last words the prisoner set up a loud howl, threw his arms around his wife's neck, and kissed the babe, while the rest of the family joined in the chorus. The lawyer was dumbfounded; the court looked in astonishment, the jurors looked at each other and wondered what it all meant, but the bombast took in the situation at a glance, and explained: "Nothing, only a mistake of my client, your honor and gentlemen of the jury. He mistook the 'historical' for the 'pathetic' part of my speech." The blunderer lost his case.

A number of very interesting and humorous stories are told of William M. Thomas, J. P.; two or three of which we will relate. In a trial before him a man by the name of Gunn, was a witness. The man hesitated not a little and seemed unwilling, after much persistent questioning, to tell what he really knew; when the

Esquire became impatient and said—"Come, Mr. Gunn, don't hang fire!" After the examination closed the bystanders were convulsed with laughter by the old Esquire adding—"Mr. Gunn, you can go off, you're discharged!"

The Esquire is also credited with the following decision:—"The fact is, Peter Smith, the jail is an old rickety affair, as cold as an iron wedge. You applied to this court for release on bail, giving it as your opinion, that you would freeze to death there. It is the desire of this court to be humane; and as the weather has not moderated, and to keep you from freezing, I will direct the sheriff to hang you at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

In another case before Thomas,—James Funderburk *vs.* Sam Brents,—In trial of Right of Property. It was a jury case, composed of old Dicky Simpson and others. Capt. H——, suggested to the plaintiff, to take a jug of good old bourbon and treat the court and jury. Funderburk acted on the suggestion, and it proved to be a happy thought. The court drank; the jury drank, and all felt good. The Esquire gave an inkling of his decision in advance. He said, "There's no use going into trial in this case, for the Right of Property is not in Sam Brents, and he is subject to the execution by G—d, sir."

The jury nodded assent; as they were in a nodding mood. The constable retained possession of the property, and the plaintiff, Funderburk, got his money.

Another case before Esquire Thompson, in which Benjamin Williams was defendant. The trial did not result to the satisfaction of said defendant, and he charged that the Esquire did not do him justice. His insulting remarks were overheard by the esquire, and on his coming out of the court-house, he gathered hold of a hoop-pole, exclaiming, "By G—d sir, I'll give you a more substantial justice!" and lampooned him most unmercifully.

Le Roy Hill, of Sangamon, was a defendant in a suit instituted before Thompson. He asked for a change of venue, giving as a reason that "he didn't like to be tried by steam;" over which the Esquire became wrathy, and "by the eternal," swore a perfect streak! However the change was granted and the case taken before another justice.

THE "BULL PEN," OR PUGILISTIC TIMES.

No sooner had the county seat been located than it became a rallying point for all the belligerent spirits of the county. Ben W——— and William W——— had a fight a few minutes after the "locating peg" had been driven by the Commissioners. This was the inauguration of affrays which continued for several years at the county seat, greatly to its discredit. Persons harboring ill-feelings or any grievances against a neighbor, would, on meeting him, throw out a challenge to meet on "muster day," or some other public occasion and settle the matter. Time did not seem to abate their hostility; the hate once engendered, still rankled in their bosoms, and public opinion deferred to this mode of settling old grudges, and it required no little moral courage to withstand it. The combatants at the appointed time, would, with their friends, be on hand; draw their coats, gird their loins and enter the "bull pen,"—which at that time consisted of the public square, in the absence of a "stray pen." It was not uncommon for a half-dozen such cases to be adjusted in one day. On such occasions, large crowds often assembled, and there was usually on hand a bountiful supply of "sod corn."

Capt. H———, was sure to be present with his two-wheeled cart, containing a cask of "tangle-foot," and his stentorian voice could be heard far and near to repeat—"'ho all ye thirsty come and drink.' It is warranted to keep you cool in the summer and warm in the winter. Indians say there are "fifty fights in every barrel of 'fire water.'"

There were times when some of the most prominent men in the county would be engaged in these *melees*. It was on one of these memorable occasions, when Gabriel and others were engaged, that Thomas ———, county collector, supposing himself clothed with the necessary authority, mounted the court-house steps and in tones of thunder "commanded the peace" His admonitions not being heeded, he threw off his coat, waded in, exclaiming that he would "be d——d if he didn't have peace!" and made for Gabriel, when he suddenly "right about faced" and left on "double quick," with his long ringlets streaming in the air, as the excited crowd and the captain's commissary closed in the rear! These sovereigns would suffer no interference on these warlike occasions. It was looked upon as cowardly to use knives and pistols, and it was very seldom that such was the case.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM.

In the earlier history of the county the military spirit ran high, and many aspirants for position used it as a "stepping-stone" to power. Previous to the formation of the county, the people had to travel fifteen or twenty miles to Rochester to do military duty. This was a great inconvenience, and at length the county was laid off into military districts. Elections were ordered in each of the company districts for one captain, one first lieutenant and one ensign. Soon after the organization of the county, the following order was issued:—

"MILITIA IN DANE, NOTICE.

Lieut. Col. White's Regiment, including all the county of Dane, will parade for Review and Inspection at Taylorville, on Friday, June 27, 1839.

By order, A. G. HENRY,

Springfield, Ill. Brigade Major."

By this order, the captains were required to be in the field with their respective commands, "armed and equipped as the law directs." The great and memorable day came. The parade ground was early filled with waving plumes and crowds of anxious citizens. The ground where Taylorville had been located a month previous, was dotted over with white tents. Soon the adjutant on a splendid grey charger came galloping into the field with orders: "Officers to your places, marshal your men into companies, separating the barefooted from those who have shoes. Placing those who have guns, sticks and corn-stalks in separate platoons, and then form the line ready to receive your superior officers." Thomas P. Bond had been elected colonel of the regiment. The order was executed Col. Bond was seen coming in the distance accompanied by the old Lieut. Colonel, with his aids. The lines were wheeled into a column and made to perform some fine military evolutions, and were eventually brought into position for review by the colonel and his staff.

The grand column then moved with the colonel at its head, to a field half a mile west of town, with its bayonets, sticks and corn-stalks glittering in the sunshine.

After exhibiting a fine military display, they were formed into line of battle, under the command of the gallant colonel, and a sham battle, with corn-stalks was fought, with great fury, much to the delight of the by-standers.

Sim Brents was placed under arms by his commanding officer for disobedience of orders, in not poising his corn-stalk at an angle of forty-five degrees, in accordance with military usage. A guard was placed over him, who was compelled to hold an umbrella over his head to protect him from the intolerable heat of the sun, then 96° F. in the shade.

"THE DEEP SNOW."

The deep snow occurred in the winter of 1830–31. At that period the territory now embraced in Christian county was sparsely settled. The roads were merely trails or bye-paths; and the houses of the settlers were log-cabins, and of a rude style of architecture, and the larder was not well supplied with sufficient provisions to carry the settler and his family through the winter. This being the case, much suffering occurred. The "deep snow" is one of the land-marks of the early settler. It is the mile-stone, so to speak, from which he counts in dating events. He sometimes relies upon it in recounting the date of his coming, his marriage, and the birth of his children. The deep snow was an important and very extraordinary phenomenon. Nothing has equalled it in this latitude for the last century—if the Indians' traditions are correct as to what occurred before the advent of the white man. The Indians had a tradition that about seventy-five years before, a snow fell which swept away the immense herds of buffalo and elk that then roamed over these prairies. This tradition was verified by the vast quantity of buffalo and elk bones found on the prairies in different localities when first visited by white men.

The snow began falling early in autumn, and continued at intervals, throughout the entire winter. The snow falls would be succeeded by heavy sleet, forming crusts of ice between the layers of snow, strong enough in many places to bear up the deer and hunter. Frequently for weeks the sun was not visible, and the cold was so intense that not a particle of snow would melt on the sides of the cabins facing the south. For weeks people were blockaded or housed up, and remained so until starvation compelled them to go forth in search of food. Great suffering, hunger and untold hardships were endured by the people. Game, such as deer, prairie chickens, quails, rabbits, &c., before that time had been abundant, but for years afterwards was very scarce, having perished in the snow. As the snow would thaw, deer were often caught and killed without the aid of fire arms, being unable to get through the snow or walk on top. Later in winter, when the mass of snow or ice had become compact, fences that were staked and ridered were driven over with heavily loaded vehicles, and, in fact the old settlers say in places could not be seen. The snow in many places, where not drifted, was three to five feet deep. In the spring, when this immense amount of snow melted, the river streams and marshes became flooded.

THE "SUDDEN FREEZE."

The writer, in conversing with a lady, an old settler, elicited from her the following facts and recollections relative to this wonderful and extraordinary atmospheric phenomenon, which occurred a little after noon one day in January, 1836. The lady says, she and her family had finished the noon-day meal, and were sitting around and in front of the old-fashioned large open fire-place, enjoying its generous warmth, chatting and discussing the state of the weather, as during the morning it had been snowing and raining a little:—presently the lady in looking from the window in her cabin, noticed a heavy black cloud lying off to the west, which seemed to be rapidly approaching. Needing some water she took a bucket and went to the well, at a distance of about a 100 yards, lowering the bucket with a long "sweep" then used in drawing the water, filled it, and started for the house. Before reaching the house the wind and rain struck her; blew and upset a portion of the water on her clothing; the cold air seemed to cut like a knife, and before she reached the house, her dress and apron were frozen stiff in a solid sheet of ice. Ponds which a moment before were free from the ice, were frozen in a solid mass in a few minutes. Many persons were frozen to death who happened to be caught away from home; and many others, before they could get to a place of shelter, had their faces, ears, hands and feet frozen. Immediately preceding the storm the ground had been slightly covered with snow, which from rain falling in the morning had become "slushy." Cattle, that were in the fields, were held fast by the "slush" freezing about their feet; and it became necessary to cut away the ice to liberate them. Ducks and geese were imprisoned in the same way. It was scarcely ten minutes after the *cold wave* swept over the place, that the water and melting snow was hard enough to bear up a man on horseback.

Thus have we briefly sketched a few of the incidents that occurred in the early history of the county.

CHAPTER IV.

CUSTOMS OF EARLY DAYS.

HABITS AND MODES OF LIVING OF THE PIONEERS AND FIRST SETTLERS.

IT is a trite but true proverb that "Times change, and we change with them;" and it is well illustrated by the changes in dress, condition and life, that have taken place in this county in less than half a century. We doubt not that these changes, as a whole, are for the better.

To the old man, indeed, whose life-work is accomplished, and whose thoughts dwell mainly on the past, where his treasures are, there are no days like the old days, and no song awakens so responsive an echo in his heart as "Auld Lang Syne."

The very skies that arch above his gray head seem less blue to his dimmed eye than they did when, in the adoration of his young heart, he directed to them his gaze; the woods appear less green and inviting than when in the gaiety of boyhood he courted their cool deaths; and the songs of their feathered inhabitants fall less melodiously upon his ear. He marks the changes that are everywhere visible, and feels like crying out in the language of the poet:

"Backward, turn backward, oh, Time, in thy flight!"

It is natural for the aged to sigh for a return of the past, nor would we attempt the hopeless task of convincing them that with the changes of the years there have come also an increase in happiness, an improvement in social life, a progress in education, an advancement in morality, and a tendency upward in all that relates to the welfare of mankind.

We may learn useful lessons, however, from a study of that land over which the pardonable and fond imagination of the old settler has thrown the "light that never was on sea or land," if, withdrawing ourselves from the dizzy activities of the present day, we let the old settler take us by the hand and lead us back into the regions of his youth, that we may observe the life of those who founded a grand empire in a great wilderness. Let us leave the prow of the rushing ship, from which may be discerned a mighty future rich in promises and bright with hope, and take our place upon the stern and gaze backward, into the beautiful land of the past.

No doubt we shall be led to regret the absence among us of some of the virtues of dwellers in those early days. Gone is that free-hearted hospitality which made of every settler's cabin an *inn* where the belated and weary traveler found entertainment without money and without price. Gone is that community of sentiment which made neighbors indeed neighbors; that era of kindly feeling which was marked by the almost entire absence of litigation.

Gone, too, some say, is that simple, strong, upright, honest integrity which was so marked a characteristic of the pioneer.

So rapid has been the improvement in machinery, and the progress in the arts and their application to the needs of man, that a study of the manner in which people lived and worked only fifty years ago seems like the study of a remote age.

It is important to remember that while a majority of settlers were poor, that poverty carried with it no crushing sense of degradation like that felt by the very poor of our age. They lived in a cabin, it is true, but it was their *own*, and had been reared by their hands. Their house, too, while inconvenient and far from water-proof, was built in the prevailing style of architecture, and would compare favorably with the homes of their neighbors.

They were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, and of some things that are now considered necessaries; but they patiently endured their lot and hopefully looked forward to better. They had plenty to wear as protection against the weather, and an abundance of wholesome food. They sat down to a rude table to eat from tin or pewter dishes; but the meat thereon spread—the flesh of the deer or bear, of the wild duck or turkey, of the quail or squirrel—was superior to that we eat, and had been won by the skill of the head of the house or of his vigorous sons The bread they ate was made from corn or wheat of their own raising. They walked the green carpet of the grand prairie or forest that surrounded them, not with the air of a beggar, but with the elastic step of a self-respected freeman.*

The settler brought with him the keen axe, which was indispensable, and the equally necessary rifle; the first his weapon of offence against the forests that skirted the water-courses, and near which he made his home; the second that of defence from the attacks of his foe, the cunning child of the forest and prairie. His first labor was to fell trees and erect his unpretentious cabin, which was rudely made of logs, and in the raising of which he had the cheerful aid of his neighbors. It was usually from fourteen to sixteen feet square, and never larger than twenty feet, and was frequently built entirely without glass, nails, hinges or locks.

The manner of building was as follows: First, large logs were laid in position as sills; on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rough hewed puncheons, which were to serve as floors. The logs were then built up till the proper height for the eaves was reached; then on the ends of the building were placed poles, longer than the other end-logs, which projected some eighteen or more inches over the sides, and were called "bu ting-pole sleepers;" on the projecting ends of these was placed the "butting-pole," which served to give the line to the first row of clap-boards. These were, as a matter of course, split, and as the gables of the cabin were built up, were so laid on as to lap a third of their length. They were often kept in place by the weight of a heavy pole, which was laid across the roof parallel to the ridge-pole. The house was then chinked, and daubed with a coarse mortar.

A huge fire place was built in at one end of the house, in which fire was kindled for cooking purposes, for the settlers generally were without stoves, and which furnished the needed warmth in winter. The ceiling above was sometimes covered with the pelts of the raccoon, opossum, and of the wolf, to add to the warmth of the dwelling. Sometimes the soft inner bark of the *bass* wood was used for the same purpose. The cabin was lighted by means of greased paper-windows. A log would be left out along one side, and sheets of strong paper, well greased with coon-grease or bear oil, would be carefully tacked in.

The above description only applies to the very earliest times, before the rattle of the saw-mill was heard within our borders.

The furniture comported admirably with the house itself, and hence, if not elegant, was in most perfect taste. The tables had four legs, and were rudely made from a puncheon. Their seats were stools having three or four legs. The bedstead was in keeping with the rest, and was often so contrived as to permit it to be drawn up and fastened to the wall during the day, thus affording more room to the family. The entire furniture was simple, and was framed with no other tool than the axe and auger. Each was his own carpenter; and some displayed considerable ingenuity in the construction of implements of agriculture, and utensils, and furniture for the kitchen and house. Knives and forks they sometimes had, and sometimes had not. The common table-knife was the pack-knife or butcher-knife.* Horse collars were sometimes made of the plaited husk of the maize sewed together. They were easy on the neck of the horse, and if tug-traces were used, would last a long while. Horses were not used very much, however, and oxen were almost exclusively used. In some instances carts and wagons were constructed or repaired by the self-reliant settler; and the woful creaking of the untarred axles could be heard at a great distance.

The women corresponded well with the description of the *virtuous woman* in the last chapter of Proverbs, for they "sought wool and flax, and worked willingly with their hands." They did not, it is true, make for themselves "coverings of tapestry," nor could it be said of them that their "clothing was silk and purple;" but they "rose while it was yet night, and gave meat unto their household," and they "girded their loins with strength and strengthened their arms." They looked well to the ways of their household and ate not the bread of idleness. They laid "their hands to the spindle and to the distaff," and "strength and honor were in their clothing."

In these days of furbelows and flounces, when from twenty to thirty yards are required by one fair damsel for a dress, it is refreshing to know that the ladies of that ancient time considered eight yards an extravagant amount to put into one dress. The dress was usually made plain with four widths in the skirt, the two front ones cut gored. The waist was made very short, and across the shoulders behind was a draw-string. The sleeves were enormously large, and tapered from shoulder to wrist, and the most fashionable—for fashion, like love, rules alike the "court and grove"—were padded so as to resemble a bolster at the upper part and were known as "mutton legs," or "sheep shank sleeves." The sleeve was kept in shape often by a heavily starched lining. Those who could afford it used feathers, which gave the sleeve the appearance of an inflated balloon from elbow up, and were known as "pillow-sleeves."

Many bows and some ribbons were worn, but scarcely any jewelry. The tow dress was superseded by the cotton gown. Around the neck, instead of a lace collar or elegant ribbon, there was disposed a copperas colored neck-kerchief.

In going to church or other public gathering in summer

* The whole country now dotted with smiling farms and happy villages, traversed by railroads and telegraph wires, was a wilderness, consisting chiefly of prairie, which stretched away in billowy vastness like a congealed ocean. Along the water-courses was a fringe of timber, and occasionally was to be seen a grove. The immigrants came; some in carts, the children packed like sardines in a box; some in wagons, and some on horseback with pack-horses.

* Wooden vessels, either dug out or coopered, and called "noggins," were in common use for bowls, out of which each member of the family ate mush and milk for supper. A gourd formed the drinking cup.

weather, they sometimes walked barefoot till near their destination, when they would put on their shoes or moccasins. They were contented and even happy without any of the elegant articles of dress. Ruffles, fine laces, silk hats, kid gloves, false curls, rings, combs and jewels, were nearly unknown, nor did the lack of them vex their souls. Many of them were grown before they ever saw the interior of a well-supplied dry-goods store. They were reared in simplicity, lived in simplicity, and were happy in simplicity.

It may be interesting to speak more specifically regarding cookery and diet. Wild meat was plentiful. The settlers generally brought some food with them to last till a crop could be raised. Small patches of Indian corn were raised, which, in the earliest days of the settlements, was beaten in a mortar. The meal was made into a coarse but wholesome bread, on which the teeth could not be very tightly shut on account of the grit it contained. Johnny-cake and pones were served up at dinner, while mush and milk was the favorite dish for supper. In the fire-place hung the crane, and the dutch-oven was used in baking. The streams abounded in fish, which formed a healthful article of food. Many kinds of greens, such as dock and polk, were eaten. The "truck-patch" furnished roasting ears, pumpkins, beans, squashes and potatoes, and these were used by all. For reaping-bees, log-rollings, and house-raisings, the standard dish was pot-pie. Coffee and tea were used sparingly, as they were very dear, and the hardy pioneer thought them a drink fit only for women and children. They said it would not "stick to the ribs." Maple-sugar was much used, and honey was only five cents a pound. Butter was the same price, while eggs were three cents. The utmost good feeling prevailed. If one killed hogs all shared. Chickens were to be seen in great numbers around every doorway; and the gabble of the turkey and the quack of the duck were heard in the land. Nature contributed of her fruits. Wild grapes and plums were to be found in their season, along the streams.

The women manufactured nearly all the clothing worn by the family. In cool weather gowns made of "linsey-woolsey" were worn by the ladies. The chain was of cotton and the filling of wool. The fabric was usually plaid or striped, and the differing colors were blended according to the taste and fancy of the fair maker. Colors were blue, copperas, turkey-red, light blue, etc. Every house contained a card-loom and spinning-wheels, which were considered by the women as necessary for them as the rifle for the men. Several different kinds of cloth were made. Cloth was woven from cotton. The rolls were bought and spun, on little and big wheels, into two kinds of thread; one the "chain," the other the "filling." The more experienced only spun the chain; the younger the filling. Two kinds of loom were in use. The most primitive in construction was called the "side-loom." The frame of it consisted of two pieces of scantling running obliquely from the floor to the wall. Later, the *frame-loom*, which was a great improvement over the other, came into use.

The men and boys wore "jeans" and linsey-woolsey hunting shirts. The "jeans" were colored either light-blue or *butternut*.

Many times when the men gathered to a log-rolling or barn-raising, the women would assemble, bringing their spinning-wheels with them. In this way sometimes as many as ten or twelve would gather in one room, and the pleasant voices of the fair spinners were mingled with the low hum of the spinning-wheels. "Oh! golden early days!"

Such articles of apparel as could not be manufactured were brought to them from the nearest store by the mail carrier. These were few, however. The men and boys, in many instances, wore pantaloons made of the dressed skin of the deer, which then swarmed the prairies in large herds. The young man who desired to look captivating to the eye of the maiden whom he loved, had his "bucks" fringed, which lent them a not unpleasing effect. Meal-sacks were also made of buckskin. Caps were made of the skins of the wolf, fox, wild-cat and musk-rat, tanned with the fur on. The tail of the fox or wolf often hung down the top of the cap, lending the wearer a jaunty air. Both sexes wore moccasins, which in dry weather were an excellent substitute for shoes. There were no shoemakers, and each family made its own shoes.

The settlers were separated from their neighbors often by miles. There were no church-houses or regular services of any kind to call them together; hence, no doubt, the cheerfulness with which they accepted invitations to a house-raising, or a log-rolling, or a corn-husking, or a *bee* of any kind. To attend these gatherings they would go ten and sometimes more miles.

Generally with the invitation to the men went one to the women, to come to a quilting. The good woman of the house where the festivities were to take place would be busily engaged for a day or more in preparation for the coming guests. Great quantities of provisions were to be prepared, for dyspepsia was unknown to the pioneer, and good appetites were the rule and not the exception.

"The bread used at these frolics was baked generally on *Johnny* or *Journey* cake-boards, and is the best corn-bread ever made. A board is made smooth, about two feet long and eight inches wide—the ends are generally rounded. The dough is spread out on this board, and placed leaning before the fire. One side is baked, and then the dough is changed on the board, so the other side is presented, in its turn, to the fire. This is *Johnny*-cake, and is good if the proper materials are put in the dough, and it is properly baked."—*Reynolds' History.*

At all log-rollings and house-raisings it was customary to provide liquor. Excesses were not indulged in, however. The fiddler was never forgotten. After the day's work had been accomplished, out doors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleared and the merry dance began. The handsome, stalwart young men, whose fine forms were the result of their manly out-door life, clad in fringed buckskin breeches and gaudily colored hunting-shirts, led forth the bright-eyed, buxom damsels, attired in neatly-fitting linsey-woolsey garments, to the dance, their cheeks glowing with health and eyes speaking of enjoyment, and perhaps of a tenderer emotion.

The following description of a "Shucking" of the olden time is taken from *Reynolds' Pioneer-History of Illinois:*

"In pure pioneer times the crops of corn were never husked on the stalk, as is done at this day, but were hauled home in the husk and thrown in a heap, generally by the side of the crib, so that the ears, when husked, could be thrown direct into the crib. The whole neighborhood, male and female, were invited to the *shucking*, as it was called. The girls, and many of the married ladies, generally engaged in this amusing work.

"In the first place two leading expert huskers were chosen as captains, and the heap of corn divided as nearly equal as possible. Rails were laid across the pile so as to designate the division; and then each captain chose, alternately, his *corps* of huskers, male and female. The whole number of working hands present were selected, on one side or the other, and then each party commenced a contest to beat the other, which was in many cases truly exciting. One other rule was, that whenever a male husked a

red ear of corn, he was entitled to a kiss from the girls This frequently excited much fuss and scuffling, which was intended by both parties to end in a kiss. It was a universal practice that *taffia* or Monongahela whisky was used at these husking frolics, which they drank out of a bottle, each one, male and female, taking the bottle and drinking out of it, and then handing it to his next neighbor, without using any glass or cup whatever. This custom was common, and not considered rude. Almost always these corn-shucks ended in a dance. To prepare for this amusement fiddles and fiddlers were in great demand; and it often required much fast riding to obtain them. One violin and a performer were all that was contemplated at these innocent rural games.

"Towards dark, and the *supper half-over*, then it was that a bustle and confusion commenced. The confusion of tongues at Babel would have been ashamed at the corn-shuckings. The young ones hurrying off the table, and the old ones contending for time and order. It was the case nine times out of ten, that but one dwelling-house was on the premises, and that used for eating as well as dancing.

"But when the fiddler commenced tuning his instrument the music always gained the victory for the young side. Then the dishes, victuals, table and all, disappeared in a few minutes, and the room was cleared, the dogs drove out, and the floor swept off ready for action. The floors of these houses were sometimes the natural earth, beat solid, sometimes the earth with puncheons in the middle over the potato-hole, and at times the whole floor was made of puncheons.

"The music at these country dances made the young folks almost frantic, and sometimes much excitement was displayed to get on the floor first. Generally the fiddler on these occasions assumed an important bearing, and ordered, in true professional style, so and so to be done; as that was the way in North Carolina, where he was raised. The decision ended the contest for the floor. In those days they danced jigs and four-handed reels, as they were called. Sometimes three-handed reels were also danced.

"In these dances there was no standing still; all were moving at a rapid pace from the beginning to the end. In the jigs the bystanders cut one another out, as it was called, so that this dance would last for hours. Sometimes the parties in a jig tried to tire one another down in the dance, and then it would also last a long time before one or the other gave up.

"The cotillion or *stand-still dances* were not then known.

"The bottle went round at these parties as it did at the shuckings, and male and female took a dram out of it as it passed around. No sitting was indulged in, and the folks either stood or danced all night, as generally day-light ended the frolic. The dress of these hardy pioneers was generally in plain homespun. The hunting-shirt was much worn at that time, which is a convenient working or dancing dress. Sometimes dressed deer-skin pantaloons were used on these occasions, and mawkawsins—rarely shoes—and at times bare feet were indulged in.

"In the morning all go home on horseback or on foot. No carriages, wagons or other vehicles were used on these occasions, for the best of reasons—because they had none."

Dancing was a favorite amusement, and was participated in by all.

> "Alike all ages; dancers of ancient days,
> Have led their children through the mirthful maze,
> And the gray grandsire, skilled in gestic lore,
> Has frisked beneath the burden of three-score."

The amusements of that day were more athletic and rude than those of to-day. Among settlers in a new country, from the nature of the case, a higher value is set upon physical than mental endowments. Skill in wood-craft, superiority of muscular development, accuracy in shooting with the rifle, activity, swiftness of foot, were the qualifications that brought their possessors fame. Foot-racing was often practiced, and often the boys and young men engaged in friendly contests with the Indians. Every man had a rifle, always kept in good order; his flints, bullet-moulds, screw driver, awl, butcher-knife and tomahawk were fastened to the shot-pouch strap or to the belt around the waist. Target-shooting was much practiced, and shots were made by the hunters and settlers, with flint-lock rifles, that cannot be excelled by their descendants with the improved breech-loaders of the present day.

At all gatherings jumping and wrestling were indulged in, and those who excelled were thenceforward men of notoriety. Cards, dice, and other gambling implements were unknown. Dancing was a favorite amusement. It was participated in by all.

At the shooting-matches, which were usually for the prize of a turkey, or a gallon of whisky, good feeling generally prevailed. If disputes arose, they were settled often by a square stand-up fight, and no one thought of using other weapons than fists. They held no grudges after their fights, for this was considered unmanly. It was the rule that, if a fight occurred between two persons, the victor should pour water for the defeated as he washed away the traces of the fray, after which the latter was to perform the same service for the former.

To illustrate the ready ingenuity of the early settlers, developed by their poverty, and remoteness from places where necessaries could be purchased, we borrow an anecdote, from "Ford's History of Illinois," related of James Lemon, a well-known pioneer of Monroe county, and an old-style Baptist preacher. A farmer by occupation, "He manufactured harness as they were required. Being one day employed in plowing a piece of stubble ground, on turning out for dinner, as was his wont, he left the harness on the beam of the plow. His son, not differing from the proverbial minister's boy, perhaps, who had assisted him by removing the clogging straw from the plow with a pitchfork, remained behind long enough to conceal one of the collars, that he might have a playing spell while his father was occupied in making another. But his plot failed; on returning after dinner and missing the collar, his father reflecting a few minutes promptly divested himself of his leather breeches, stuffed the legs with stubble, straddled them across the neck of the horse for a collar, and plowed the remainder of the day bare-legged, requiring the assistance of his truantly inclined boy all of the time." At this day, to provide for such a mishap, half a day would have been spent in going to town after another collar, and the boy would probably have gained his point.

Pioneer Mills.—Among the first were the "band mills." A description of one will not prove uninteresting, The plan was cheap. The horse-power consisted of a large upright shaft, some ten or twelve feet in height, with some eight or ten long arms let into the main shaft and extending out from it fifteen feet. Auger holes were bored into the arms on the upper side at the end, into which wooden pins were driven. This was called the "big wheel," and was, as has been seen, about twenty feet in diameter. The raw hide belt or tug was made of skins taken off beef cattle, which were cut into strips three inches in width; these were twisted into a round cord or tug, which was long enough to encircle the circumference of the big wheel. There it was held in place by the wooden pins, then to cross and pass under a shed

to run around a drum or what is called a "trunnel head," which was attached to the grinding apparatus. The horses or oxen were hitched to the arms by means of raw hide tugs. Then walking in a circle the machinery would be set in motion. To grind twelve bushels of corn was considered a good day's work on a band mill.

The most rude and primitive method of manufacturing meal was by the use of the Grater. A plate of tin is pierced with many holes, so that one side is very rough. The tin is made oval, and then nailed to a board. An ear of corn was rubbed hard on this grater whereby the meal was forced through the holes, and fell into a vessel, prepared to receive it. An improvement on this was the Hand-mill. The stones were smaller than those of the band-mill and were propelled by man or woman power. A hole is made in the upper stone, and a staff of wood is put in it, and the other end of the staff is put through a hole in a plank above, so that the whole is free to act. One or two persons take hold of this staff and turn the upper stone as rapidly as possible. An eye is made in the upper stone, through which the corn is put into the mill, with the hand, in small quantities to suit the mill, instead of a hopper. A mortar, wherein corn was beaten into meal, is made out of a large round log three or four feet long. One end is cut or burnt out so as to hold a peck of corn, more or less, according to circumstances. This mortar is set one end on the ground, and the other up, to hold the corn. A sweep is prepared over the mortar so that the spring of the pole raises the piston, and the hands at it force it so hard down on the corn that, after much beating, meal is manufactured.

The picture here drawn of the pioneers, their modes of living, their customs, and amusements, while lacking entire completeness, we feel is not inaccurate and untruthful.

CHAPTER V.

GEOGRAPHY, AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING RESOURCES AND RAILROAD FACILITIES.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY lies between the 39th and 40th parallel of latitude. It is classed as one of the south central counties. Its greatest length is about thirty-two and a half miles from north to south, and greatest breadth twenty-seven miles from east to west, measured in section lines, and contains an area of 700 square miles, or 451,200 acres. It is bounded on the north by Sangamon and Macon counties, east by Macon and Shelby counties, south by Shelby and Montgomery counties, west by Montgomery and Sangamon counties.

Taylorville, the capital of the county, is situated near the centre, on the lines of the Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railway, and the Springfield branch of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. It is eighty-one miles north-east from St. Louis, and twenty miles south-west from Decatur.

Form.—In form the county is nearly an oblong square, and is divided into fifteen full, and ten fractional congressional townships, and into seventeen municipal townships or voting precincts, as follows: namely, Pana, Assumption, Prairieton, Rosemond, Locust, May, Stonington, Mosquito, Greenwood, Johnson, Taylorville, Buckhart, Mt. Auburn, Ricks, Bear creek, South Fork, and King.

Population.—The population of the county, according to the census of 1870, is 20,552. The increase has been very large since then. The population is composed of English, German, Irish, French, and Swede extraction, with a few colored persons.

Waters.—It is watered by several streams: the Sangamon river, on the north, is the largest, and drains a large area of country; its principal tributaries are Buckhart and Mosquito creeks. Buckhart creek rises in the south-eastern part of Stonington township, and flows in a north-westerly direction, leaving the county in Section 22, township 15–3, and mingles its waters with the Sangamon. Mosquito creek heads in Wheatland township, Macon county, and runs in a westerly direction until it crosses the Christian county line, when its course assumes a north-westerly direction, emptying in the Sangamon on Section 25, Tp. 16, Range 2. By far the greatest area drained in the county is by the South Fork, Flat Branch, Bear creek, Clear creek, Lick creek, Cottonwood creek, Prairie Fork, and their tributaries. All of the county south of Buckhart and Stonington township is drained by these streams and their tributaries, which flow principally in a northern and north-western direction, and are all affluents of the South Fork. Each of these streams possesses its tributaries, so that the entire surface of the country is well watered and drained. In portions of the county good water is afforded by copious springs; the high grounds are the water-sheds between the creeks.

Timber.—The streams of the county are lined with belts of timber varying from two to six miles in width, abounding with the various species of oak, hickory, walnut, sycamore, maple, cherry, etc. The native kinds of timber are fully set forth in the chapter on the Flora of the county, and hence demand but brief mention here. In earlier years the timber was destroyed with a degree of recklessness. More particularly was this the case with the lands of non-residents and speculators; the latter class entered most of the timbered lands with the view of future speculations. Much of the forest has disappeared before the axe of the woodman, and is used for railroad ties, for fuel and fencing. Since the introduction of Osage orange for hedges, which are a common fence in this county, and the introduction of coal for fuel, it may be safely estimated that the annual growth of timber is fully equal to the yearly consumption of this county. Artificial grooves and belts, consisting chiefly of hard and soft maple, elm, and fruit trees, have been planted on the prairies for shade and shelter.

Land Surface.—The land surface is divided between timber and prairie. At least three-fourths of the county consisted originally of prairie. The surface in Rosemond, some portions of Pana, Bear creek, South Fork, Mt. Auburn, and parts of Johnson and May, are rather undulating. There are occasionally small hills or bluffs adjacent to the streams, principally along the Flat Branch, South Fork, and Sangamon, and their tributaries. This county is a part of what has been happily termed "Grand Prairie of the West," which extends from the heavily-timbered regions of the sluggish Wabash on the east, to the pine-clad Rocky mountains on the west. A few mounds exist. The most noted are those in Rosemond and Mt. Auburn townships. The natural and artificial groves, the fringed banks of the water-courses, the smiling farms, with their fields of maize, and grain, and herds of cattle, all go to form a picture of surpassing loveliness. But little of the land is too flat for drainage or too broken for tillage, hence the greater portion is susceptible of cultivation, and affords the widest application of machinery.

Soil and Agriculture.—This county may be classed among the richest and most productive in the state. Its soil is dark and of the richest quality, ranging from one to four feet in depth. It is composed largely of vegetable mould, formed from the decomposition of grass and prairie weeds, the accumulations of centuries. It is seemingly inexhaustible. In the more northern portions of the county the soil is somewhat changed, and is called the "sand ridge." It produces well, and most of it is under cultivation. Experience

has demonstrated that this kind of soil will stand the drought much better than heavier soils. There is another ridge of a similar character, extending in a north-east direction from the county seat, west of the Flat-Branch timber. It also produces well. The soil of the county generally is adapted to raising nearly all the cereals, such as wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, etc. Tobacco, castor beans, and flax have been cultivated to a considerable extent. Before the "deep snow" cotton was raised profitably. The climate then was milder. A few years ago the castor bean was cultivated extensively on Bear creek and other portions of the county. A market was found for them at Edwardsville at from $1.50 to $2.50 per bushel. In grain and live-stock the official reports exhibit a wonderful growth during the past few years. The climate is favorable to fruit culture; all kinds can be raised with success and profit. Those mostly deserving attention are the apple, pear, peach, cherry, plum, grapes; and many smaller fruits and berries thrive well. Vegetables of all kinds grow to perfection. The "Illinois Magazine," published nearly forty years ago at Vandalia, says, "Cabbage heads three feet in diameter, or nine feet in circumference, are no great wonder in Illinois soil." The seed has somewhat degenerated since that date, or the imagination of the editor was larger than the results attained at the present time by the growers of cabbage.

Grasses.—Blue grass, red and white top clover, and timothy, grow with great luxuriance.

The chief industry of the people is agriculture and stock-raising, which employs a majority of the people of the county, who possess all the sterling virtues of the rural freeholder. Directly upon the broad shoulders of the tiller of the soil rests the prosperity of every other class of men. He holds in his hands the destinies of all. His prosperity means universal prosperity; his failure universal distress.

UNITED STATES SURVEYS.

The following are the dates and Surveys made in Christian county, names of Deputy Surveyors, &c., &c.

Deputy Surveyors.	Township and Range.	Date of Survey.	Date of Return of Survey.
Enoch Moore	11—1 W	1818	1819
Wm. Gordon	12—3 E	1818	1819
W. S. Hamilton	11—1 E		1821
do	12—1 E		1821
do	13—1 E		1821
do	14—1 E		1821
Enoch Moore	12—1 W	1818	1819
Wm. V. Rector	12—1 W		1821
do	14—1 W		1821
do	15—1 W		1821
A. L. Langham	16—1 W		1821
Enoch Moore	11—2 W		1819
do	12—2 W		1819
Wm. V. Rector	13—2 W		1821
do	14—2 W		1821
do	15—2 W		1821
A. L. Langham	16—2 W		1821
E. Moore	11—3 W		1819
Wm. V. Rector	13—3 W		1821
do	14—3 W		1821
do	15—3 W		1821
—	11—4 W		——
—	12—4 W		——
Wm. V. Rector	13—4 W		1821
do	14—4 W		1821

Wm Rector Surveyor General, 1818.

Public Lands.—The public lands were first offered for sale in November, 1823, after which they were subject to private entry. On the 1st of July, 1820, Congress reduced the price of the public lands from $2 to $1.25 per acre. On the 8th May, 1822, a land office was established at Springfield, Illinois. The lands in the north half of the county were subject to entry at Springfield. All lands were exempt from taxation for five years from date of entry.

The first tract of land entered in what now constitutes the boundaries of Christian county, was by Jacob Cagle; it being the E. ½ of W. ¼, section 10, township 14-3 (Buckhart township), March 10th, 1827. The second tract entered was the W. ½, S. W. ¼, section 13, township 15-3 (Mt. Auburn), Nov. 21st, 1827, by Robert Archie, an old settler familiarly known in the county. "Archie's Mill" was a household word. It was located on this tract.

The third tract entered was in the same township, W. ½, N. W. ¼, section 26, township 15--3, on the 12th of September, 1829, by John Daigh. The fourth tract by Ephraim Cooper, W. ½, N. W. ¼, section 24, township 15--3 W., Oct. 19th, 1829; he was the pioneer settler in the north part of the county. These men occupied these lands several years as "Squatters," before they came into market. As all the lands in the county were vacant, they did not apprehend any danger in being entered out.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS FROM CENSUS OF 1870.

While the chief industry of the people of this country is agriculture and stock raising, yet the manufacturing interests are small only in a comparative sense. We call the attention of the reader to the following statistics.

Census 1870.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.	Establishments.	Hands employed.	Capital.	Wages.	Materials.	Products.
			Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Agricultural implements	2	9	8500	2360	4787	12244
Brick	3	24	5300	3700	1020	12000
Carriages and wagons	5	18	7300	3720	3077	12525
Clothing, men's	2	13	7000	2400	8550	13800
Flouring-mill products	7	40	131500	20410	693290	7904 0
Sash, doors and blinds	1	13	16000	5000	17000	29200

RAILROAD SYSTEM.

Transportation Facilities.

The Illinois Central Railroad enters Christian county on section 36, township 14, range 1 east, and traverses the county in a southwestern direction, leaving it on section 33, township 11, range 1 east, passing through Assumption and Pana. The latter is the most important station. In September, 1850, congress passed an act, and it was approved by President Fillmore, granting an aggregate of 2,595,053 acres to aid in building this road.

The act granted the right of way, and gave alternate sections of land for six miles on either side of the road. The grant of land was made directly to the state. On the 10th of February, 1851, the legislature of Illinois granted a charter to an eastern company, represented by *Rantoul* and others, to build it, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The legislature, in granting the charter, and transferring to the corporation the lands, stipulated that *seven per cent.* of the gross earnings of the road should be paid semi-annually into the treasury of the state forever. This wise provision, in lieu of the liberal land grant, yields a handsome annual revenue to the state. This road has a total length of 706 miles, connecting Cairo with Chicago and Dunleith, or from Cairo to Centralia 112 miles, and from Centralia to Dunleith 341 miles. This road is one of the great trunk lines of Illinois and the Mississippi Valley; its principal leased line in this state is the Gilman and Springfield road, and with its *Iowa* division, running from Dubuque to Sioux city, serve to mark it as one of the principal roads of the west. It connects Chicago with St. Louis by the Vandalia road. The first ground broken toward the building of this road in this county was in 1853. And the cars were running the following year, and then Pana and Assumption stations were located.

INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

(Formerly the Terre-Haute, Alton and St. Louis railroad). Its general offices are located at Indianapolis, which point is its eastern terminus. And St. Louis being the western termini, the length of track from either termini is 261 miles. The road-bed is of substantial build, well ballasted, tied and ironed. It enters the state of Illinois in Edgar county, and the principal towns which it

passes through in this state, are Paris, Charleston, Mattoon, Shelbyville, *Pana*, Hillsboro, Litchfield, Bunker Hill, Alton and East St. Louis. The line of the road is laid through a very fertile district of the state, and it receives a fair proportion of the traffic. It strikes Christian county first on the northern portion of section 24, Pana township, and traverses the county in a south-westerly direction, leaving it on section 33, in Rosemond township. The stations in this county are *Pana* and Rosemond; Pana being the most important station. This road was completed near the same date as the Illinois Central, the crossing of which determined the location of Pana, in 1855.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS, AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

This is the most important road in the county, and is the great north and south line connecting with the principal eastern and western cities; it does a heavy business. The length of the line in the county is over thirty-one miles. It furnishes transportation facilities for the flourishing towns of Taylorville, Morrisonville, Palmer and other stations on the road and the district of country tributary and adjacent thereto. It enters the county on section 1. Stonington township traverses it in a southwesterly direction, and leaves it at Harvel on section 34, King township. It crosses the Springfield division of the Ohio and Mississippi, at Taylorville, the county-seat.

This road was built under a charter granted to a corporation under the style of Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad; the work was commenced in 1869, and finished through this county in the spring of 1870. The Wabash is now one of the best roads in the west.

SPRINGFIELD DIVISION OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

This road runs diagonally through the county, from the North-west to the South-east corner. It enters the county on section ten, Buckhart township, and traverses it in a south easterly direction, crossing the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific at Taylorville, and passing on to Pana, leaves the country on section 24. Pana township, Taylorville and Pana, are the principal stations on the road, and do the greatest amount of business. There are other thriving and growing towns on the line of this road, such as Edinburg, Sharpsburg, Owaneco and Millersville. This road was formerly known as the Springfield and Pana R. R., afterwards as the Springfield & South-eastern R. R., and on the first of April, 1875, it was sold to the O. & M. R. R. Company. It was built under a charter obtained in 1865 and completed in 1870. The first train entered the corporation of Taylorville at 5 P. M., October 28th, 1869. The first through train from Beardstown to Shawneetown was run on the 28th of March, 1872. The first telegraph office opened in Taylorville was at the office of this road, May 11th, 1872.

CHAPTER VI.

GEOLOGY.

WE are indebted to A. H. Worthen, editor of the State Geological Report for the following article, and have selected such portions as we deem of most interest to our readers.

GENERAL FEATURES, SOIL, TIMBER, ETC.

On the north, it is drained by the Sangamon river, and the central, southern and western parts of the county are watered by the South Fork of Sangamon and its tributaries, Bear, Locust, Prairie Fork and Flat creeks. The smaller streams sometimes are nearly dry, but the two main forks of Sangamon generally flow the year round. The South Fork is rather a sluggish stream with muddy banks, but occasionally, as at Taylorville, the water is clear and fresh, indicative of latent springs.

The topographical features of this county do not vary much in different localities. The prairies in the south-east are rolling, often rising into mounds. In every other part of the county they are flat or very gently undulating. Near the streams the slopes are often very gentle. In the southern half of the county we very rarely find a bluff twenty-five feet high, and in passing down the South Fork no broken or hilly land is seen until we get below Taylorville. Four miles north-west of Taylorville the country is rather hilly, the hills about sixty feet high, but not often too steep to admit of cultivation. A few miles further down, there is a gradual descent from the prairie to the river, the bluffs of which are about twenty feet high. In the north east the slopes are often so gentle as to render it impossible to trace a line between the upland and the lowland.

On the North Fork of the Sangamon there are occasional drift bluffs thirty to fifty feet high, capped with a heavy growth of white oak, but the white oak lands do not often extend more than a quarter of a mile from the river, giving place to a more undulating surface, with a growth of elm, hickory, oak, sassafras, cherry, hazel, etc.

This county consists mostly of prairie, the timbered land being confined to a narrow belt along the streams. On the South Fork of the Sangamon the timber belt is generally about three miles wide, and along the other streams from one to two miles The prairies are generally flat, with a luxuriant growth of resin-weed, two species, viz:—*Silphium luciniatum* and *S. terebinthinaceum*, golden rod, *solidago*, several species; *Liatris*, or blazing star, two species, and the beautiful and delicately colored *Physostegia Virginiana* and *Gerardia tenuifolia*. Occasionally, on the basin-like depressions or flat marshy spots on the prairies, may be found *Iris versicolor* and *Vernonia fasciculata*.

There is not much difference in the quality of the prairie soil, it being all a rich black loam of from one to two and a half feet in depth, and in the northern part of the county slightly sandy. The soil along the edge of the prairie near Taylorville is quite sandy; eastwardly for six miles there are occasional spots of poor sandy soil, with post oak and black jack, but this often gives place to better land, with white oak, black oak, hazel and sassafras, or cherry, laurel oak, pin oak, hickory, plum and crab apple. Along Locust Fork its whole length, and on South Fork above the mouth of Locust Fork, both on the bottoms and hill sides, the soil is deep and rich, with principally a growth of American elm and *cornus*. On Bear creek the soil and growth is similar. On and near Mosquito creek the soil is rich and black, with a growth of elm, linden, coffee tree, cherry, red oak, hickory, red bud, spice bush hackberry, black walnut, honey locust, ash, mulberry, etc. West of Mosquito creek, on the slopes leading to the North Fork, the timbered land is quite sandy and the growth variable; on some soil black oak predominates; where there is much clay mingled with sand there is a growth of red elm, sassafras, etc; where there is still more clay, laurel oak, American elm, white oak, black hickory, shell bark hickory, red bud, black oak and sassafras.

On the south side of South Fork, below the mouth of Bear creek, the prairie land often approaches the stream, and the adjoining woodland growth reaching to the river bank consists of laurel oak, elm, hickory, linden and sassafras.

North of the South Fork there are white oak hills occasionally spreading out into flats. Along the Sangamon river and adjacent hills there is a good supply of very good timber, consisting of white oak, burr oak, black walnut, red oak, elm and linden.

Out on the prairie the farmers have planted many hedges of Osage orange, and they seem to thrive very well. Near Rosemond there is a thrifty berberry hedge.

Crops.—This is an excellent corn-producing county, generally averaging forty to fifty bushels per acre, and often sixty to seventy-five can be raised. Fall wheat gives a fine return to the farmer, but requires the ground to be well broken and grain put in with a drill. It will average fifteen bushels, and often reach twenty-eight to thirty-two per acre. As yet there have not been many orchards planted, but the apple crop is generally sure, and the peach trees often bear two years in succession. Where the prairies are grazed down blue grass naturally springs up, and soon affords excellent grazing.

The Geological formation of this county includes the Quarternary and Coal Measures.

QUARTERNARY

Under this head were recognized the alluvium, loess and drift. The alluvium includes the soil and recent deposits from the streams; and the black clays of the wide rich Sangamon bottoms are good examples of alluvium. On Mosquito creek the exposure along the banks shows as much as six feet of dark rich loam. On the South Fork of the Sangamon the black loam is often ten feet or more in depth.

The loess is but partially developed, and is scarcely recognized as separate from the drift.

East of Taylorville the washings in ravines exhibit about ten feet of buff and brown clays and sand which may be referred to the loess; and in digging wells, about ten to fifteen feet of similar clay is passed through, reaching beds of sand and gravel, in which good streams of water are generally found. Sand beds are often reached within eight feet of the surface. Good streams of pure and pleasant tasting water are generally reached at a depth of from twelve to sixteen feet on the prairies, sometimes as much as twenty feet, and very rarely they have to dig deeper; but in the timber, wells have to be dug deeper, often twenty to thirty-five feet.

Bluffs of well marked drift deposits are often seen along the streams, and consist of brown sand with rounded pebbles and boulders, and brownish-yellow and blue clay.

On Prairie Fork and Bear creek, ten miles south of Taylorville, the washings on the hillsides exhibit at the top soft brown clay, and below clay with many small round pebbles. On the North Fork of the Sangamon, one mile west of the east county line, the river bluff is fifty feet high, the upper portion of blue and dark-brown clay with sand and pebbles; below there is a loose mass of sand and pebbles, sometimes cemented into a rough sandy conglomerate, at times sufficiently firm and regular to make rough walls. Below this there is a dark-colored bed of finely comminuted sand and clay. Two miles further down the stream there is a low bluff of dark drift clay, with pebbles and small boulders at the bottom and brown clay at the top. At this place we observe a quantity of bituminous shale, a little coal and some fragments of limestone, all associated with the drift.

The drift boulders in this county are generally small, and their character and composition various. Among them may be found greenstone, quartzite, granite, sienite, epidote rock, corals from the Devonian and limestone from the Silurian, but no peculiar drift fossils.

At Pana, the I. C. R. R., passing through a mound, exhibits the following section:

	FT.	IN.
1 Soil and Subsoil	0	18
2 Ash-brown clay	8	0
3 Brown Clay and small round pebbles	15	0

This section is similar to what may be found in all the mounds of this part of the State.

COAL MEASURES.

The formation, as seen in this county, embraces a thickness of about 230 feet, in which are visible two coal seams, only one of which is of workable thickness. These measures underlay the whole of the county, although there are no outcrops in the south-west, nor do we find any in the north east quarter of the county, they being restricted to a small district south of Pana, to Locust Fork, to South Fork for ten miles up the stream from the west county line; on North Fork for three miles from the west line of the county, and one other outcrop between the forks. The deep drift deposits cover the rocks in other places. These rocks belong to the upper coal measures, and their position in this section is from No. 12 to No. 32 inclusive,

The highest rocks (geologically speaking) are the beds south of Pana, at or near White's coal bank, of which the following is a section:—

	FT.	IN.
1 Drift of clay, pebbles, etc.	23	
2 Clay shale	10	
3 Blue and bituminous shale, part quite calcareous, passing into a dark-colored limestone	4	
4 Bituminous coal (No. 14)	0	16 to 22
5 Fire clay	5	
6 Rough-looking hard grey sandstone, sometimes in thin even beds, No. 20 of section	4	
7 Sandy shale, with iron-stone concretions	15	

There is here a regular southerly dip at the rate of thirty feet to the mile, extending from Pana for four miles South. It is probable that near or north of Pana, the rocks are horizontal and soon dip north-westwardly, which they evidently do ten miles north-west of Pana, although the dip is slight.

The next rocks in descending order crop out on Locust Fork on Section 2, T. 11 N., R. 1 W., and just north. They belong near No. 21 of the section, and appear thus:

1 Dark blue shale, with some regular layers of lenticular concretions of Iron stone and occasional strata of brown ferruginous shales, containing remains of fossils, including *Prod. longispinus, Bellerophon, Crinoid stems*, etc., part exposed, remainder in shaft total 31 ft.

2 Ash-grey limestone, weathers drab, has buff shaly partings, abounds in *Prod. costatus, P. longispinus, Athyris subtilita;* also contains *Prod. Nebrascensis, Sp. cameratus, Prod. prattenianus*, a fish tooth and one specimen each of *Syntrilasma hemiplicata* and *Allorisma subcuneata hemiplicata* and *Allorisma subcuneata* were obtained from it.

The rocks of the above section are regarded as being equivalent to the Ramsey creek, Fayette county beds. The limestone (No. 2) contains the fossils of the *Syntrilasma* limestone of Ramsey creek, although but one specimen of that fossil was found. The lithological character, thickness and fossils, are the same as beds found on Beck's creek, Fayette county, and the overlaying shales (No. 1) are similar to corresponding beds at the railroad bridge, on Ramsey creek. Down the creek three miles, there appear four feet of lead-blue argillaceous limestone, equivalent to No. 22 of the section. The upper beds are shaly, the lower part firm, even, thick beds of subcrystalline fine-grained deep-blue limestone, having a conchoidal fracture. The upper shaly part is traversed by fucoidal markings, and contains many fossils, mostly *Prod. prattenianus, P. Nebrascensis* and *Sp. cameratus;* but fragments of a *Nautilus* and *Bryozoa* were also found here.

A mile further down stream, rocks near No. 25 crop out in the bank of the creek, of which the following is a section:—

	FT.
1 Soft, yellow, ochrey, calcareous shale	5
2 Dark olive clay shales	2
3 Deep blue fucoidal sandstone, and shales	1½
4 Bituminous shale	?

Fossils found in Nos. 1 and 2 were *Pleurotomaria sphærulata, Spirifer cameratus, Sp. plano-convexus, Productus longispinus, P. prattenianus, Orthis carbonaria, Retzia punctulifera, Lophophyllum proliferum, Macrocheilus*, (small sp.), *Bellerophon*, crinoid stems, and one fine specimen of *Pleurotomaria tabulata.*

The next in descending order is 12 feet of sandstone (No. 26), seen on South Fork, five miles below Taylorville. The upper part is shaly, the lower beds thick, hard and grey, and a softer brown with dark specks; contains remains of *Calamites, Sigillaria*, and other coal plants. *Nos.* 27, 28 *and* 29.—In section 29, T. 14 N. R. 3 W., a quarter of a mile above Greenwood's mill, was observed at the top:—

	FT.	IN.
Red shale	1	0
Dark olive calcareous shale, containing *Athyris subtilita*, a small *Macrocheilus, Nucula ventricosa, and crinoid stems*	2½	0
Coal, No. 12	0	10
Slope to limestone No. 30 of general section	3	0

Three miles above Ralston's bridge, on the South Fork of the Sangamon, observed *Nos.* 30 *and* 31 as follows:—

	FT.	IN.
1 Ash-grey, compact limestone, showing facets of calc spar, very few fossils	0	8
2 Shales, with nodules of buff limestone abounding in fossils, *Productus costatus, Productus longispinus, Spirifer cameratus, Spiriferia Kentuckensis. Athyris subtilita, Chonetes variolata? Crinoid* stems, *Fistulipora* and *Synocladia biserialis*	3	0

At Ralston's Quarry, in section 3, T. 13 N., R. 3 W., we have—

	FT.
1 Slope from top of hill	20
2 Grey limestone fossils are *Productus costatus, P. punctatus, Spirifer cameratus, Spiriferia Kentuckensis, Hemipronites crassus*	1
3 Like the last, but more shelly, fossils about the same	1
4 Green shales	1
5 Brown shales, with nodules of limestone; abounds in *Athyris subtilita, Crinoid* stems and plates, *Lophophyllum proliferum, Sp. camcratus*	1
6 Gray or drab limestone, but few fossils; those seen were *Athyris subtilita, Productus longispinus, P. Prattenianus* and *Lophophyllum proliferum*	9

Part of the same may be seen at Greenwood's Mills.

At North Fork mills, on the North Sangamon river, in section 13, T. 15 N., R. 3 W, we have—

	FT.
1 Slope clay and sand-drift	50
2 Limestone, upper part gray and nodular, lower part more firmly bedded, soon weathers brown; fossils: *Productus longispinus, P. costatus, P. Prattenianus, P. Nebrascensis, Athyris subtilita, Spirifer camcratus, Hemipronites*	8
3 Clay shales, containing a crinoid allied to *Poteriocrinus hemisphericus*	2½
4 Limestone weathering brown	4

Three miles down stream, near the west county line, the lower part of the last section appears 7 feet thick, with brown shaly partings between the beds, which abound in *Athyris subtilita;* the other fossils are *P. Costatus, P. Nebrascensis, P. Prattenianus*, and *Lophophyllum proliferum.*

The limestones above described (Nos. 30 and 31) correspond to similar beds at Litchfield and on Lake Fork, in Montgomery county.

COAL SHAFT AT EDINBURG.

On the 22d day of August, 1873, Dr. Basil Greenwood,* and John McKeman, entered into a contract to sink a shaft for coal on the lands owned by William W. Halford. The site for the shaft was in what was then Blueville, (but now Edinburg), the size was six feet by twelve feet in the clear, and has a partition in the middle, thus forming two six foot shafts. After reaching about 70 feet, McKeman became dissatisfied and sold out to Greenwood, who went on with the work. The shaft was sunk with one horse, and from three to five men, and was over four years being sunk to the depth of 345 feet, and at a cost of near $16,000. Below we give the strata passed through.

	FT.	IN.
Soil and drift clay	12	0
Light sandstone very coarse	0	3
Mixed shale and coal	1	3
Hard clay shale—*hard pan*	6	6
Quicksand (very soft)	0	10
Blue sandstone (very hard)	0	2
Blue soapstone	6	0
Soft sandstone	6	6
Mixture of clay sand and gravel	10	6
Hard gray sand shale	17	6
Hard blue clay with hard nodules	2	5
Soft blue shale, some water	2	4
Coal	1	3
Fire clay	4	6
Hard gray limestone	8	10
Reddish shale mixed with hard balls	6	0
Variegated limestone (very hard)	8	2
Dark soapstone (soft)	1	6
Hard conglomerate rock with iron balls	9	0
Fire clay	1	3
Black slate	4	0
Coal	0	6
Blue or green clay	1	3
Hard fossil rock (greenish color)	7	3
Spotted limestone	8	0
White fossil rock	1	2
Gray shale	2	0
Reddish shale (soft)	1	3
Coal rock and sand mixed	7	0
Soapstone (soft)	3	4
Clay shale (dark)	1	4
Gray sandstone	16	0
Gray sand shale	8	6
Dark sand shale	3	0
Hard sand rock	0	8
Dark sand shale with iron balls	8	0
Light limestone	0	8
Black sandstone and shale	50	0
Gray sand shale	9	0
Black slate or shale	5	2
Coal	1	6
Fire clay (very fine)	6	2
White sandstone	0	8
Fire clay	1	2
Gray sandstone (gets darker)	27	0
Dark sand shale	50	0
Hard black limestone with white spots	0	11
Black slate (very soft)	0	10
Coal	0	1
Soapstone	0	2
Coal	0	1
Fire clay	0	6
The exact depth of the shaft is 345	11	

After getting through those strata and not finding coal Dr. Greenwood abandoned the shaft for nearly three years, and let it fill up with water, but again in the spring of 1879 he employed an engine, and hoisted out the water, and drilled near seventy feet deeper, but found nothing to justify sinking the shaft any further, so he put the hands at work on the last 18 inch vein of coal, and it proved to be a very good article, and the fire clay lying immediately under the coal the shaft can be worked profitably. This is the only mine in the county where coal has been raised to any extent, although there have been large sums of money spent prospecting for it..

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Coal.—South of Pana coal has been taken out at several places along the head waters of Coal creek. At White's bank, on section 34, township 11, north, range 1, east, the seam is about twenty-two inches thick, of good quality, and obtained by drifting into the hill side, at an elevation of about thirty feet above the level of the creek. The position of this coal in the geological series is about 420 feet above coal No. 7, and corresponds to No. 14, counting from lowest coal upwards, and is numbered seventeen in general section of this and adjoining counties. A ten inch seam crops out a quarter of a mile up stream, from Greenwood's mill, but the coal is of poor quality. A 17 inch seam probably exists beneath the limestone at North Fork mills, about six feet below low water. This coal is perhaps about 365 feet above coal No. 7.

Building Material.—South of Pana there is a quarry of hard gray sandstone, which appears to be very durable. At a quarry

* For the facts concerning this mine the publishers are indebted to Dr. Greenwood.

six miles west of Pana, on Locust Fork, there are four feet of ash-gray limestone, weathering bluish-drab. The beds are rather thin, but the rock is of good quality. Two miles west of this there is a very good quarry of deep blue limestone; the lower beds, if properly quarried, would make a pretty and durable building stone.

Ralston's and Greenwood's quarries, on the South Fork of Sangamon, each contain several good beds of building stone, and make excellent lime. There are similar quarries at the North Fork mills, and three miles west.

The lower two feet at the quarry in section 16, township 14, north, range 3, west, would probably make a good marble; it is a fine-grained, even-textured, dove-colored limestone, with many lines and specs. of calc-spar.

CHAPTER VII.

FAUNA OF THE COUNTY.

IN presenting a list of the animals of the county that existed here prior to and after the advent of the white man, while the list may not be complete, it will, however, be of interest to the student and scientist. Of the ruminating animals that were indigenous to this territory, we had the American Elk (Cervus Canadensis), and still have the deer of two kinds, the more common, the well-known American deer (Cervus Virginianus), and the White-tailed Deer (Cervus Leucurus). And at a period not very remote, the American Buffalo (Bos Americanus) must have found pastures near the alluvial and shaded banks of the Sangamon and plains and prairies of this portion of the State. The heads, horns and bones of the slain animals were still numerous in 1820. The Black Bear (Ursus Americanus) were quite numerous even in the memory of the older settlers. Bears have been seen in the county within the last thirty years. The Gray Wolf (Canis Occidentalis) and Prairie Wolf (Canis latrans) are not unfrequently found, as is also the Gray Fox (Vulpes Virginianus), which still exists by its superior cunning. The panther (Felis concolor) was occasionally met with in the earlier times, and still later and more common, the Wild Cat (Lynx rufus). The Weasel, one or more species; the Mink (Putorius Vison); American Otter (Lutra Canadensis); the Skunk (Mephitis Mephitica); the Badger (Taxidea Americana); the Raccoon (Procyon Lotor); The Oppossum (Didelphys Virginiana). The two latter species of animals are met with in every portion of the United States and the greater part of North America. The coon-skin among the early settlers was regarded as a legal tender. The Bear and Otter are now extinct in the county, and were valuable for their furs. Of the Squirrel family we have the Fox, Gray, Flying, Ground and Prairie Squirrel (Scirus Ludovicanus, Carolinensis, Volucella, Striatus and Spermaphilus). The Woodchuck (Arctomys Monax); the common Musk Rat (Fiber Zibethicus). The Bats, Shrews and Moles are common. Of the Muridæ we have the introduced species of Rats and Mice, as also the native Meadow Mouse, and the Long-tailed Jumping Mouse (Meriones Labradorus), frequently met with in the clearings. Of the Hares, the (Lupus Sylvaticus) the so-called Rabbit, is very plentiful. Several species of the native animals have perished, being unable to endure the presence of civilization, or finding the food congenial to their tastes appropriated by stronger races. Many of the pleasures, dangers and excitements of the chase are only known and enjoyed by most of us of the present day through the talk and traditions of the past. The Buffalo and the Elk have passed the borders of the Mississippi to the westward, never more to return.

Of the *Fish*, the most common are the Cat, Bass and the Sunfish. The Perch, Pike and Buffalo are also occasionally met with. The common Carp Chub are numerous; the Bass is a game fish, and affords fine sport.

Of *Birds* may be mentioned the following:*

Among the Game Birds most sought after are the Meleagris Gallopavo (Wild Turkey), and Cupidonia Cupido (Prairie Hen), which afford excellent sport for the hunter, and are quite plentiful; Pinnated Grouse (Bonasa Umbellus); Ruffled Grouse (Ortyx Virgininanus); Quail (Philohela Minor); Woodcock (Gallinago Wilsonii); English Snipe, (Macrorhamphus Griseus); Red-breasted Snipe, (Gambetta Melanoleuca); Telltale Snipe, (Gambetta Flavipes); Yellow-Legs, (Limosa Fedoa); Marbled Godwit, (Scolofax Fedoa, Wilson); Numenius Longirastris, (Long-billed Curlew); Numenius Hudsonicus, (Short-billed Curlew); Rallus Virginianus, (Virginia Rail); Cygnus Americanus, (American Swan); Cygnus Buccinator, (Trumpeter Swan); Anser Hyperboreus, (Snow Goose); Bermicala Canadensis, (Canada Goose); Bermicala Brenta (Brant); Anas Boschas (Mallard); Anas Obscura (Black Duck); Pafila Acuta, (Pintail Duck); Nettion Carolinensis, (Green-winged Teel); Querquedela discors (Blue-winged Teel); Spatula Clypeata, (Shoveler); Mareca Americana, (American Widgeon); Aix Sponsa, (Summer, or Wood-Duck); Aythaya Americana (Red-head Duck); Aythaya Vallisneria, (Canvass-back Duck); Bucephala Albeola (Butter Ball); Lophodytes Cucculatus, (Hooded Merganser); (Peleeanus erythrorhynchus), Rough-billed Pelican; (Colymbus torquatus), The Loon; (Aegialitis vociferus), Killdeer Plover; Ball Head, Yellow-legged and upland Plover; (Tantalus loculator), Wild Ibis, very rarely visit this locality. (Herodus egretta), White Heron; (Ardea Herodias), Great Blue Heron; (Botaurus lentiginosus), Bittern; (Grus Canadensis), Sand Hill Crane; (Ectopistes migratoria), Wild Pigeon; (Zenaidura Carolinensis), Common Dove; (Corvus carnivorus), American Raven; (Corvus Americanus), Common Crow; (Cyanurus cristatus), Blue Jay; (Dolichonyx oryzivorus), Bobo'link; (Agelaius phœnicanus), Red-winged Black Bird; (Sturella magna), Meadow Lark; (Icterus Baltimore), Golden Oriole; (Chrysometris tristis), Yellow Bird; (Junco hycmalis), Snow Bird; (Spizella Socialis), Chipping Sparrow; (Spizella pusilla), Field Sparrow; (Melospiza palustris), Swamp Sparrow; (Cyanospiza cyanea), Indigo Bird; (Cardinalis Virginianus), Cardinal Red Bird; (Pipilo erythrophthalmus), Cheewink; (Sitta Carolinensis), White-bellied Nuthatch; (Mimus polyglottus), Mocking Bird; (Minus Carolinensis), Cat Bird; (Harphorhynchus rufus), Brown Thrush; (Troglodytes aedon), House Wren; (Hirundo horreorum), Barn Swallow; (Cotyle riparia), Bank Swallow; (Progne purpurea), Blue Martin; (Ampellis cedrorum), Cedar Bird; (Pyrangra rubra), Scarlet Tanager; (Pyrangra astiva), Summer Red Bird; (Tardus migratorus), Robin, came less than forty years ago. (Sialia Sialis), Blue Bird; (Tyrannus Carolinensis), King Bird; (Sayornis fuscus), Pewee; (Ceryle alcyon), Belted Kingfisher; (Antrostomus vociferus), Whippoorwill; (Chardeiles popetue), Night Hawk; (Chaetura pelasgia), Chimney Swallow; (Trochilus colubris), Ruby-throated Humming Bird; (Picus villosus), Hairy Woodpecker; (Picus pubescens), Downy Woodpecker; (Melanerpes erythrocephalus), Red-headed Woodpecker; (Colaptes auratus), Golden-Winged Woodpecker; (Conurus Carolinensis), Carolina Parrot; (Buba Virginianus), Great Horned Owl; (Syrnium nebulosum), Barred Owl; (Nyctea nivea) Snowy Owl; (Cathartes aura), Turkey Buzzard; (Falco columbarium), Pigeon Hawk; (Nauclerus furcatus), Swallow-tailed Hawk; (Icteria Mis-

* In the preceding mention of animals, both the scientific and common names are generally given for the convenience of the reader.

sissippiensis), Mississippi Kite; (Buteo borealis), Red-tailed Hawk, (Haliatus leucocephalus), Bald Eagle; (Falco fulvius), Ring-tailed Eagle.

We give the following classification of birds into three divisions, as found in the "Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society" of 1876.

1st. Those of the greatest value to the fruit-growers, in destroying noxious insects, and which should be encouraged and fostered in every way.

Blue Birds, Tit-mice or Chickadees, Warblers (small summer birds with pleasant notes, seen in trees and gardens), Swallows, Vuros (small birds called green necks). All birds known as Woodpeckers except sap-suckers (Picus varius). This bird is entirely injurious, as it is not insectivorous, but feeds on the inner bark, cambium (and the elaborated sap) of many species of trees, and may be known from other Woodpeckers, by its belly being yellowish, a large black patch on its breast, and the top of its head a dark bright red. The males have also a patch of the same on their throats and with the minor margins of the two central tail feathers white. This bird should not be mistaken for the two other most valuable birds which it nearly resembles, to wit:—The Hairy Woodpecker, (Picus villiosii et vars); and the Downy Woodpecker, (Picus pubescens et vars). These two species have the outer tail feathers white (or barred with black), and have only a small patch of red on the back of the head of the males. The Yellow Hammer or Flicker, (Colaptus auratus) is somewhat colored with yellow, and should not be mistaken for the sap-sucker. It is a much larger bird. The Red-headed Woodpecker, (Melanerpes erythrocephalus), sometimes pecks into apples and devours cherries, and should be placed in the next division, (2d). The Wren, Ground Robin, (known as Cherwick), Meadow Lark, all the fly-catchers, the King Bird or bee-catcher, Whip-poor-will. Night Hawk or Goat Sucker, Nut-hatcher, Pewee or Pewit. All the Blackbirds, Bobolinks, Finches, (Fringillidæ), Quails, Song Sparrows, Scarlet Tanager, Black, White and Brown Creepers, Maryland Warblers, Indigo Birds, Chirping Sparrow, Black-throated Bunting, Thrushes, except those named in the next class, and all domestic fowls except geese.

2D.—BIRDS OF DOUBTFUL UTILITY.

Which include those which have beneficial qualities, but which have also noxious or destructive qualities in the way of destroying fruits, and whose habits are not fully determined. (Thus the Robin, Brown Thrush and Cat Bird are very valuable as cut-worm eaters, but also very obnoxious to the small fruit growers. The Jay (Blue Jay) not only destructive to grain and fruits, but very noxious in the way of destroying the nest eggs and young of smaller and better birds, Robin, Brown Thrush and Cat Bird, Shrike or Butcher Bird, Red-headed Woodpecker, Jay Bird or Blue Jay, Crow and the small Owls (screech owls), Pigeons and Mocking Bird.)

3D.—BIRDS THAT SHOULD BE EXTERMINATED.

Sap-sucker, or Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, (see above), Baltimore Oriole, or Hanging Bird, Cedar Bird, or Wax-wings (Ampelis cedrorum), Hawks and the larger Owls.

CHAPTER VIII.

FLORA.

IT is not the purpose of this chapter to speak exhaustively on the plants of the county, but rather to give a list of the national trees and shrubs and grasses found within its limits. The intelligent farmer looks at once to the native vegetation as a sure indication of the value and fertility of the soil.

The botanist in making a survey of the State of Illinois would consider it under three heads, or ordinances; the heavily timbered regions of the South, the flora, which is remarkable for its variety; the central portion, consisting mainly of prairie, yet not without grooves which are usually adjacent to water courses. The county of Christian lying as it does in the prairie region, presents all the characteristics of a prairie county. Upon the flora of this county civilization has produced its inevitable effect. Our article will particularly treat of the more valuable woods utilized in the mechanic arts, and the grasses, plants, vegetables, and flowers most beneficial to man, and particularly those which are natives of the county. Many species of the vegetable kingdom have fled; the Buffalo grass, which only grew on parts of the prairies, and almost wholly the large pampas grass, have become extinct, and given place to blue-grass, which, in places where domestic cattle feed, is rapidly and quietly displacing all others. The plants are many and rare, some for beauty and some for medicine. The pink-root, the columbo, the ginseng, the boneset, pennyroyal, and others are used as herbs for medicine. Plants of beauty are phlox, the lily, the asclepias, the mints, golden rod, the eye-bright gerardia, and hundreds more which adorn the meadows and brook-sides; besides are climbing vines, the trumpet creeper, the bitter sweet, the woodbine, the clematis, and the grape, which fill the woods with gay festoons, and add grace to many a decaying monarch of the forest. The trees and grasses, one so lordly and permanent, the other so humble and transient, are the true glories of the county. The oak, with at least its twenty varieties; the hickory, with as many more species; the thirty kinds of elm, from the sort which bear leaves as large as a man's hand, to the kind which bear a leaf scarcely larger than a man's thumb-nail; the black walnut, so tall and straight; the hackberry; gum tree, black and sweet; the tulip; the giant cotton-woods, and hundreds more attest the fertility of the soil and mildness of the climate, while the blue-grass in its ten varieties, the timothy and red-top, with clover so abundant in succulence, affords excellent pasturage, and opens a fine field for the dairyman or stock raiser.

The following is a partial list of the trees and plants of the county:

Poa pratensis—spear-grass; Poa compressia—blue-grass, common. Arisæma triphyllum—Indian turnip; Typhlatifolia—cat-tail; Sagittaria variabilis—arrow-head; Cypripedium pubescens—yellow lady's slipper; Cypripedium candidum—white lady's slipper, common.

Cannabis sativa—hemp; Humulus lupulus—hop, not common.

Datura stramonium—Jamestown weed; Asclepias cornuti—milk weed; Fraxinus Americana—white ash; Fraxinus sambucifolia—black ash; Phytolaeca decandra—poke weed; Amarantus hybridus—pig weed; Rumex crispus—sour dock; Sassafras officinale—sassafras; Benzoin odoriferus—fever bush; Marrubium vulgare—hoarhound; Solanum nigrum—night-shade; Physalis viscosa—ground cherry; Monarda didyma—horsemint; Nepeta cataria—catnip; Hedeoma pulegioides—pennyroyal; Diospyros virginiana—persimmon; Plantago major - plantain; Verbaseum thapsus—mullein, common; Cirsium lanceolatum—common thistle; Lappa major—Burdock; Taraxacum dens-leonis—dandelion, common, introduced during the last forty years.

Erecthites hieracifolia—fire weed; Ambrosia artemisæfolia—rag weed; Xanthium strumarium—cockle burr; Bidens bipinnata—Spanish needle; Bidens chrysanthemoides—beggar ticks; Manta cotula—May weed; Leucanthemum vulgare—ox-eye daisy, common.

Eupatorium perfoliatum—thoroughwort, not common; Cornus Florida—dogwood; Sambucus Canadensis—elder, very common; Ribes cynosbati—wild gooseberry; Pyrus coronana—wild crab, abundant.

Crategus, several species; Rosa setigera—climbing rose; Rubus lucida—dwarf wild rose; Rubus villosus—blackberry, abundant.

Asimina triloba—papaw, quite abundant along the creek bottoms; Nelumbium luteum—May apple, abundant in shady places.

Sanguinaria Canadensis, or bloodroot; Lepidium Virginicum—wild pepper-grass; Portulaca Oleracea, or purslane; Tilia Americana, or linden, not abundant; Zanthoxylum Americanum—prickly ash, scarce; Rhus typhina—sumach; Rhus toxicodendron—poison oak; Vitis æstivalis—summer grape, common; Vitis cordifolia—frost grape; Ampelopsis quinquefolia—Virginia creeper; Æsculus pavia—buckeye, scarce; Acer saccharinum—sugar maple; Acer dasycarpum—white maple; Negundo aceroides—box elder; Baptisia tinctoria—indigo weed, not abundant; Cercis Canadensis—red-bud; Gymnocladus Canadensis—Kentucky coffee-tree; Gleidtschia tracanthos—honey locust: Prunus Americana—red plum; Prunus chicasa—Chickasaw plum: Prunus cerotina—wild cherry; Fragaria Virginiana—wild strawberry; Rubus occidentalis—black cap raspberry; Rubus Canadensis—dewberry, common.

Populus angulata—cotton-wood, abundant.

Salix—willow, several varieties.

Alnus serrulata—alder.

Betula—birch; Carpinus Americana—horn-bean, not common.

Corylus Americana—hazel nut, abundant; Castanea pumila—chinquapin.

Quercus rubra—red oak; Quercus palustris—water oak, common; Quercus tinctoria—black oak; Quercus nigra—black-jack; Quercus imbricaria—laurel oak; Quercus prinus—chestnut white oak; Quercus castanea—yellow oak, not common; Quercus alba—white oak, common; Quercus obstiloba—post oak, abundant.

Carya glabra—pig-nut hickory; Quercus macrocarpa—overcup oak, common; Carya tomentosa—white-heart hickory; Carya alba—shell-bark hickory; Carya oliveæformis—pecan; not common.

Juglans nigra—black walnut, abundant; Juglans cinerea—butter-nut, not common.

Platanus occidentalis—syeamore.

Ulmus fulva—red elm; Morus rubra—red mulberry; Urtica dioica—stinging nettle; Ulmus Americana—white elm, abundant.

In the above list we have given the scientific as well as the English names, believing such a course to pursue in the study of plants more beneficial to the student or general reader. There may be some plants omitted, yet we think the list quite complete.

CHAPTER IX.

CIVIL HISTORY.

PRIOR to 1839 that portion of Illinois now known as Christian county, was a part of Sangamon, Montgomery, and Shelby counties, and was originally named Dane, which title it held for one year. In 1839 the legislature, in session at the capital, Vandalia, passed an act entitled "An act creating the county of Dane," and appointing Commissioners to select a seat of Justice, whose names appear in the report which is appended.

"*An Act to establish the county of Dane*" "BOUNDARIES OF DANE COUNTY." "That all that tract of country lying within the following boundaries, *to wit:* Beginning where the third principal meridian crosses the north fork of the Sangamon river: thence, down said river, to the line between sections nine and ten, in township fifteen north, of range three west; thence south, to the south-east corner of section four, in township fourteen north, range last aforesaid; thence west, three miles by the surveys; thence south three miles by the surveys; thence west three miles by the surveys: thence south, to the southern boundary of township eleven, range last aforesaid; thence east, with the surveys, to the third principal meridian; thence north, to the place of beginning, shall constitute the County of Dane.

Approved, February 15th, 1839.

THOMAS CARLIN, *Governor.*"

We append the following report of the Commissioners.—"The undersigned, Benjamin Mitchell, of Tazewell county; John Henry, of Morgan county; and Newton Walker, of Fulton county, having been appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice of 'Dane county,' according to the provisions of the law establishing said county, met at the town of Allenton, in said county of Dane, on Monday, the 20th day of May, A. D., 1839, pursuant to a previous agreement between said commissioners, and after being first duly sworn by Esquire Ketcham, an acting Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties imposed upon us by said law, proceeded to explore said county and to locate the seat of justice thereof, with a view to the present and future population, and having fully examined the same, and being satisfied in the premises, we fixed and located the seat of Justice of said county of Dane, on the West half of the North-east quarter of section twenty-seven, in township thirteen north, range 2, to west of the third principal meridian, in the most eligible place at or near a stake established by us on said half quarter section; we also took a bond from M. Eastham, proprietor of said land, with good and sufficient security conditioned for the conveyance of a public square, of not less than two acres of said land to said county, on which to erect a court-house, and also for the payment of three thousand dollars in cash, according to the provisions of said law."

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hand and affixed our seal this 24th day of May, A. D., 1839.

Signed, BENJAMIN MITCHELL, SEAL
JOHN HENRY, SEAL
NEWTON WALKER, SEAL

Filed May 24th, 1839.

C. R. MATHENEY, *Clerk, (of Sangamon Co.)*

While some of the citizens approved of the location, others were dissatisfied. We quote the following from the *Springfield Journal* of September 20th, 1839:

"That the county seat was not located in accordance with the implied wish of nine-tenths of the citizens, is a proposition which has never been denied by any person residing therein, but on the contrary, was located in opposition to their wishes. The citizens held a meeting, (and there was quite a respectable collection of people before the location was made), expressed a desire to have Allenton or Edinburg selected. There was not a dissenting voice in the meeting. Yet the commissioners wholly disregarded this expression of the citizens."

The land on which the location was made was entered in 1835, by Daniel C. Goode, an old pioneer citizen, and by him conveyed on the 23d of May, 1839, to Marvellous Eastham and others for that purpose. The acknowledgment of the deed of conveyance was

before Eli Matthews, J. P., May 24th, 1839. The deed is "witnessed" by the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, who made an affidavit to that effect, May 30th, 1839, before Thomas C. Brown, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

Survey of the County seat.—The law provided that the location of the county seat should not be made on private property, unless the owner thereof convey to the county twenty acres of the land, having the court-house square in the centre, or donate in lieu thereof $3,000, to be used in the erection of Public Buildings. The town was surveyed and platted by T. M. Neal, county surveyor of Sangamon county, for a company composed of Dr. Richard F. Barrett, Hon. John Taylor, Marvellous Eastham, and Robert Allen, citizens of Springfield, Illinois. The company agreed to pay the "bonus of $3,000" in pursuance of law, and executed their obligations for said amount. They however failed to pay the money at its maturity. A suit was instituted, and the case eventually carried to the Supreme Court; and while pending in that court the matter was compromised by the company, they conveying to the county the "Public square and 78 town lots in Taylorville." This arrangement, it was claimed, greatly inured to the interests of the proprietors of the town. These lots were afterward sold at merely nominal prices by the county authorities, to persons agreeing to improve them.

Christening the County Seat.—The location of the seat of justice was looked upon by the old settlers as an important event in the history of the county. It was determined to honor the occasion in a suitable manner; therefore a sumptuous dinner was given to the *proprietors* at the house of Daniel C. Goode, the former owner of the land. The dinner was supplemented with an ample supply of *old Monongahela*. Some of the guests, feeling its exhilarating effects, proposed to name the new county seat, and that in so doing it should be in honor of one of the notable guests present. The proposition was received with hearty *eclat*. In response to a toast it was named TAYLORVILLE, in honor of Hon. John Taylor, of Springfield, Illinois, one of its proprietors.

CHANGING THE NAME OF THE COUNTY.

The county was first named *Dane*, in compliment to Nathan Dane of Massachusetts, who had been a member of Congress, and rendered prominent as the author of that celebrated North-western Ordinance, by which that large territory was forever consecrated to freedom. The act was passed by Congress on the 13th of July, 1787. In a speech at Boston, shortly after the nullification times of 1832, Daniel Webster, in referring to Hayne's speaking in an ironical manner of "one Nathan Dane," exclaimed scornfully—"Mr. Hayne calls him '*one* Nathan Dane?' I tell you, my fellow-citizens, that Nathan Dane was no Federalist, and, that as author of the North-western Ordinance, his name is as immortal as if it were written on yonder firmament, blazing forever between Orion and Pleiades."

This statement is made, as on it hinged the changing of the name *Dane*, to that of *Christian*. It was rumored that Dane was a rank old "Federalist," and effectually used by those seeking the change. The county at that time, as now, was democratic, and the term "Federalist" was distasteful—often used as a term of opprobrium towards their opponents in those partisan days. The name Dane was suggested and first put in the original petition, asking for the new county, by Wm. S. Frink, a prominent "whig" politician at that period, who took an active part in the formation of the county. This fact gave coloring to the charge. At the time he thought little about the political proclivities of the author of the celebrated ordinance, but selected the name from his known national reputation; and from the fact that in the great north-west there was no county by that name, thus avoiding the too frequent use of names common in counties and towns in this and other states. Since, however, a county in Wisconsin has been called Dane. Daniel C. Goode, an old settler and uncompromising Jackson democrat, circulated petitions to have the name changed. In aid of the movement, a mass-meeting of the citizens of the county was held on the open prairie, where the court-house now stands; Thomas P. Bond addressed the meeting; made the motion, which was adopted, substituting the name *Christian* for that of *Dane*. This name was suggested from the fact that many of the inhabitants at that time, were from Christian county, Kentucky. The change was effected and legalized by an act of the legislature, passed February 1st, 1840. Hon. Thos. J. Nance was the representative of the district in the legislature, and it was through his efforts that the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the bill became a law.

The records and proceedings of the county, for the first year after its organization, appear under the name "Dane." But on the 2d of March, 1840, on the official records of the county court, the change is thus noted, "Christian (*alias* Dane) county." Who first conceived the idea of the formation of the county is lost in the labyrinths of the past; prominent in the movement to effect it was Col. Thos. P. Bond, Judge W. S. Frink, Daniel Miller, Gabriel R Jernigan, Jesse Murphy, William S. Ricks, Aaron McKenzie, A. D. Northcutt, Amos Richardson, William B. Hall; other petitions were circulated on two different occasions; the first petition failed to secure all the territory the friends of the movement desired. This caused the circulation of another petition asking the annexation of additional territory. Col. Bond was the bearer of the first petition to the legislature. The Act made the third principal meridian the eastern boundary of the newly formed county. It was expected to extend six miles further eastward, as set forth in the first petition, but for some cause was ignored. The act, therefore, as passed, was not satisfactory; and more especially to the inhabitants residing on the territory bordering along the east side of the meridian line. Seeing the importance of adding a tier of townships from Shelby county, Judge Frink, Wm. B. Hall, and Aaron McKenzie circulated petitions in February, 1839, over Shelby county. The men in charge of the petition pushed the canvass with a will and determination over the territory of Shelby, securing a majority of the legal voters favoring the annexation project. Jesse Oliver, then county clerk of Shelby county, appended his official certificate to that effect. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and became a law, granting to the county of Dane, townships eleven, twelve, thirteen, and the south half of fourteen north, range one, east, of the 3d principal meridian. In this valuable acquisition the county secured an additional area of 80,640 acres of choice land.

FIRST ELECTION FOR COUNTY OFFICERS

Was held on the first Monday of April, 1839. The county was divided into three precincts, north, centre, and south, with voting places at Buckhart Grove, Allenton, and at the house of John Z. Durbin. The judges of election for Buckhart were James Fletcher, George D. Pierson, and John George; clerks, Samuel Virden and Gustavus A. Kilbourn. For Allenton—Judges were John Estes, Joshua Brents, and Isaac Harris; clerks, Thomas S. Leachman and Jesse Murphy. At Durbin's—Judges were Richard Simpson, Isaac Logsdon, and Thomas Durbin; clerks, William Durbin and Christ. K. Durbin. The residents of Bear creek voted at the John Z. Durbin poll; and those of the lower South Fork at Allenton, and all the North Fork country at Buckhart Grove. The

law provided that the judges of election should meet at Allenton, some three miles north-east of Taylorville, compare the vote, and deliver to each officer elected a certificate to that effect. The judges of election were further required to retain the poll-books, until the county clerk elect had been qualified, when they were to make returns of the election to the said county clerk. It was made the duty of the clerk to transmit an abstract of the votes, so returned, to the secretary of state; this was done, and the same mailed at Blue Point, the nearest post-office at that date. Unfortunately this abstract of the vote given, is missing from the files in the Secretary of State's office. The population of the county at that date was small, about 1,400; the total number of votes polled was only 160.

FIRST OFFICERS ELECTED

Were E S. Young, Clerk of the County Court; Thomas W. Davis, Probate Justice; William S. Ricks, Sheriff; Benjamin Williams, Coroner; H. M. Vandeveer, Recorder; John S. Stockton, County Surveyor.

THOMAS P. CHAPMAN,
PETER PORTER,
GAVIN RALSTON, SR.,
County Commissioners' Court.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE COUNTY COURT.

Jesse Murphy, Collector of Revenue; Gabriel R. Jernigan, County Treasurer; H. M. Vandeveer, School Commissioner. This was the crowning event in the formation of the new county; the long expectations of friends realized; and with its newly elected officers, it was prepared to take position in the ranks of its sister counties in the state.

RECORD OF THE MEETING OF THE FIRST BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

With this tribunal, more than any other, devolved the duty of setting the county machinery in motion. The three commissioners elected, Thomas P. Chapman, Peter Porter, and Gavin Ralston, Sr., constituted what was styled the County Commissioners' Court. It was made their duty to transact all official business pertaining to the interests of the county, the making of roads, bridges, selection of jurors, and a general supervision of the financial operations of the county.

The first term of this court was held on the 15th of April, 1839, at a small village called Edinburg, located about two miles north-west of Taylorville, on G. W. Valentine's farm. The county seat had not yet been located. There were present at this meeting the three commissioners, E. S. Young, county clerk, and Wm. S. Ricks, sheriff. The court was opened in due form by the proclamation of the sheriff. A herd of deer grazing near by were startled at the anomalous sound, and fled to the wilds of the prairie. The first entry of record reads, "ordered, that county commissioners have met according to appointment for the business of the county of Dane; that the clerk of this court provide suitable blank books for keeping all records of the county." The county was divided into four assessors' districts, and the appointment of as many assessors: John S. Stockton was for the first or North Fork district, and for his services rendered charged the county ten dollars; Daniel C. Goode was selected for the second, or central district, receiving for his services ten dollars; Thomas P. Bond was appointed for the third, Bear creek, or the south part of the county, charging for like services seven dollars; Aquilla Council was appointed for the fourth, or lower South Fork; his charge for services rendered was fourteen dollars. Making a total cost of only $41 for assessing the entire county.

COUNTY ROADS.

The value of good roads to a nation or county cannot be overestimated; they are evidences of a high civilization. Savages make no roads and build no bridges. It is only at the behest of civilized man that the beautiful arch springs across the stream. A great people are road-builders, and the Eternal City retained sway over her conquered and remote provinces by means of the magnificent highways that radiated from her gates. When the first settlers came into the county, it is needless to say that no roads existed. Along the trail which was first marked out by the footsteps of the buffalo, the wily Indian pursued his aimless wanderings. Much has been done since that distant day in providing roads along which products travel to the place of shipment; yet much remains to be done. One of the great drawbacks of the county, to-day, is the want of good roads. Business languishes and trade is paralyzed during a portion of the year on account of the execrable condition of the public roads. The people seem almost to have given themselves up to the belief that from the level nature of the country, and the character of the soil, excellent roads are impossible, unless they are macadamized. Let the roads be improved, and the farm interests—the really important ones to a nation or a community—will grow apace. A better system of road supervision and drainage should be devised.

The County Commissioners, understanding the importance of roads, at their first session formed seven road districts, and appointed supervisors for the same. For the first, Martin Hinkle; second, John G. Fletcher; third, David Simons; fourth, Allen B. Peabody; fifth, Wm. B. Hall; sixth, Presley Peek, and seventh, Francis Adams. There were two leading eastern routes passing through the county, one of which was the Springfield, Charleston and Terre Haute stage road. On these the supervisors were directed to expend the road labor. The court then directed its attention to the opening of county roads; one of its regulations was, that every petition or application for a new road should be accompanied with ten dollars to defray expenses in making the location and survey, and every person signing the petition should perform a day's work on the same. In those days people were not hasty in signing petitions. On petition, and ten dollars accompanying it, Eli Matthews, Thos. Young, and William Harvey were appointed commissioners to view and locate a road from Taylorville, in a north-western direction, to Elgan's mill, on the lower South Fork. Another petition and ten dollars were laid before the court, asking for a road from Taylorville to Hillsboro, to cross the South Fork at Simpson's Ford, a short distance below the Clarksdale bridge, taking in Bond's Point and the Ricks' farm, on the head-waters of Bear creek. Thos. S. Leachman, Joshua Brents and Thos. P. Bond were appointed viewers to examine and locate it. These were the first two roads receiving official sanction. James Young, Jesse Murphy and John Z. Durbin were appointed additional supervisors to look after these and other local roads. All road supervisors were appointed by the court, and compelled to serve without compensation, under a penalty of five dollars. Neglect of duty was made an indictable offence. Times have changed. Such is not the penalty for non-service at the present.

ELECTION PRECINCTS.

The court, at its first term, divided the county into four justices or election precincts: North, East, West and Central. The North embraced all that territory lying north of a line running from Campbellsburg, due east, to the county line, taking in one tier of sections south of the line dividing townships 14 and 15. It contained an area of 107 square miles. Place of voting, at Fargo

Milligan's. The first judges of election were James Fletcher, Geo. D. Pierson and George Dickerson. The East comprised the territory lying east of a line beginning at the north-west corner of section 10, township 14—1 west, running thence south, through old Stonington to the county line, containing an area of 195 square miles. Place of voting, Old Stonington. Judges of election were, Elijah Palmer, David Simons and Peter R. Ketcham. The West embraced the territory lying west of a line beginning at the north-west corner of section 7, township 14,—2 and running thence south, on the dividing line between townships 2 and 3, to the county line, containing an area of 207 square miles. Place of voting, at Francis Adams'. Judges of election were, Robert Richardson, Thomas Anderson, of Bear creek, and Francis Adams. The Central comprised all that territory lying between the East and West precincts. It contained an area of 207 square miles. Place of voting, the old village of Edinburg. Thomas Young, Jesse Murphy and Isaac Harris were the judges of election.

FIRST BRIDGE.

In 1839, the court made the following order:

"Ordered, and it is hereby decreed that $25 be, and is hereby appropriated for the use and purpose of erecting and completing a bridge across the Flat Branch, at the place where the county road from Blue Point to the Brushy Branch crosses said stream, and that the Supervisor of Roads in District No. 5, shall have an order issued on the treasury for said sum, to be expended by said supervisor for the use and purpose above named."

SECOND SESSION.

Assessment of Property.—At a county commissioners' court, begun and held in June, 1839, a tax of seventy cents on every one hundred dollars' worth of property, was ordered levied for State and county purposes. Amongst the property specified as taxable, were slaves and indentured negroes or mulatto servants, watches and their appendages, and all other personal property, except "the lawful fire-arms of each individual." This tax when it was collected amounted to $760.41½. But little of the land was then taxable, as they were exempt for five years after entry. This very much reduced the revenue of the county.

ELECTION FOR JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES.

The first election for justices and constables, two in each of the four precincts, with one additional in the Central, was held at the regular annual election, August 5th, 1839. This election came off only four months after the organization of the county, and, as the abstract of the votes cast at the April election is lost, this one will give the reader a very fair idea of the voting force in the county on its organization. As each voter had the privilege of casting two votes for the two justices to be elected in each precinct, it will reduce the apparent vote of the county nearly one-half. There were thirteen candidates for the offices of justice of the peace, nine of whom were elected. The following is an abstract of the votes given at the election held in Dane county, August 5th, 1839:

For Justices of the Peace.

PRECINCT.	NAME.	VOTE.
Taylorville, (or Central.)	Wm. M. Thomas,	39
	Eli Matthews,	49
	Richard Simpson,	43
	A. A. Hesser	12
Stonington.	Peter R. Ketcham	23
	David Simons	25
North Fork.	A. D. Northcutt	47
	James Baker	41
	Geo. D. Pierson	17
South Fork.	Aquilla Council	55
	Presley Peck	55
	Samuel D. Slater	23
	Jesse Elgan	23
	Thomas P. Bond	17

For Constables there were fourteen candidates to be voted for and only eight to be elected, two for each precinct.

PRECINCT.	NAME.	VOTE.
Taylorville, (or Central.)	James R. Lucas	46
	John W. Young	29
	John P. Nelson	31
Stonington,	Wm. L. Hammer	25
	Nicholas Sanders	12
	Frederick Fitch	12
North Fork.	James M. Fletcher	47
	Thos. E. V. Farris	33
	Ira Stockton	21
South Fork.	Amos Richardson	55
	John L. Cagle	37
	Jackson Wilson	33
	John Martin	25
	Alfred Currie	21

"STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Dane County," "I, Ezekiel S. Young, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of Dane County, having taken to my assistance Richard Simpson and Peter R. Ketcham, Justices of the Peace of said county, and proceed to open the poll books of the above Election, and we hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct abstract of the votes polled, Aug. 5, 1839."

Signed { E. S. YOUNG, *Clerk Co. Com. Ct.*
RICHARD SIMPSON, *J. P.*
PETER R. KETCHAM, *J. P.*

Richard Simpson and Peter R. Ketcham were old justices holding over, elected before the organization of the county, and whilst the territory was under the jurisdiction of other counties. The county clerk makes a further certificate in transmitting officially the votes to the secretary of state at Springfield.

"STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Dane County," 'I, Ezekiel S. Young, Clerk of the County Court in and for said county, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct abstract of the poll books of said Election, now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said county, at Edinburg, this 30th day of August, 1839. SEAL

E. S. YOUNG, *Clerk Co. Ct. Dane County.*

The county clerk's certificate appended above shows that Edinburg was the temporary county seat at that date. As a matter of interest, an abstract of votes cast at several subsequent elections, as well as the persons voted for is given. It exhibits the strength of the parties in popular elections forty years ago. The annual elections then were held in the month of August, instead of November, as at present. The sovereigns voted *viva voce*, and not by ballot.

ELECTION, AUGUST 3D, 1840.

For State Senator	E. D. Taylor	Dem	208
" "	E. D. Baker	Whig	111
Total			319
For Representative	Martin White	Dem	219
"	Thomas S. Leachman	Whig	95
Total			314
For County Commissioners	Aquilla Council	Dem	186
" "	Gavin Ralston	Whig	82
Total			268
For Sheriff	Wm. S. Ricks	Dem	184
"	Thos. E. V. Farris	Whig	103
Total			287
For Coroner	Jacob Lovely	Dem	112
"	George Jacobs	Whig	73
"	Daniel Robb	Dem	17
Total			202
For County Commisr's Clerk	John C Goode	Dem	152
" "	David Miller	Whig	116
Total			268
For County Treasurer	Gabriel R. Jernigan	Dem	172
" "	Wm. M. Thomas	Whig	102
Total			274

The total vote of the county was 319.

John C. Goode was elected county clerk to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E. S. Young; Aquilla Council elected county commissioner in place of Gavin Ralston, Sr., whose term of office had expired; Gabriel R. Jernigan elected county treasurer (previous to this he had held the office by appointment of the county court); E. S. Young, county clerk, assisted by Eli Matthews, J. P., and Presley Peek, J. P., opened the election returns, August 4, 1840, at Taylorville, the new county seat. Mailed the returns at Blue Point, at that time there being no post-office at Taylorville.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1840.

(*Election in November.*)

For Martin Van Buren	147
For Wm. H. Harrison	89
Total	236

ELECTION AUGUST 2, 1841.

For County Commissioners	Overton Williams		125
" "	Richard Simpson		106
" "	Peter Porter		56
" "	Scattering		6
Total			293
For Coroner to fill vacancy	Leonard Kilburn		80
For School Commissioners	John W. Wheat		179
" "	Armstead N. Hesser		109
Total			288

For Collector...Jesse Murphy—reapppointed by the Court for 1842.

ELECTION AUGUST 1, 1842.

For Representative	H. M. Vandeveer	Dem	176
"	Martin White	Dem	113
"	Henry Luckett	Whig	93
Total			382

For Sheriff.....Amos Richardson elected.

SPECIAL ELECTION, OCT. 8, 1842.

For County Surveyor	Allen B. Peabody		148
" "	S. W. Baker		18
" "	Wm. Sharp		25
" "	Scattering		6
Total			197
For County Recorder, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of H. M. Vandeveer,			
" "	Thos. Dougherty		109
" "	Benj. L. Yates		71
Total			180

At the election, August 7, 1843, Wm. S. Frink was elected Probate Justice; Phil. C. Ferguson, County Clerk; Thos. B. Dougherty, County Recorder; Jesse Elgan, County Commissioner; Wm. A. Goodrich, County Surveyor; Thomas S. Leachman, School Commissioner; Jesse Murphy, Assessor and Treasurer; Thomas E. V. Farris was appointed by the Court, Collector, for 1843–4.

On the 5th of August, 1854, an election was held for Representatives. The candidates were:

Wm. S. Ricks	Dem	245
Benj. L. Yates	Whig	186
Total		431

Henry Hardin was elected sheriff; George Dickerson, Jesse Elgan, and John H. Bilyeau, county commissioners; Green B. Ketcham, coroner. The following was the vote for Congressmen—for Orlando B. Ficklin, democrat, 251; U. F. Linder, whig, 181 votes; democrat majority, 70. Democrat majority on representative, 59. From the above excerpts from the records, the student of the political history of the earlier years of the county can gather much valuable information, showing the political complexion of the county at that period.

Believing that it will be of interest to our numerous readers to know who administered justice to the citizens prior to the organization of the county, we give the names of the justices of the peace elected at the election in 1835. The territory now embraced in Christian county was formed into three election precincts, two in Sangamon and one in Montgomery county. At the regular election in August, 1835, the following were elected justices of the peace for Buckhart precinct, Peter R. Ketcham and John L. Thompson; in Cotton Hill precinct, a part of which was in this county, John Rape and Samuel Stites; in Bear creek precinct, a part of Montgomery county, Joseph P. Durbin and Richard Simpson.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTY IN THE EARLY TIMES.

The records for the December term, 1839, of the county court, show some interesting exhibits. The court at all times exercised the most rigid economy; the bill for all the necessary record books for opening up the several departments of the county was exceedingly moderate. H. M. Vandeveer, clerk of the circuit court, was authorized to make the purchases. The bill rendered was as follows:

For Recorder's Office	$24 37
" Circuit Clerk's Office	82 00
" County "	93 25
School Commissioner's Office	8 87
Jury Book	1 25
County Seal	12 00
	$221 74

The clerks used a wooden bench with a screw fixed in a frame, for more than twenty years, to take impressions of the official seal.

It cost $2 50. This economical outfit lasted for several years. In contrast, the annual expenses of the county, at present, for books, blanks and stationery, approximate $1,000. The court appropriated at the rate of four dollars per month, to pay office rent for use of the circuit and county clerks. The "Ralston building," was the first one in Taylorville, used for that purpose, after its location as the county seat. It was moved from Edinburg. The house now stands on the corner south of the jail. A part of the same building was occupied by Ralston and Gilbert's store. The court meant promptitude as well as economy in business; they directed the treasurer to pay $21.37 to Messrs Berchall & Co., of Springfield, immediately. They seemed not only in earnest in paying the obligations of the county with dispatch, but made a further commendable move in the direction of economy, by ordaining that "the officers and members of this court charge *nothing* for services rendered this term." This act of disinterested patriotism on the part of the early officers and founders of the county is worthy of commendation.

FIRST DEED EXECUTED AFTER ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Below we give the first deed filed for record; it was made by David C Hall to John Skeedy, for a tract of land in township 13, 2, containing four hundred acres, the consideration being five hundred dollars.

DAVID C. HALL, to JOHN SKEEDY. | Deed.

"This Indenture made and entered into this first day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, by and between David C. Hall of the County of Dane and State of Illinois, of the first part and John Skeedy of the County of Sangamon and State of Illinois of the second part WITNESSETH that the said party of the first for and in consideration of the sum of Five hundred dollars of lawful money of the United States to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, assigned, enfeoffed and conveyed, and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, assign, enfeoff and convey unto the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns certain lots, or piece of ground lying and being situated in the County of Dane and State of Illinois, known and described as follows, (viz) 1st the west half of the south-west quarter of section number eight, township number thirteen, No. 2. The east half of the south-east quarter of section number seven, No. 3. The south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section number seven, No 4. The north-west quarter of the north-west quarter section number seventeen, No. 5. The west half of the south-west quarter of section number nine, all of which being in township No. 13 north of the base line in range No. 1 west of the third principal meridian. Containing in all four hundred acres. Entered at Vandalia.

To have and to hold the above described lot or parcel of ground, together with all and singular the privileges or appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, to and for their own proper use, behoof and benefit forever. And the said party of the first part for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, do hereby covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever to warrant and defend the title to the above described premises, against the claim or claims of any and all persons whatsoever, and that they, the said party of the first part, are the only true and lawful owners of the said premises, and that they are free from all and all manner of incumbrances.

In testimony whereof the said party of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written."

In presence of

B. S. CLEMENT. D. E. HALL. SEAL

"STATE OF ILLINOIS, *Sangamon County,* } ss. Be it remembered that on the day of the date hereof came before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said county, D. E. Hall, who is personally known by said Justice to be the identical person whose name is subscribed to the forgoing deed of conveyance, and who then acknowledged his voluntary execution of the same for the purposes therein exercised.

Given under my hand and seal this 1st day of May 1839."

BENJ. S. CLEMENT, J. P. SEAL

FIRST WILL ON RECORD.

"In the name of God. Amen:—

I, Joel Wadkins, being weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory, make this my last will and testament. In the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine and the sixth day of December—first that all my just debts be paid—and my funeral expenses be paid out of my personal estate; the balance of my personal estate I give and bequeath to my beloved wife as her own, for her benefit and use, to do with as she may think fit or see proper for her own benefit and use; my real estate I also give to my wife, the interest benefit of it during her natural life for her benefit and use to do with as she may think best during her life term; except an improvement made on my land by my son-in-law, John Morgan. I grant him the privilege of living on that part he has improved on my lands as long as he may think proper or see fit to do; when he leaves, then my wife to have the use and benefit of the same. The balance of my lands during her natural life-time; after the death of my wife I give and bequeath to my son Nathan forty acres of my land. I also give to my youngest son Joel sixty acres of my land. I also give and bequeath to my youngest daughter Jane twenty acres of my land, this land to be laid off so as to give each a portion of timber and prairie according to the quantity here allotted to those having done this.—Agreeable to my mind I now close this will by saying Amen to the things of time. Signed by his own hand and seal this day and date above written."

his
JOEL X WADKINS. SEAL
mark

"Acknowledged to be for the special purposes set forth in the above will this 6th day of December, 1839.

JAMES BAKER, J. P. SEAL

FIRST LICENSE.

At the September term, 1840, the County Commissioners' court issued the first license to keep a grocery in Taylorville; the record reads as follows:

"Ordered that John Sampson be licensed to keep a grocery in the town of Taylorville for the term of three months from this date, the said John Sampson, first paying into the county treasury the sum of six dollars and twenty-five cents for the privilege hereby granted."

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.

The county of Dane, now Christian, was attached to the eighth judicial circuit; it embraced the counties of Sangamon, Tazewell, McLean, Livingston, Macon, Dane, Logan and Menard. The first term was held at Taylorville, November 4th, 1839. In the ab-

sence of a court-house, its sessions were held in a small frame house, 12x14 feet, owned by H. M. Vandeveer, and situated on the north side of the public square. The town having been so recently located, there were but few tenements in the place. This small house had to serve the purpose of a hotel, stage office, and court room. In jury cases that body had to retire, for its deliberation, out of doors, under a black-jack tree, where now stands the calaboose, where deputy W. L. Hammer said he attended its deliberations. This improvised court-room will be remembered, by many of the older citizens, as Dr. Chapman's office. The old landmark has given place to a large brick building.

The officers of the court were Hon. Samuel H. Treat, judge; H. M. Vandeveer, clerk; William S. Ricks, Sheriff;* David P. Campbell, states attorney; Benjamin Williams, coroner. H. M. Vandeveer was appointed clerk of the circuit court on the first of June, 1839, two months after the organization of the county; Wm. S. Ricks, qualified as sheriff, June 24th, 1839. Benjamin Williams qualified as coroner, August 6th, 1839. The only attorney from abroad attending at this term was Hon. Jas. C. Conkling, of Springfield. The panel of grand and petit jurors, made at the first term of the county court, seemed to be based upon an assumed census of one hundred persons, that is, single men and heads of families. These, with the county officials added, comprised nearly all the names in the county, excepting only some half dozen whom it was the intention to indict.

THE FIRST VENIRE OF GRAND JURORS.

John Young, foreman; Berry Rose, Thomas P. Bond, George D. Pierson, John Martin, David Cagle, James Weeden, Thomas Young, Robert Richardson, John Finley, Jacob Wydick, Emanuel J. Leigh, Allen B. Peabody, Christopher Ketcham, Joshua Brents, Alfred Currie, and Louis H. Jernigan, who were sworn in pursuance of law, and charged by States Attorney Campbell.

THE FIRST PETIT JURORS.

"Ordered that the following persons be selected to serve as petit jurors at the next term of the circuit court for the county of Dane: Henry C. Dickerson, George Oller, Oberton Williams, Simeon Brents, William Sheldon, Ezekiel S. Young, Robert P. Langley, Wesley Westbrook, Henry Judy, Wm. Wallis, Isaac Richardson, and Wiley Blount.

Thus was completed the organization of the circuit court. At the first term business was limited; a few cases were compromised. The first on the docket being a suit instituted by Smith *vs.* Durbin for slander. The said Durbin charged Smith with having drowned a horse-thief in the waters of Bear creek. This, with a few other cases, was continued, and finally dismissed at defendant's cost. The second case was the People *vs.* Thomas E. V. Farris, indicted by the grand jury for sending a challenge to Thomas W. Davis, the newly elected probate judge, to fight a duel with deadly weapons, on the first day of October, 1839. The following is a copy of the original challenge, as sent, *verbatim et literatim:*

"DEAR SIR: I take this method of finishing our career. I will give you the chance of a dewel. I would rather fight manley than to do any other way. I will give you a shott at 12 o'clock, P. M.

"T. V. E. FARRIS."

This case was tried at the fall term of the court, 1840. The people were greatly enlightened on the laws governing the code of honor, and by the display of legal lore and eloquence of counsel. The verdict of the jury was "Not Guilty."

* Amos Richardson and James M. Fletcher, constables, were in attendance at this term of court.

Another case was Peter R. Ketcham *vs.* Gabriel McKenzie—action for slander; damages laid at $2,000. J. C. Conkling, Attorney for Plaintiff. In the declaration, it was alleged that the defendant had used words to this import: "Old Pete Ketcham is a d——d old hog thief." This trial seemed to involve the whole county, and elicited a great deal of interest. It was known by many as the Methodist preacher against the Roman Catholic. Attorney B. S. Edwards conducted the defence. The jury found for the plaintiff, $47.08. In making up their verdict, the jury seemed to have entertained a very nice estimate of a man's character, so as to take into consideration the fractional part of a dime. Juries occasionally returned to the court-room for further instructions from the judge. In one case, the jury failing to agree as to the facts in the premises, returned for instructions. The judge inquired as to the difficulty. The foreman responded with apparent honesty and simplicity: "Why, judge, this 'ere is the difficulty: some of the jury want to know whether that ar what you told us, when we first went out, was raley the law, or whether it was only just your notion." The judge having informed the jury that such was the law in the premises, a verdict was reached accordingly. In the early history of the county some persons entertained crude notions of the workings of justice. In a case being tried before the court, when the jury, on retiring, was going up the partially open stairway, in the old court-house, to the jury-room for deliberation, one of their number was overheard to say: 'Now is my chance to give the old cuss h—l!" In the case of Shumway, adm'r of Daniel Miller, deceased, *vs.* John Cheney, Lincoln and Vandeveer appeared for the plaintiff, and Judge Robbins of Springfield for the defendant. In reply to a point made, the latter said: "If that is so, I'll agree to eat this desk." Lincoln jocosely replied: "Well, judge, if you do eat that desk, I hope it will come out a bran newly manufactured wagon!"

As the county-seat had been so recently located in the wild prairie, hotel and boarding-house accommodations were limited. Attorney C———, at the first term of the court, had to go into the country for lodgings. In connection with this, he related the following amusing incident. Not wishing to be left out to the mercy of the wolves, he gladly accepted an invitation from one of the jurors to go home with him, and partake of his hospitality. On reaching the cabin of his friend, he found a tidy, nice woman, with everything clean and neatly arranged. But they were new beginners, and had only one bed. How that part of the difficulty would be arranged was a problem running through his brain all the evening. But it was easily solved. The woman slept on one side of the bed, he on the other, and the husband in the middle.

Hardly had the last "peg" been driven in the location of the county seat, when James Harris commenced preparations for the erection of a two-story frame hotel—now a part of the Globe House, on the north side of the Public Square. The want of accommodations compelled the use of it at first in an unfinished condition. A ladder was used to reach the upper story, with its loose boards for a floor. Its accommodations were necessarily limited. The landlord was under the necessity of dividing his guests into squads or divisions; some retiring early, only to be aroused to give place to another division, as time crowded on to midnight. About the latter hour the stentorian voice of the landlord could be heard, calling the first lot to "get up," and give place to others; "that Judge Treat and other noted lawyers wished to turn in." Judge Edwards, of Springfield, relates that he preferred the luxury of wrapping himself in the folds of his cloak and taking the court-house floor for it, where he could have the whole night to himself.

In the days of the early courts, Abraham Lincoln was a regular

attendant on the courts of this county, and occasionally Stephen A. Douglas. A good anecdote is related of them, as having occurred in this circuit:—In the pioneer-times, saloons or groceries, as they were familiarly called, were great places of resort. A large percentage of those coming to town would visit and loaf at them, and drink in the gossip retailed at such places. Then the grocery-keeper was looked upon as one of the especially honored members of society. It is said that Abraham Lincoln once sold liquor at retail, when he first came to Illinois. Some years afterward, when Lincoln and Douglas took the stump, the latter alluded to the former's calling in early times. But Lincoln retorted by saying "that while he officiated on one side of the bar, Judge Douglas officiated in the other capacity on the other side."

Apropos to the above may be related the following incident: Many years ago there was a noted land case in court which attracted much attention at the time, the case was that of Vandeveer *vs.* Whitecraft. Lincoln was attorney for the plaintiff, and able counsel represented the defendant. The parties to the suit were prominent citizens of the county. The case occupied the time of the court for most of the term. Never, seemingly did Lincoln appear to better advantage, and by good management and able argument secured a verdict for his client. The last day the case was protracted into the evening. There were poor accommodations for light; no chandeliers were suspended from the ceiling, or kerosene lamps graced the grim walls of the court-room; the old-fashioned "tallow dip" was all the dependence. Sheriff H—— furnished two candles without even a japanned candlestick. One was fastened to the wall back of the judge's stand, and the other handed to Attorney Lincoln. It was as amusing as ridiculous to see the great advocate holding the tallow dip in one hand and the law-book in the other. As he warmed up in his theme the light began to pale and the candle disappear, in a liquid form, between his fingers, greatly to the amusement of the Court and the assemblage.

The old Court-house stood on stone pillars some two feet above the ground, and as the spaces between the pillars were not boarded up, it was a great resort for hogs. On one occasion, when Lincoln was arguing a case before the Court, the hogs opened up a chorus, in porcine language, greatly annoying the celebrated barrister, when he suggested to the Court the propriety of issuing a writ of quietus to the Sheriff. A traveling correspondent of an eastern journal, related the following in an article entitled, "Our tour through Egypt:" "Being water bound at the capital of Christian county, Illinois, we whiled away a portion of our time in the Court-room. The Judge was holding the spring term of the Circuit Court in Taylorville. He appeared to be of a nervous temperament, and much disturbed by the surroundings. Putting on a little judicial dignity, he called up one of the constables and informed him that the Court had created a new office and had selected him to fill the responsible station. The duties are onerous. The officer seemed delighted with the prospective honor, but with a bashful diffidence stood in silence. The Court directed him to be sworn, but recollecting that he was already a sworn officer, that part of the ceremony was dispensed with. He was then directed to repair to the adjacent timber, cut a half dozen batons, raise a posse, and keep the frogs besieging this town, silent during the sessions of this Court to the end that the proceedings thereof may not be interrupted. Silence reigned after that in the Court-room."

The lawyers who rode the circuit in early times were noted for the many jokes they practiced on each other. A laughable incident occurred at the hotel in Taylorville, based on the custom of some in changing their linen before retiring for the night. Several of the lawyers on this circuit had just arrived from Springfield and "put up" at Mr. L——'s tavern. Mr. C—— was among the number and noted for his extreme gentility; his custom was to shave every morning and put on clean linen. He carried a night-shirt to sleep in. The State's Attorney was a great wag, and took especial delight in playing jokes on his associates. Mr. L—— looked on his tavern as second to none in the West. There might be better tables in St. Louis, but as for beds his could not be excelled, even by the great Planters' House, for he himself had been there, and had not sat down at the table a minute before they presented a bill, and an impudent waiter asked him if he would have tea or coffee; and when he told him he would take tea, he asked what kind of tea? Says he, "Store tea, to be sure." A single word against the tavern, table or beds was taken by the landlord as a great insult, and he would resent it without regard to persons. The State's Attorney knew landlord L—— well, they being old acquaintances. Taking him aside he said, "Do you know that C—— is speaking disrespectfully of your *beds?* Well, if you will not mention my name I will tell you." "So be it, what did he say?" "Why he said your beds were so dirty that he had to take off his clean shirt and put on a dirty one every night to sleep in." "Possible. I'll watch him this night." Bed-time came. Lawyer C—— on retiring opened his portmanteau, took therefrom his night shirt, and was in the act of taking off his day-shirt when landlord L——, who had been watching his movements through a crack in the door, opened it and sprang in on lawyer C—— like a tiger. Explanations followed when it appeared that it was only one of the State's Attorney's tricks.

Second Venire of Grand Jurors, June, 1840, were, James McKinney, foreman; Moses Pearson, Wm. Sharp, David Stokes, James Young, Phil. C. Ferguson, Fred. Hammer, Martin Hanon, James W. Radford, Ellington Adams, James Funderburk, John Durbin, Thos. Anderson, George Vandeveer, Peter Wydick and Jacob Wydick.

The Second Petit Jurors were Josiah Langley, Levi W. Goodan, Abram Peters, Henry Blount, Daniel Miller, Job B. Davis, Joshua Brents, Louis H. Jernigan, James R. Lucas, Isaac Denton and Thomas Langley, for June term, 1840.

FIRST NATURALIZATION.

At the October term of Court A. D. 1840, Joseph Bugg made his written application to be naturalized, filed his declaration and took the oath prescribed by law, in open Court, which was ordered to be filed. We append a copy of the original paper.

"Joseph Bugg, an alien born, presented to the Court his report and declaration of intention to become a naturalized citizen, which follows in these words and figures:

To the Honorable Samuel H. Treat, Presiding Judge of the Circuit Court, in and for the County of Christian and State of Illinois.

I, Joseph Bugg, an alien born, free white person, of the age of thirty years and upwards, do hereby in conformity with the first condition specified in the first section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed upon that subject "approved the 14th day of April, 1802. Declare and make known to the said Circuit Court, now sitting in and for the county and state aforesaid, that my true and proper name is Joseph Bugg; that I was born in the town of Leven, in the county of Yorkshire, and in the kingdom of England, on the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1810; that I am about thirty years of age; that I belonged to the English nation, and owed allegiance to the King of England; that I migrated

from the port of Hull, in the said kingdom of England, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1834, and landed at the city of Buffalo, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, on the 4th day of May 1835; that I have, ever since my first arrival, remained within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the said United States, and that it is bona-fide my intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and more particularly such allegiance and fidelity as I may in any way owe to the said King of England, either as a citizen or a subject, to become a citizen of the United States, and to locate myself for the present in the County of Christian, and State of Illinois. Whereof, I am now an inhabitant; that I do not now enjoy or possess, nor am I in any wise entitled to any order of distinction or title of nobility, by virtue of the laws, customs or regulations of the said kingdom of England, or any other country, and that I am sincerely attached to the principles contained in the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order, well being and happiness of the same, and desire that this, my declaration and report, may be accepted, filed and recorded. Preparatory to my intended application to be admitted a naturalized citizen of the United States, in conformity with the several acts of Congress heretofore passed on that subject.

JOSEPH BUGG.

Subscribed and sworn to in open Court this 26th day of October, A. D. 1840.

Attest, H. M. VANDEVEER, *Clerk*.

Below are given, as of interest to all, some of the first papers on record pertaining to divorces, etc.

FIRST DIVORCE CASE.

November Term, 1841.

JAMES SHARROCK, *vs.* MARY ANN SHARROCK. } *Bill for Divorce.*

This day came the parties, and the defendant files her answer to the complainant's bill, denying the allegations thereof, and thereupon came a jury, to wit, Samuel Garvin, John P. Fletcher, James Porter, Horace Morgan, Elijah Furrows, James Baker, John George, Wiley Blount, James Hutchens, C. F. Leigh, Joshua Brents, James Richardson, who being sworn well and truly to try the issue joined herein, for verdict say: "We the jury find the defendant guilty of wilful desertion for more than two years without reasonable cause, and on motion of the defendant a new trial is granted and the cause is continued."

At the June Term, 1842.

MARY ANN SHARROCK, *vs.* JAMES SHARROCK, *Defendant*.

This day came the complainant by Roundtree, her attorney, and the defendant being called came not but made default, and proof satisfactory to the Court being made of notice of the pendency of this suit, by publication thereof, in the Illinois State Register, as required by the Statute in such cases made, and the evidence on the part of the complainant being heard and considered by the Court, it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court that the marriage contract heretofore existing between the said Mary Ann Sharrock and James Sharrock be annulled, dissolved, and held for naught, and it is further adjudged, ordered and decreed, that the care and custody of the child of the said Mary and James be committed to the said Mary.

CRIME.

We give below a brief account of one of the first murder cases which claimed the attention of the Court after the organization of the county. Though the crime was a heinous one and the culprit deserving of death, yet as is too frequently the case he escaped unpunished.

The most atrocious case of killing which ever occurred in this county, was perpetrated in the winter of 1854, and is known as the Westfall–Hinkle murder. The murderer and his victim were near neighbors, living in Johnson township, and about six miles south of Taylorville. Jesse Hinkle, the murdered man, was a brother of the mother of William Westfall, the man who slew him. Both were known as fearless, desperate men, and although relatives, there had long existed "bad blood" between them, which developed into an open quarrel and fight upon the public highway, in the autumn of 1853. Upon this occasion, Hinkle is said to have used a pole or club, and Westfall came out of the encounter badly beaten. In the following winter, and upon the morning of the murder, Westfall passed Hinkle's house; the snow lay thick upon the ground, and the latter was busily engaged making a sled. Westfall accused his uncle of killing his (Westfall's) dog, and wanted to know if he intended paying for it, adding "if not, he would have to take the fate of the dog." Hinkle with strong language told him if he "ever paid for the dog it would be when the law compelled him to." At this Westfall went home, and in the presence of his wife and two sisters, took down his rifle, loaded it with powder and ball, remarking in their hearing that "it should suck the blood of a scoundrel before noon;" he then leisurely went out, and walking cautiously through the brush, without, however, making any attempt to conceal his tracks in the snow, arrived within a short distance, less than a hundred yards, of where Hinkle was still working upon his sled, placed one knee upon the ground, rested his rifle upon a convenient bush, and taking deliberate aim, fired; his victim fell, mortally wounded, his intestines pierced with a ball, and died in great agony after lingering about thirty hours. Instead of attempting to escape as soon as he discovered the full extent of his deed, Westfall immediately proceeded to Taylorville to consult with Judge H. M. Vandeveer, who had upon former occasions professionally helped him out of his squabbles, without however fully stating the nature of his crime to his lawyer; he was advised by him to absent himself for a time until the first excitement had subsided, but it was characteristic of the man not to be intimidated. He refused to leave, and was arrested. He had an examination before a Justice of the Peace who fully committed him for trial, the principal witnesses against him being his own near relations—who testified to the above facts; there were also proofs of the prints in the snow. His lawyer succeeded in continuing his case one or two terms, and finally obtained a change of venue to the adjoining county of Shelby.

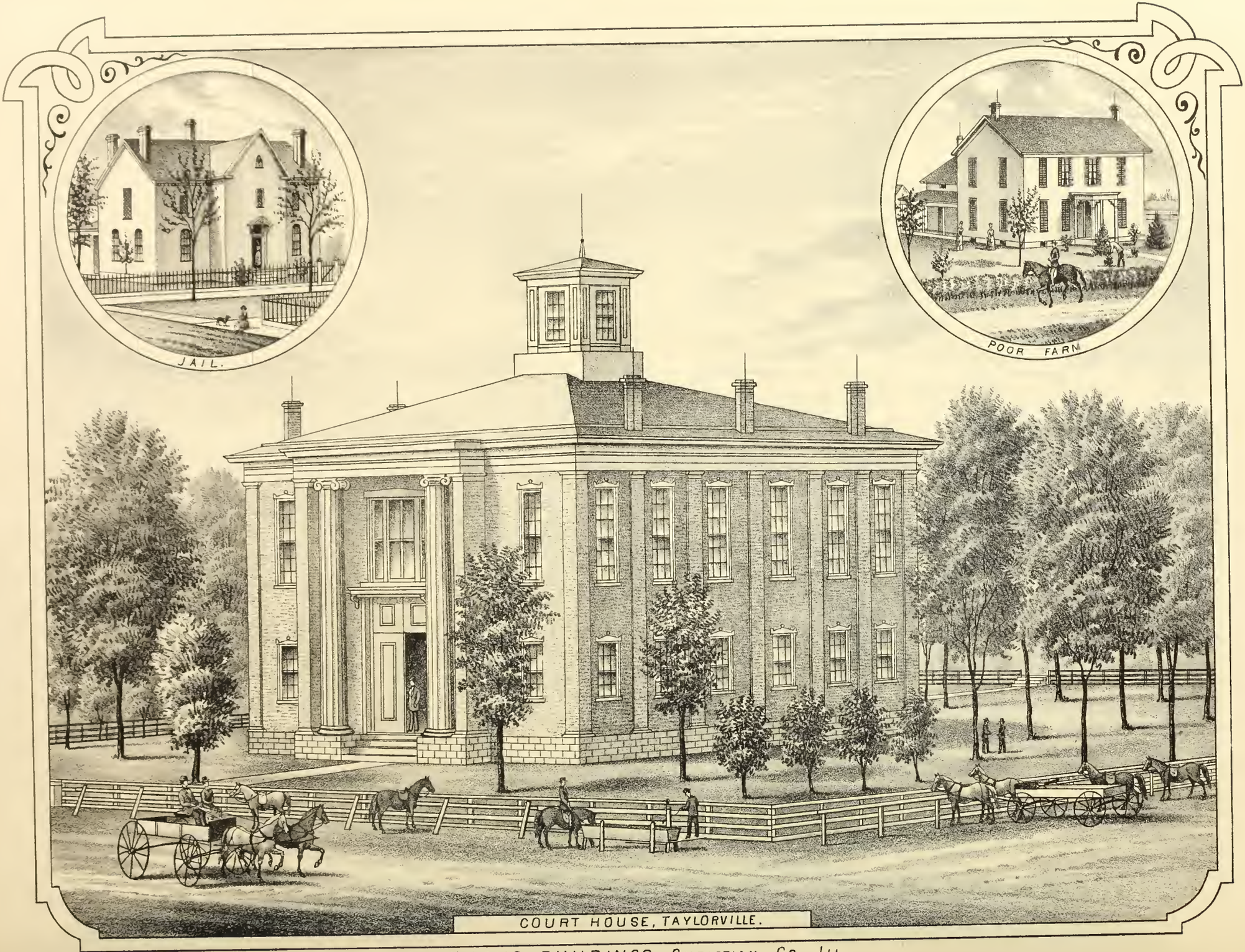
The order of the Court reads as follows:—

May Term of Court, 1854.

"THE PEOPLE *vs.* WILLIAM WESTFALL. } *Indictment for murder.*

And now at this day came the people by the States Attorney, and the prisoner having been furnished with a copy of the Indictment, a list of the Jurors and witnesses, and the prisoner being arraigned at the bar, and for plea saith he is 'not guilty' and thereupon the prisoner files his petition and affidavit for a change of venue. It is therefore considered and adjudged by the Court, that a change of venue be granted in this cause to the county of Shelby, and that the Clerk of this Court make a complete transcript of the proceedings had, make known, and transmit the same to the Clerk of the Circuit Court

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of Shelby county, together with all the papers appertaining to said cause. Certified under his hand and the seal of this court, and, it is further ordered and adjudged by the Court, that the recognizance of the witnesses to wit, Daniel Missenhammer, Nancy Missenhammer and Elizabeth Brannon be forfeited, and that a Scire Facias issue thereon returnable to the next term of this Court. And thereupon came Job B. Davis, Joseph Painter, John D. A. Bond, William A. Goodrich, Dr. E. T. Chapman, John Bowman, Milton Pike, John Hinton, John Durbin, W. B. Keller, John Goode, Matthew Durbin and Joshua Bowman, witnesses on behalf of the people, and acknowledged themselves to owe and be indebted to the people of the State of Illinois, in the sum of One Hundred dollars each, to be levied of their goods and chattels, lands and tenements respectively, void however on this condition, that they shall severally be and appear before the Circuit Court of Shelby County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court-house, in Shelbyville, on the first Monday in the month of October next, to testify and the truth to say in a matter of an indictment for murder, pending in said Court against William Westfall, and abide the order of the Court and not depart without leave."

The evidence was so conclusive in this case that it is presumable he would have received there the just punishment of his crime, but in the meantime, with the aid of a case knife, he succeeded in cutting his way out of the Taylorville Jail, wherein he was confined, and escaping to the brush, search was made for him in vain; but it has since become known that he was secreted not far from the county seat for a week or two afterwards, his wife stealthily conveying to him the means of existence; he ultimately succeeded in escaping altogether from the county, since which time he has never been seen or heard of by any one.

PROBATE COURT.

The first term of the Probate Court was held in Taylorville, December 2d, 1839; Thomas W. Davis, elected at the first election in April, 1839, presided as judge. His court was held in the days when simplicity and economy prevailed. No sheriff was in attendance to answer his commands; no clerk to note his mandates; and even his fire, if it needed attention, he had only to descend from the judicial tribunal and replenish it with wood.

The first business presented for the court's consideration was the estate of Aaron McKenzie, deceased, late of township 13—1 east.* He died November 3d, 1839. Samuel McKenzie, his brother, was appointed administrator. The deceased, it will be remembered, was one of the active participants in the formation of the county, but did not live long to enjoy his new civil relation. Judge Davis' term of office extended over a period of four years, during which time twelve cases came before him for probate adjustment. This does not exhibit a very great degree of mortality for the new county. Judge Davis' residence was in the northern part of the county. William S. Frink was elected as his successor in August, 1843, and held the office for a term of four years. The terms of his court were held on the first Monday of each month, at which time the "Sage of Allenton" could be seen entering the town with a basket on his arm containing the archives of the Probate office. The judge received no per diem allowance for his time while on the bench. The small salary received was from fees for recording and filing papers, amounting to about $250 per annum,—and this mostly chargeable to the estates. The avenues to the county treasury were closed to the recipients of this office, and remained so until after the adoption of the state constitution of 1848; then a more expensive system was entered upon, and the tax-payers were called upon to support it from the county treasury, the fees of the former system being diverted from the pocket of the judge to that of the county clerk. There was a per diem allowed to the judge, clerk, and sheriff. As a further evidence of the parsimonious spirit practiced in those early days, Calvin Goudy, who was elected probate justice in 1847, not liking the "basket arrangement" for keeping the papers of the office, procured a pine box and had it converted into a desk, with pigeon holes and shutters, costing some six dollars. It was with extreme difficulty that the county court were induced to grant an order to pay for the same. It is still in the court-house, and serves as a souvenir of the economy practiced at that day. (The succeeding judges are given in the list of county officers on another page.)

*Now a part of Prairieton township.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

At the June term of the Commissioners' Court, in 1839, it was already found necessary for the proper transaction of official business, that some suitable building be erected, as the rooms then rented for the purpose were very inconvenient. The court, therefore, ordered a court-house to be erected. The contract to be made with the lowest bidder. The contractor being required to give bonds, with satisfactory security that the structure and workmanship should be faithfully executed. The only apparent stipulation made at this time, with regard to details, was that the building should be thirty-six feet long by thirty-two feet wide, and twenty-one feet high; subsequently a contract was made with Messrs. Elgan and Eastham, which read as follows:

"We, the undersigned, Jesse Elgan, of Dane county, and Marvelous Eastham of Sangamon county, both of the State of Illinois, doth agree with the county court of Dane county, and the successors in office of said county, to build a court-house of such materials according to draft laid in, and in a workmanlike manner herein described."

"The sills to be eight by ten inches square, the posts to be ten inches square; all the frame to be of good sound white oak lumber, the weather-boarding to be of walnut timber, and dressed with solid cornice or eave trough, according to draft laid in, with a shingle roof, with windows and doors according to draft; with Venetian blinds, also doors according to draft, with panel shutters. With plank partition running through said house, according to draft laid in. The body of the house to have two coats of white paint; the doors and windows to be painted green. The doors and windows to be hung in good workmanlike manner, with locks for the doors, and bolts for the windows, to be moulded on the inside. The lower floor to be laid rough, with a square joint. The upper floor to be tongued and grooved. The house to be ceiled inside throughout, of good material. House to sit on twelve pillars of stone, to be let in the ground eighteen inches, and raised above the ground 18 inches. The second floor to be supported from the lower floor by turned columns, according to draft. We bind ourselves to build said house for twenty-three hundred and fifty dollars, by the said commissioners paying said undertakers one thousand dollars by the 10th day of September next, and one-half of the rest when the house is half finished, and the balance when the house is completed. We jointly undertake this house and agree to complete the building in sixteen months; as there is a great deal of thick lumber to be seasoned, we think it can't be done in a shorter time. Given under our hands and seals August 12th, 1839."

JESSE ELGAN. SEAL
MARVELOUS EASTHAM

In September of the same year the contractors gave bond for three thousand dollars to build and erect a court-house on the public square, at Taylorville, according to the foregoing plans and specifications.

The first installment due the contractors was paid in promissory notes, collected at the order of court, by the treasurer, from the proprietors of the town of Taylorville. In September of the following year (1840) the court-house building was completed and received by the County Commissioners, and certified to be in accordance with the wording of the contract; the funds in the treasury, however, would not permit of a full settlement with the contractors; the court therefore ordered that Jesse Elgan be allowed twelve per cent. interest upon thirteen hundred and twenty dollars from date until paid.

At the March term of court, 1841, "It was this day ordered by the court that Wm. S. Ricks and Jesse Elgan be and they are hereby appointed commissioners or agents, on behalf of Christian county, to inquire and ascertain on what terms a loan of a sum of money can be negotiated sufficient to liquidate the debt of this county, incurred for the building of a new court-house in said county, and report the result of their inquiries in the premises to this court on the first Monday in April." Upon the first Monday in April the two commissioners so appointed appeared before the commissioners' court and stated, in answer to the question, "that they had not yet ascertained that a loan of money, in favor of the county, could be negotiated upon any terms, whereupon they were dismissed from further inquiries upon the subject."

THE PRESENT COURT.

At the January term of court, 1854, the letting of a contract for the erection of a new court-house building was taken into consideration, and on the 3d of February of the same year the county made an agreement with James Overholt and David F. Squier to build upon the site of the old building in the centre of the public square, at Taylorville. The new structure was to be built of brick, and cost fifteen thousand dollars, and to be completed and delivered to the county by the 1st day of December, 1855. Specifications were drawn, duly signed and bonds given by the contractors for carrying out the work in a proper manner.

In the meantime the old building was advertised for sale by notices placed in four of the most public places in the county, and was sold by public auction upon the 24th of June, 1854, H. M. Vandeveer becoming the purchaser for the sum of $276, the said sale being approved by the court.

The original agreement for the new building, however, fell through; it was found that the contractors were not carrying out the work in accordance with the specifications; they were prevented from proceeding with it, and brought action against the county for amount expended and damages. The case was tried at Decatur, Macon County, and decided in favor of the contractors. It was at once appealed to the Supreme Court of the state, who sustained the verdict of the lower court.

On the 18th January, 1856, the County entered into a second contract for the completion of the building, this time with J. Dennis and John C. Beam, of Springfield, Illinois, who undertook to complete the work by the 1st of December, 1856, for the sum of thirteen thousand, five hundred and twenty-six dollars. The present substantial edifice is the result.

THE FIRST JAIL.

The first jail erected in Taylorville was a log building, constructed by James C. Morrison, and located about one block southeast of the Public Square; it took a little over four months in its construction. The following is a description of the building, taken from a record of the proceedings of the Commissioners' Court at that time:

April 4th, 1846. "Ordered that a contract be made on Monday the first day of June next, to erect a jail in this County, and the Clerk of the Court is hereby required to advertise in the *State Register* on the following plans, to wit:

Sealed proposals will be received addressed to the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, of Christian County (postage paid), until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the first day of June next, to erect a Jail on the following plan, to wit:

The house to be twenty feet long and sixteen feet wide, two stories high, with two rooms on the first floor and one on the second, to be seven feet high each; the lower wall to be made of hewn timbers ten inches thick, and the walls to be built eight inches apart, and the spaces between the walls to be filled with timber eight inches thick, set on end loosely, to be placed on a wall of stone eighteen inches high and thirty inches wide, the wall to be let in the ground one foot; the second story to be two walls of hewn timber, each ten inches thick and closely laid; the floors on the first story to be laid with timbers ten inches thick, and on the second story with timbers eight inches thick, and on the timbers, plank one inch thick, jointed and well laid down, and over the, second story timbers eight inches thick, closely placed together, with a substantial roof, the timbers to be firm, white or burr-oak. There shall be two doors to the lower story and one to the second. The shutters will be made of inch plank, three double, and lined with sheet iron, strongly riveted on the inside, and filled with nails half an inch apart on the outside, to be hung on strong iron hinges, one window in each room on the first floor, twelve by eighteen inches in size, with grates made of iron bars one inch square, and placed one inch apart in a strong frame, strongly confined to the timbers, with iron bolts. There will be two windows in the second story twenty-four by thirty-six inches in size, with grates made of iron bars, one inch square, placed four inches apart in a strong iron frame, and strongly confined to the timbers with iron bolts. The partition walls will be hewn timbers ten inches thick, and extend through the middle wall."

Subsequently Daniel Miller was instructed to ascertain what kind of locks were used in the jails of the adjoining counties, and authorized to contract for the same, and properly affix them to the jail building. A platform was afterwards added to the door in the upper story, with steps leading to it.

JAIL NO. 2.

The present County Jail is a substantial two-story brick building, and situated a short distance west of the public square, Taylorville. In June, 1870, the County, through its officers, made a contract with Messrs. Dennis & Beam, the builders of the present Court-house, for a sum of five thousand three hundred and sixty dollars, to erect the building, specifications for the same being duly drawn and approved. The jail contains ten cells, each of which will comfortably hold two prisoners, and the hallway, which is seven feet wide, could be made to accommodate as many more in a case of necessity. There is altogether ample room for forty or fifty prisoners.

POOR FARM.

Until the year 1870 the poor of the County were housed and fed by unofficial authorities, who were reimbursed by order of the County Court or Board of Supervisors, from the public treasury. At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held at the Court house in December, 1869, they appointed a committee consisting of James

H. Hill, John W. Hunter and M. P. Simpson, for the purpose of having a draft drawn for the poor-house, to be submitted to the Board at their next meeting. In the meantime they were instructed to rent a house if practicable, and hire a man to take charge of the same, for the relief of paupers.

At a special session of the Board held in June, 1870, the committee appointed reported that "in February last and on the day appointed received and opened 8 bids, the highest bid $4,545, the lowest $3,534, which was awarded to one Levi Hall, on his giving bond and security to complete said building by the 15th June, 1870, which he has failed to do."

In the meantime, January 1st, 1870, the County had purchased 160 acres of land for a poor farm at a cost of $6400, situated in the north-west quarter of section 3, township 11, range 1, west, (Rosemond township), and at the above special term, June, 1879, "On motion the Chair appointed Messrs. Birce, Porter and Morrison a committee to confer with Levi Hall in regard to building poor-house, who reported as follows:

"We, your special Committee, to whom was referred the matter in relation to the contract with Levi Hall for the building of a farm-house on the Poor Farm, would respectfully report that the contractor through wilful neglect or by an inaccurate ignorance of the condition of his undertaking, and an unwarranted expectation of a pre-issue of bonds to enable him to perform the same, has failed to comply with the conditions of his bond, and has thereby forfeited the same." The committee however recommended the Board to permit Levi Hall to finish the building upon his entering into a bond to do so within sixty days, with the former sureties.

In September, 1870, the committee made the following report: "That we have received the building of the Poor Farm and settled with the contractor, Mr. Hall, and had the bonds issued to him for the same, also, that the house is ready for the County poor." Subsequently a substantial barn has been added at a cost of $900, and in 1871 an addition for the refractory inmates of the house, costing $536. The Poor-house is a large two story frame building, and its present able Superintendent or Warden, as he is called, succeeds in making a profit out of the farm, for the County, beyond the cost of keeping its unfortunate occupants. There have been three different superintendents since the erection of the poor-house. The first to whom the contract was given was Thomas P. Wilkins, in 1870, who received $900 per year. The amount received by Mr. Murray for the same in 1874 was $650. Mr. Wilson received the contract in 1877. The house will conveniently shelter forty or fifty inmates.

The growth of the county in wealth can in no way be so clear'y exhibited as by giving the assessment rolls at different periods. We select three, which are here appended, viz. those of 1847, 1856, and 1879.

TAXES IN 1847.

In 1847 the total amount of taxes paid in the county was as follows:

Total value of Land		$4,847 43
" " Personal Property		405 98
Land and Personal Property		5,253 41
Total State Tax		1,943 76
" County Tax	$105 07	1,838 69
Whole Revenue		$3,782 45

ASSESSMENT OF CHRISTIAN COUNTY—1856—SHOWING TOTALS.

	NUMBER.	VALUE.
Horses	3,013	$148,773
Neat Cattle	7,894	104,242
Mules and Asses	315	20,520
Sheep	6,738	8,605
Hogs	17,593	31,969
Carriages and Wagons	992	42,196
Clocks and Watches	689	5,332
Goods and Merchandise		31,325
Manufactured Articles		7,730
Moneys and Credits		112,785
Bonds, Stocks, &c., Terre Haute & Alton R. R.		712,785
Unenumerated Property		19,945
Aggregate		$607,670
Deduction		27,992
Total,		$579,678
Lands	1,372.236	
Town Lots	95,539	
Total value of Lands and Town Lots		$1,467,775
Total value of Real and Personal Property		$2,047,453
State Tax at 47 cts. on the $100	$9 623 03	
State Tax for Schools—20 cts. on the $100	4,094 91	
Total State Tax		$13,717 94
County Tax at 40 cts. on the $100		8,189 81
Total Tax Levied		$21,907 75

TAXES ASSESSED FOR THE YEAR 1879.

TOWNS.	State Tax.	County Tax.	Town Tax.	District School Tax.	Road and Bridge Tax.	County R. R. Tax.	Town R. R. Tax.	City Tax.	District Road Tax.	Back Tax.	Enjoined R. R. Tax of 1873-4-5-6.	Total Tax.
Taylorville	$2,254 10	$1,918 14	$422 86	$7,368 21	$1,172 12	$506 43	$2,086 87	$1,011 73		$1 109 97		$17,849 53
Bear Creek	1,051 76	896 21	197 68	2,411 93	693 81	236 54	779 97		$215 77	894 39		7,378 06
Mt. Auburn	1,139 46	969 88	298 07	2,877 97		255 25		80 62		184 84		5,806 09
Locust	945 53	803 84	212 25	2,097 77	594 33	212 23	143 23		311 69	438 95		5,758 82
Prairieton	925 36	788 71		1,437 83		207 82				105 88		3,465 60
Ricks	1,225 90	1,044 87	184 18	3,016 24	501 35	275 05	728 56	403 87	954 22	215 23		9,149 47
Johnson	878 89	749 62	295 71	1,611 54	1,010 47	197 44	847 44		252 94	638 27		6,482 28
King	973 75	829 76	144 65	1,304 13	288 15	218 97	396 80		368 00	29 98		4,494 19
Pana	2,926 04	2,493 81	766 78	11,811 43	1,412 12	658 06	442 13		649 56	4 638 97		25,484 90
Assumption	1,293 78	1,102 08	629 41	4,221 18	1,006 83	291 29		404 44		1,726 68		10,575 69
Rosemond	1,188 97	1,013 30	134 39	1,187 50		266 40			156 21	55 97		4,002 77
Greenwood	1,015 21	863 15	149 45	1,007 45	414 66	229 30			768 26	44 19		4,491 67
Mosquito	1,204 85	1,026 45	359 46	3,156 09		271 08			72 11	3,965 04		10,055 08
Stonington	1,026 01	874 34	381 28	1,384 57	646 81	229 73	381 28			6 33		4,930 14
May	874 49	735 67	162 50	1,146 79		194 29	417 60		338 41	42 88		2,912 33
South Fork	1,983 31	1,689 63	224 04	3,705 76	1,176 02	444 13			374 24	218 74		9,815 87
Buckhart	1,758 92	1,523 50	402 10	4,341 38	1,391 60	402 10	138 23	387 70		822 27		11,188 80
Wabash R. R.	510 83	434 36	117 77	1,037 48	276 23	113 33	325 16	46 52	175 42		$10,171 11	13,208 21
O. & M. R. R.	543 95	463 36	126 45	1,945 68	297 85	120 93	152 39	41 18	202 58		5,359 78	9,254 06
I. & St. L. R. R.	188 33	134 85	30 60	344 00	42 18	35 21	13 00		98 69		5,750 73	6,607 59
TOTAL	$23,909 43	$20,355 53	$5,139 33	$58,020 93	$10,924 53	$5,365 58	$6,851 57	$2,367 06	$4,878 13	$15,337 44	$21,281 62	$174,231 15

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Christian County. }

I, CHARLES WHITMER, Clerk of the County Court within and for the said County, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct abstract of all the taxes levied in said County of Christian, for the year A. D. 1879, in the several towns of said County.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Taylorville, this 1st day of January, A.D. 1880.

CHARLES WHITMER, County Clerk.

TOTAL VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY—1879.

Assumption	$66,335	King	$37,763	Pana	$271,696
Mosquito	46,973	Rosemond	86,659	Locust	43 803
Prairieton	42,245	Greenwood	68,177	Taylorville	205,413
South Fork	121,219	May	59,268	Bear Creek	50,494
Stonington	45,721	Mt. Auburn	60,977		
Ricks	71,360	Buckhart	1 8 520	Total	$1,445,926
		Johnson	49,303		

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR CHRISTIAN COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1879.

FARM PRODUCTS, Etc.

	Acres 1879.	Bus. 1879.
Corn	137,207 13/100	3,576,128
Wheat.		
Winter Wheat	28 770	377,950
Spring Wheat	585	6,093
Oats	20,818	663,263
Apple Orchard	3,645 16/100	148,235
Peach Orchard	224	6,123
Pear Orchard	2¼	140
		No. Galls.
Vineyards	26¾	480
Meadow.		No. Tons
Timothy Meadow	28,545	35,240½
Clover Meadow	209	296
Prairie Meadow	483½	1,170
Hungarian & Millet	35	56
		No. Bushels.
Rye	4,282	3,6947½
Barley	121	2,524
Buckwheat	291¾	3,499
Beans	10¼	107
Peas	3⅛	240
Irish Potatoes	745	64,441
Sweet Potatoes	1¾	1,3.3

Field Products.

	Acres 1879.	No. pounds.
Tobacco	6⅛	3,170
Broom Corn	18	10,870
Flax (Fibre)	624½	38,900
		No. galls.
Sorgo	248⅝	20,067
		Value of Crops.
Turnips & other Root Crops	47⅜	$3,144
Other Fruits and Berries	42 7/12	1,115
Other Crops not named above	161½	262
Pasture	57,932¾	
Woodland	23,221⅙	
Uncultivated Land	51,424¼	
Area City and Town Real Estate (not included above)	33	
Do. do. not ascertained	78	
Total No. of Acres in Co. under cultivation	355,846⅛	

LIVE STOCK, Etc.

Sheep.

	Quantity or Value.
No. Sheep killed by dogs	137
Total Val. Sheep killed by dogs	$417
Number Pounds Wool Shorn	34,201
Number Fat Sheep Sold	936
Total Gross Weight Fat Sheep Sold	90,449

Dairy.

Cows—Number Kept	4,216
Pounds Butter Sold	116 485
Pounds Cheese Sold	8,335
Gallons Milk Sold	20,900

Cattle.

Number Fat Cattle Sold	7,224
Total Gross Weight Fat Cattle Sold	8,236,326

Hogs.

	Quantity or Value.
Number Fat Hogs Sold	34,928
Total Gross Weight Fat Hogs Sold	7,797,811
Number Hogs and Pigs died of Cholera	23,564
Total Gross Weight of Swine died of Cholera	1,652,291

Crops, Etc.

Number Bushels Timothy Seed Produced	2,044
Number Bushels Flax Seed Produced	8,711
Number Pounds Grapes Produced	10,630

GRAND SUMMARY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY—1879.

Items.	Number.	Av. Total.	Ass. Value.
Horses of all ages	11,540	$21.67	$284,782
Cattle of all ages	22,750	10 91	248,324
Mules and Asses of all ages	2,898	29.02	84,005
Sheep of all ages	7.843	1.19	9,363
Hogs of all ages	40,744	1.49	60,683
Steam Engines, including Boilers	32	326.10	10,435
Fire or Burglar Proof Safes	67	53.10	3,668
Billiard, Pigeon Hole, Bagatelle, or other similar Tables	33	41.67	1,375
Carriages and Wagons of whatever kind	4,294	14 40	61,844
Watches and Clocks	38.10	2.65	10,105
Sewing and Knitting Machines	2,119	9.37	19,862
Piano Fortes	111	57.59	8,120
Melodeons and Organs	296	26.57	7,865
Patent Rights	2	15.50	31
Merchandise on hand			152,633
Material and Manufactured Articles on hand			2,695
Manufacturers' Tools, Implements and Machinery (other than Engines and Boilers which are to be listed as such)			7,806
Agricultural Tools, Implements and Machinery			62,326
Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware			546
Diamonds and Jewelry			37
Moneys of Bank, Banker, Broker or Stock Jobber			45,177
Credits of Bank, Banker, Broker or Stock Jobber			15,100
Moneys of other than Bank, Banker, Broker or Stock Jobber			148,925
Credits of other than Bank, Banker, Broker or Stock Jobber			5,0951
Bonds and Stock			350
Property of Companies and Corporations other than hereinbefore enumerated			30
Property of Saloons and Eating Houses			430
Household or Office Furniture and Property			102,012
Investments in Real Estate and Improvements thereon (see sec. 10)			6,740
All other personal property required to be listed			39,802
Total value of Personal Property			$1,445,926

Lands.	No. Acres.	Av. Value.	Ass. Value.
Improved Lands	395,940 95/100	$14.01	$5,548,116
Unimproved Lands	51,387 75/100	6.33	325,159
Total Value of Lands			$5,873,275

Town and City Lots.	No. Lots.	Av. Value.	Ass. Value.
Improved Town and City Lots	3,603	$252.61	$910,182
Unimproved Town and City Lots	2,519	25.74	64 847
Total Value of Town and City Lots			$975,029

Property belonging to Railroads.	Assessed Value.
Lands other than "Railroad Track"	$40,425
Lots other than "Railroad Track"	3,396
Personal Property other than "Rolling Stock"	15,132
Total Value of all Property as Assessed	53,953
Grand Total	$8,353,183

A STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTY ON THE 25TH OF MARCH, 1880.

INDEBTEDNESS.

Orders outstanding, including amount in Treasurer's hands not canceled	$6,670 47
July certificates and foreign witness certificates not canceled	1,257 60
Coupons due and not paid	400 00
Total floating debt	$8,328 07
County bonds in aid of P. & S. R. R	20,000 00
County bonds in aid of D. & E. St. R. R	100,000 00
Total indebtedness	$128,328 07

ASSETS.

Cash on hand to pay coupons	$400,000
Cash in Treasury	5,720 08
County revenue now being collected	20,355 53
Eighty acres of land in the county—probable value	200 00
Two hundred acres of land in Fayette county, probable value	650 00
Total assets	$27,325 61

A LIST OF PERSONS WHO HAVE REPRESENTED THE COUNTY OF CHRISTIAN (AND OTHER COUNTIES DISTRICTED THEREWITH) SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1839 TO THE PRESENT TIME IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.*

Names.	Date.	Counties.	Names.	Date.	Counties.
Martin White	1810 & 1811	Logan and Christian.	E. M. Gilmore	1869	Montgomery & Christian.
H. M. Christian	1842 & 1843	Christian.	Wm. B. Hundley	1871	"
Wm S. Ricks	1844 & 1845	"	Thos. Findley	1871	"
Dorice D. Shumway	1847	"	James M. Berry	1871	"
Edward Evey	1849	Shelby and	James M Truitt	1873	"
Anthony Thornton	1851	Christian.	Hiram P. Shumway	1873	"
Samuel W. Moulton	1853	"	Elias J. C. Alexander	1873	"
Henry Richmond	1855	Montgomery & Christian.	Levi Scott	1875	"
			Wm. F. Mulkey	1875	"
Henry Richmond	1855	"	John S. Hagler	1875	"
Calvin Goudy	1857	"	Wm. E. Morrison	1877	"
James M. Davis	1859	"	David H. Zepp	1877	"
H. M. Vandeveer	1861	"	Philip Burrell	1877	"
Gustavus F. Coffin	1863	"	Wm. Y. Crosthwait	1879	"
Elisha E Barrett	1865	"	John B. Jones	1879	"
John B. Ricks	1867	"	George L. Zink	1879	"

A LIST OF SENATORS.

Names.	Date.	Counties.
Edward D. Baker	1840 & 1841	Sangamon, Menard, Logan and Christian.
Edward D. Baker	1842 & 1843	Same.
B. Johnson	1811 & 1815	Mongomery, Christian and Bond.
Oliver Goudy	1847	Same.
Hiram Roundtree	1849	Christian, Shelby, Montgomery, Fayette and Bond.
Jacob D. Lansing	1851	Same.
Gabriel R. Jernigan	1853	Same.
Gabriel R. Jernigan	1855	Same.
Joel S. Post	1857	Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, Christian, McLean and Shelby.
Joel S Post	1859	Same.
R. J. Oglesby	1861	Same.
H. M. Vandeveer	1863	Macoupin, Shelby and Christian.
H. M. Vandeveer	1865	Same.
John M. Woodson.	1867	Same.
John M. Woodson.	1869	Same.
Charles Voris	1871	Macoupin, Shelby and Christian.
Wm. B. Hundley	1873	Montgomery and Christian.
Wm. B. Hundley	1875	Same.
Elizur Southworth	1877	Same.
Elizur Southworth	1879	Same.

* For this list of Representatives and Senators we are indebted to Co'. George H. Harlow, Secretary of State.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Gavin Ralston, Peter Porter, Thos. P. Chapman, 1839; Peter Porter, Aquilla Council, T. P. Chapman, 1840; Overton Williams, A. Council, E. S. Young, 1841; Overton Williams, A. Council, E. S. Young, 1842; Jesse Elgan, O. Williams, E. S. Young, 1843; Jesse Elgan, George Diekson, J. H. Bilyeau, 1844; George Dickson, Jesse Elgan, Peter R. Ketcham, 1845; George Diekson, Jesse Elgan, Peter R. Ketcham, 1846; Wm. A. Goodrich, Jesse Elgan, P. R. Ketcham, 1847; Jesse Elgan, Wm. S. Peabody, Wm. A. Goodrich, 1848.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

Horatio M. Vandeveer, elected in 1839; Benjamin Yates, appointed (*pro tem.*) in 1842; Thomas Dougherty, elected 1843 and served until 1848, at which time the law directed the Circuit Clerk to assume the duties of Recorder.

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURT.

Horatio M. Vandeveer, appointed in 1839 and resigned in 1842; David C. Goodan, appointed (*pro tem.*) in 1842; Horatio M. Vandeveer, re-elected in 1843 and served until 1848; W. S. Moore, elected in 1848 and served until 1852; W. S. Moore, re-elected in 1856, again elected in 1860 and re-elected in 1864; John B. Ricks, elected in 1868 and re-elected in 1872; Josiah A. Hill, elected in 1876, and is the present incumbent.

CLERKS OF COUNTY COURT.

Ezekiel Young, appointed in 1839, served until 1843; Philip C. Ferguson, elected in 1843; Daniel Miller, elected in 1847 (died in office); Thomas P. Bond, appointed (*pro tem.*) 1848, and served by re-election in 1849 until 1853; John Hunter, elected in 1853 and served until 1856, (died in office); W. A. Goodrich, appointed (*pro tem.*) in 1856, elected in 1857, re-elected in 1861, was again elected in 1865 and re-elected in 1869; Wm. H. Kirkwood, elected in 1873; Chas. Whitmer, elected in 1877, and is the present incumbent.

SHERIFFS OF THE COUNTY.

William S. Ricks was appointed in 1839, and was elected in 1840; Amos Richardson, elected in 1842; Henry Hardin, elected in 1844; Gabriel R. Jernigan, elected in 1846; Wm. L. Hammer, elected in 1848; Wm. A. Goodrich, elected in 1850; Wm. E. Brents, elected in 1852; Wm. A. Goodrich, elected in 1854; John C. Goode, elected in 1856; James Christian, elected in 1857; Leander S. Clark, elected in 1858; James Christian, elected in 1860; C. A. Manners, elected in 1862; John B. Ricks, elected in 1864; John White, elected in 1866; Josiah A. Hill, elected in 1868; Henry Johnson, elected in 1870; J. S. Mercer, elected in 1873; Josiah A. Hill, elected in 1874; Thos. G. May, elected in 1876; A. L. Clark, elected in 1878, (died February 1st, 1880); W. C. Haines, the present incumbent, was appointed by the Board of Supervisors, Feb. 7th, 1880, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Clark.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Thomas W. Davis, elected in 1839; Wm. S. Frink, elected in 1843; Calvin Goudy, elected in 1847, and re elected in 1849.

COUNTY JUDGES.

1849–'53, H. M. Vandeveer. *Associates* { G. R. Jernigan, Amos Richardson.

1853, H. M. Vandeveer. *Associates* { G. R. Jernigan, John S. Foster.

1854, H. M. Vandeveer. *Associates* { John Barns, J. H. Clark.

1855–'57, H. M. Vandeveer. *Associates* { J. H. Clark, M. P. Goodrich.

1857–'61, D. D. Shumway. *Associates* { Wm. Sharp, John H. Dawdy.

1861–'65, Leander L. Clark. *Associates* { T. B. Anderson, John White.

1865–'69, Andrew Simpson. *Associates* { David Henshire, John White.

1869, William S. Moore.

1877, Alexander McCaskill, present incumbent.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY.

J. M. Vandeveer, 1850; J. R. Garin, 1850; Ben. Mason, 1853, and 1854; D. D. Shumway, 1857, who served until his death, May 9th, 1870; and at the special term of Court in May, the business was given to special commissioners, and between that time and the November term 1870, when John B. Jones was appointed; he served until Dec. 31st, 1878, and on the 1st of January, 1879, John G. Drennan was appointed, and is the present incumbent.

CORONERS.

Benjamin Williams, appointed in 1839; Jacob Lovely, elected in 1840; Daniel Robb, elected in 1842; Green B. Ketcham, elected in 1844; J. Ketcham, elected in 1846; J. M. D. Langley, elected in 1848; James Ridgway, elected in 1850; R. E. White, elected in 1852; E. T. Lee, elected in 1854; Jesse Murphy, elected in 1856; Moses H. Brents, elected in 1858; Joseph Fellers, elected in 1860; D. C. Blount, elected in 1862 and served until 1872; J. W. Lamb, elected in 1872 and re-elected in 1874; G. W. Long, elected in 1876 and re-elected in 1878.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Horatio M. Vandeveer, appointed in 1839 and served until 1841; John W. Wheat, elected in 1841; Thomas S. Leachman, elected in 1843; Daniel Miller, elected in 1845; James C. Morrison, elected in 1847, and served until 1853; Richard Sparks, elected in 1853; Isaac Hanon, Jr., elected in 1855; S. S. Cisna, elected in 1857, and served until 1863; J. A. Ryan, elected in 1863; A. McCaskill, elected in 1865, and re-elected in 1869; R. W. Orr, elected in 1873, re-elected in 1877, and present incumbent.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Gabriel R. Jernigan, appointed in 1839 and elected in 1840; Jesse Murphy, elected in 1843 and re-elected in 1847; J. Richardson, elected in 1849; Sanford Petty, elected in 1851, and served until 1861; Jones Suttle, elected in 1861, re-elected in 1863 and 1865; Morgan Goode, elected in 1867, (died in office); Thos. P. Bond, appointed in 1868, and elected in 1869; Samuel P. Mooney, elected in 1871; Amos A. Rhodes, elected in 1873, and served until 1879; W. J. Jordan, elected in 1879, the present treasurer.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

John E. Stockton, elected in 1839 and served until September, 1842; Wm. A. Goodrich, elected in 1843, re-elected in 1847; M. P. Goodrich, elected in 1849; Chas. A. Manners, elected in 1851, re-elected in 1853; A. Simpson, elected in 1855; Henry D. Hall, elected in 1857, re-elected in 1859; James A. Ryan, elected in 1861, H. F. Davidson, elected in 1863; A. McNeal, elected in 1865; Wm. T. Shaw, elected in 1867; Richard M. Powel, elected in 1869, and is the present incumbent.

COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.

Since the organization of this county as many as three different courts for the transaction of the county's business have existed. *First.*—The County Commissoners' Court, of three members, for ten years. *Second.*—The County Court, comprised of a County Judge and two Associate Justices, for seventeen years. *Third.*—The

Board of Supervisors, as at present constituted. The latter is under the form of

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Before its final adoption it was submitted to the electors of the county, on no less than three different occasions. The first was at the November election in 1859. The vote then stood for township organization 789; against it 787,—a majority of two in favor of the measure, but still it was defeated, for the law required a majority, taking the highest vote cast as a criterion. The highest vote cast previously was for Congressman, 1716—the total vote on township organization was 1576. So the measure was defeated by the strict interpretation of the law by a majority of 69 votes.

The second effort was made at the election held November 4, 1862. The vote stood 733 for it, and 1201 against it—majority against 468.

At the third effort made November 7, 1865, it carried. There was a decided majority favorable to township organization. At the December term of the county-court following:—A. G. Neal, of Pana, Dial Davis, of Mt. Auburn, and J. Hamilton Vandeveer, of Taylorville, were appointed commissioners to divide the county into suitable townships. They reported March 1st, 1866, to the court "That they had performed the duty by dividing the county into seventeen districts, named as follows:—Mosquito, Mt. Auburn, Buckhart, Stonington, Prairieton, Assumption, May, Taylorville, South Fork, Bear Creek, Johnson, Locust, Pana, Rosemond, Greenwood, Ricks and King. The old county-court—Andrew Simpson, county Judge, with John White and David Henshie, Associate Justices—held its last meeting on the 10th of March, 1866; after ordering an election for one Supervisor from each of said townships as formed. The old court then adjourned.

SUPERVISORS' COURT.

The first special meeting of the newly elected Board of Supervisors was held at the court-house, May 1st, 1866. The names of the members elect were as follows:—*Taylorville*—William W. Anderson; *Johnson*—Tavner Anderson; *Bear Creek*—James H. Hill; *Ricks*—James H. Cisna; *King*—William S. Potts; *South Fork*—Gavin Ralston; *Buckhart*—John Sharp; *Mt. Auburn*—John M. Hill; *Mosquito*—James Davidson; *Prairieton*—W. M. Eaton; *Stonington*—Asa Bowman; *May*—John S. Fraley; *Locust*—B. C. Cocheran; *Assumption*—Jacob Overholt; *Pana*—W. B. Little; *Rosemond*—James L. Simpson; *Greenwood*—George W. Taylor. William W. Anderson was elected Chairman of the Board.

The supervisors are chosen annually on the first Tuesday in April. The system seems well adapted to the wants of the people. It certainly has one merit of more equally representing the different interests of the county. It is in the nature of a small legislative body, deriving its power direct from the governed.

CHAPTER X.

BENCH AND BAR.

At the circuit court for the county of Dane, which convened at Taylorville, Monday, November 4th, 1839, Samuel H. Treat, judge of the eighth judicial circuit, presided.

There were present Horatio M. Vandeveer, clerk; William S. Ricks, Sheriff; David B. Campbell, states attorney; and James C. Conkling, attorney at law. By an act of the legislature, February 21st, 1845, the counties of Sangamon, Tazewell, Woodford, McLean, Livingston, De Witt, Piatt, Champaign, Vermilion, Edgar, Moultrie, Christian, Logan and Menard, were formed into the eighth judicial district. These counties formed the circuit until the act of February, 1847, which excluded Livingston and Menard, and included Shelby and Macon counties.

After Judge Treat was transferred to the Federal courts by President James K. Polk, David Davis of Bloomington was elected to take his place. He opened court in Taylorville June 4th, 1849. Judge Davis remained on the circuit until 1853. By an act of the legislature, passed February 3d, 1853, McLean county was taken out of the circuit, and a new circuit formed for Judge Charles Emerson. The counties of Sangamon, Logan, McLean, Woodford, Tazewell, DeWitt, Champaign and Vermilion formed Judge Davis' circuit, and retained the name and number, as the eighth judicial district. Bond, Fayette, Montgomery, Christian, Shelby, Effingham, Moultrie, Macon and Piatt counties formed Judge Emerson's circuit, and was known as the seventeenth judicial district.

By an act of the legislature, February 12th, 1857, the counties that composed the circuit were changed again. The seventeenth circuit included and was composed of Macon, Piatt, Fayette, Effingham, Shelby, Moultrie and Coles counties. By an act passed February 11th, 1857, the eighteenth judicial district was formed. It was composed of the courts of Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery and Christian. The seventeenth still remained Judge Emerson's circuit. E. Y. Rice, of Hillsboro, became Judge of the eighteenth judicial district. He presided until 1870, when he resigned to take his seat in congress, to which body he had been elected. Hon. H. M. Vandeveer was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge Rice, which expired in 1873. At an election held that year, Judge H. M. Vandeveer was elected to the office for the full term of six years. His term expired in June, 1879. General Jesse J. Phillips, of Hillsboro, was elected to succeed him.

Our readers are familiar with the history of Judge Treat. His name has been connected with the jurisprudence of the State for nearly half a century.

David Davis, the second Judge upon the circuit, has an enviable record and a national reputation. Raised to the high dignity of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States by his warm personal friend, Abraham Lincoln, and at present a senator in the halls of the first legislative body in the world, and representing there the great State of Illinois, serve to mark him as a professional jurist, and a wise and able statesman.

Of Judge Charles Emerson, it may be said that he was a plain, unassuming man, and a matter-of-fact lawyer. He had but little sentiment, and dealt very largely in facts; yet withal was kind and accommodating on the bench, particularly to the younger and inexperienced members of the bar. Very few of Judge Emerson's decisions were reversed by the higher courts.

Judge Rice, was born in Kentucky. He read law in the office of John M. Palmer, of Carlinville, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He soon developed into a sound lawyer, and made an excellent judge.

Of Judge H. M. Vandeveer, we shall have occasion to speak more extendedly further on in this chapter.

Judge Phillips, the present incumbent, is yet comparatively a young man, with little experience upon the bench, but so far has given evidence of being eminently qualified for the position. He brings to the bench studious habits, a well-trained and educated mind, a pleasing, gentlemanly address, and a strict regard for the rights and feeling of others, which augurs well for his success and popularity in the future.

In 1877 the legislature passed a law establishing appellate courts, enlarging the circuits, and providing for the election of

three judges for each circuit. At the election in June, 1879, W. R. Welch, of Carlinville, Charles S. Zane, of Springfield, and J. J. Phillips, of Hillsboro, were elected. Under the arrangement made by these three judges for the division of the business the county of Christian has fallen to Judge Phillips.

STATE AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

David B. Campbell, of Springfield, was the first public prosecutor of Christian county. He was an able lawyer, fearless in the discharge of his duty, and the brightest and ablest advocate, criminal lawyer and state's attorney the county ever had. His equal in his day was hardly found in the state, and his superior not in the north-west. He served from 1839 until 1852. After him came Elam Rust, who was elected in 1853 and served until 1856. J. B. White from 1857 until 1864. C. M. Morrison from 1865 until 1868. Horace Gwin, 1868 to 1871. A. McCaskill, 1872 to 1875. V. E. Foy, 1876 to 1880, and is the present incumbent.

At the organization of the county, and for a number of years afterward, the members of the Springfield, Shelbyville, Hillsboro and Decatur bars practiced here and supplied the legal talent.

Owing to the small amount of litigation in each county in those days, lawyers found it necessary and profitable to follow the judge around the circuit, from one county-seat to another..

The array of legal talent that frequented the first courts of Christian county, has not been surpassed or hardly equalled in the state. "There were giants in those days." The rude walls of the court-house, of the pioneer days of Christian county, resounded with forensic eloquence. In that legal array were men whose names have long since been written high on the roll of honor and fame. Prominent among the attorneys who practiced here was Abraham Lincoln, the martyr president. Among the older citizens of the county he is well remembered, more particularly for his wonderful stories and anecdotes with which he regaled the crowds of gaping listeners. Here also practiced Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant" of the West. He was just then entering upon his brilliant career, which in after years made him one of the recognized intellectual giants of his age. Here, too, was E. D. Baker, the silver-tongued orator "who commanded an Illinois regiment in the Mexican war, afterwards senator from Oregon, whose life went out while at the head of his command, at the battle of Ball's Bluff, in the late rebellion." When he first commenced the practice here he was a candidate for state senator. He was a good lawyer, but a better orator. The "gifts of the gods" were his to a wonderful degree. Then came Stephen T. Logan, one of the bright legal intellects of the state. He was styled the walking encyclopædia of legal knowledge and information. Around him were men whose minds were cast in massive moulds; men whose beck and will the masses blindly followed, and whose names are conspicuous, and mark an epoch in American history. Yet they were dwarfed to littleness, and were infants when measured by the full-grown mental manhood of Stephen T. Logan. None could grasp, like him, the subtle intricacies of the law, delve deeper into its mystic lore, or build up a stronger or more logical, firmer, and symmetrical argument than he. It was absolutely faultless. The problems over which the ordinary legal mind would consume the "midnight oil" in their efforts to solve, to him were but mental recreation. His clear and comprehensive mind grasped all details, and made light as day that which to others was dark and obscure. Mr. Logan is still a resident of Springfield, Illinois.

Here also practiced Anthony Thornton, of Shelbyville, which practice he still continues. He for a time graced the bench of the Supreme Court of Illinois. James C. Conkling, of Springfield, who was the first and only attorney here when the court of this county convened for the first time. B. S. Edwards was also a prominent and learned attorney. Then came Joshua Lamburn, an able orator and successful criminal lawyer. Senator McDougal, of national reputation. John T. Stuart, with his elegant manners and fine scholastic appearance. Jesse B. Thomas, a polished and extremely dignified gentleman, but a good lawyer withal. Samuel S. Moulton, still an attendant upon the court, and at one time congressman for the state at large. William F. May, of Madison county, afterward of Springfield. A. McWilliams, of Litchfield; Hiram Roundtree, of Hillsboro; William H. Herndon, of Springfield, all practitioners of this bar, and all regarded as good, safe and reliable lawyers. And last, but by no means least, may be mentioned the name of Richard J. Oglesby, renowned in war, in the state and nation as a gallant soldier, as governor of a great state, and United States senator from Illinois. The foregoing are some of the names of prominent men who came here and fought the legal battles for this county. Will the county or bar of any other locality in the state ever again see such a formidable array of prominent names and legal talent as was assembled here forty years ago?

FORMER RESIDENT LAWYERS.

The second resident lawyer of Christian county was a man by the name of John W. Wheat. He came to Taylorville in 1840, and taught school here soon after the town was located. In 1841 he commenced the practice of law. There was but little legal business to attend to in those days, and Mr. Wheat did not find the practice remunerative, and soon after left the county. He was a well-educated young man, and possessed considerable ability, and would have, no doubt, risen to prominence in the profession had he remained here. Benjamin Mason was the fourth lawyer; was a citizen of Greenfield, Green county, Ills., and came to Taylorville in the latter part of 1852. He was elected justice of the peace soon after he came here; was a brilliant young man, with a fine legal mind, and soon got considerable practice. He would have succeeded well in the law, but unfortunately for him he fell into bad habits, and soon lost his reputation and practice. Remained here until 1858. During the gold excitement of the latter year he went to Pike's Peak, returned to Carrollton in 1862, and died in 1870.

Thos. Shoemaker was the fifth resident lawyer. He came to Taylorville about 1852, was somewhat "irregular" in his practice, and remained here until 1854, when he went to Kansas, took a hand in Kansas politics, and achieved considerable notoriety and accumulated some wealth. Was one of those restless, energetic men, and was peculiarly adapted for the stirring times incident to the history of Kansas while yet under territorial government. His prominency however proved his death. He was shot and killed in one of the riots that disgraced the early history of that state. J. H. Dawdy located in Pana in April, 1856. He was a native of Illinois, and became a lawyer from force of circumstances. There being no attorney in Pana, when he first located there, and a lawyer being very much in demand, he concluded to study for the profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1856. Soon after he was elected Associated Justice for the county, a position he held for four years, and was then elected Justice of the Peace; an office he has continued in with but few interruptions ever since.

George Pease was the second lawyer in Pana. He was a native of Mass., and a graduate of Yale College. Came to Pana in 1857, and continued there in practice until 1861. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted and was elected Captain of a company. He

remained in service for two years, when he returned and resumed his practice. Remained in Pana for four years longer, and then removed to Taylorville, and from here to Colorado, where he at present resides. Mr. Pease is remembered as a very good lawyer, and a man of fine oratorical abilities. James O. Connor was also a resident lawyer of Pana. He was a native of New York, located in 1858, and continued in practice until 1861, when he entered the army and was elected 1st Lieutenant of a company in the 3d Ills. Cavalry. Was subsequently promoted to the rank of Major, and continued in the service until the close of the war, when he married an intelligent and accomplished lady of Helena, Ark., where he has since resided. Mr. O. Connor was of a judicial turn of mind, but lacked the elements of an orator.

Harrison Havens read law while a clerk in the office of W. S. Moore, Circuit Clerk. Was admitted to the bar, but did little practice. He went to Iowa, and then to Springfield, Mo., where he permanently located, and continued the practice. Since becoming a resident of the latter place he has twice represented his District in Congress. He was yet a young man when he left Taylorville, but since then has developed considerable ability as a lawyer, and has been very successful as a politician. D. K. Hall came to Taylorville in 1859. Upon the breaking out of the war he entered the service as a First Lieutenant, and was promoted during the war to the rank of Major. He never returned to the county, but after the war settled in Missouri, where he still lives.

Hon. D. D. Shumway was a native of Mass., and came to Christian county in 1843. He studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1860; then formed a law partnership with Hon. H. M. Vandeveer, and was for many years a prominent man in the county, and this section of the state; and held many offices of honor and trust. He was a logical reasoner and a superior jury lawyer. Died in 1870.

D. T. Moore was another member of the bar. A native of Ohio. He read law in Taylorville, and was here admitted to practice. Remained here until 1864, when he removed to Washington, Iowa, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. Subsequently he removed to York, Nebraska, and commenced again the practice of his profession. He still resides there, and is a prominent lawyer, and has filled several important judicial positions.

David McWilliams came to Taylorville in 1863. He remained here until 1866, when he removed and located at Monticello, Piatt county, Illinois.

S. P. Davis was a member of the Christian county bar, and is better known as a journalist than a lawyer. In 1860 he removed to Belleville, and from thence to Denver, Colorado, where he died with consumption. About this time a lawyer by the name of J. G. Murdock attempted to practice law here. Was not successful, and soon after removed to Texas, where he remains at present. Daniel McFarland, an attorney from O'Fallon, in St. Clair county, Illinois, came to Taylorville in 1871, and opened a law office. He soon after left, and went to Peoria, Illinois.

A. D. Rich located in Pana, in 1870. His first venture there in business was the establishing of the *Pana Palladium*, a newspaper that still continues. Practiced law to a limited extent; remained in Pana until 1872, when he removed to Iowa, thence to Hannibal, Mo., where he remains at present. J. A. Taylor was a resident of Macon county. He was admitted to the bar in Decatur, came to Taylorville in 1872, and remained for several years. While here he contracted some fatal disease, and went back to Decatur, where he died soon after.

S. S. Hibbard was a practicing attorney; located in Taylorville in 1874-75. He removed to St. Louis, and soon after abandoned the law and entered the ministry of the Universalist Church. Was a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman, and a good lawyer.

Charles A. Shirley commenced the practice of law in Taylorville in 1877, and continued until 1878, when he removed and permanently located in Blue Mound, Macon county, Ills. G. W. Hinman came to Pana in 1877, remaining one year; then returned to his former home in Pike county, Illinois.

J. W. Stanley, a practical machinist, was elected City Attorney of Pana in 1877. He served one year, and then removed to Lawrence county, Illinois, where he is now engaged in practicing law.

Daniel Miller was Clerk of the Court of Christian county, and studied law during his term of office. He was a good lawyer, and very popular. Died in Taylorville. It is to be regretted that we could not get fuller information of Mr. Miller. J. M. Pendell located in Pana in 1867. He had a limited practice. Died in 1878.

William H. Dawdy was a resident of Pana. He was admitted to the bar in 1866. Read law with B. W. Henry of Vandalia. Was elected City Attorney of Pana, and, at the expiration of his term of office, located in Greenville, Ills. He is now State's Attorney of Bond county, to which position he has been twice elected. W. T. Rogers came to Pana in 1866. He practiced law for two years, and is now a resident of St. Louis.

A. C McMillan was also an attorney of Pana. Came there in 1866. Had a large and lucrative practice. He took an active and conspicuous part in the building of the O & M. R. R., was a man of great energy and perseverance, and did his part towards furthering enterprises that had for their object the material advancement and prosperity of Pana. Died in 1875.

Present Members of the Bar.—In speaking of the present members of the bar it is necessary that we be quite brief. We have not space to give each such an elaborate notice as we would desire, nor would it be craved by the profession. Fulsome laudation would be out of place in a work of this character. It is not too much to say, however, that the bar of Christian county will compare favorably in point of talent with any in Central Illinois. It comprises among its members ambitious and studious young men, to whom the future is bright and roseate with promises of usefulness and renown. It also embraces men of mature years, who have, by patience and diligent toil, won high places in the honorable profession of Law.

Hon. H. M. Vandeveer must be regarded as the *Nestor* of the bar. He was born in Indiana in 1816, and came with his father to what is now Christian county (then Sangamon) in 1829. Read law with John T. Stuart, of Springfield, and was admitted to practice in 1839. He was first resident-lawyer in the county. During the first years after the organization of the county, he held most of the offices, and has been identified in one way and another with the civil history of the county from its first organization down to the present. As a lawyer he appeared on one side or the other of every important case that has been tried in the courts of this county prior to 1870, when he became judge of this circuit. He is a man of fine natural abilities, a most excellent judge of men, untiring and aggressive, and a sound practical lawyer. In both private and public life, and in every official capacity, he has always been found faithful to trusts reposed in him, and has maintained the respect of the bar and esteem of his fellow-citizens through all the years past, since he has been a resident of the county.

W. S. Moore is the second resident attorney, and the third lawyer in the county. He is a native of Ohio, and came to Taylorville in 1848. Read law with H. M. Vandeveer, was admitted to practice in 1852, and continued in the profession until 1878, when he abandoned law, and engaged exclusively in mercan-

tile pursuits. Mr. Moore gave almost exclusive attention to the Chancery practice, in which he was successful. He has held various offices in the county, and was circuit clerk for twenty years. Hon. Alexander McCaskill is a native of McDonough county, Illinois. Read law in the office of Judge Bailey, Van Vleck & Wells, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and commenced the practice in Prairie City, in his native county. In the winter of 1857–58 he came to Taylorville, where he remained until 1859, then removed to Colorado, returning here in 1861; and again commenced the practice, which he has continued uninterruptedly, except four years, which was spent as County Superintendent of Schools. He was elected State's Attorney for one term. In 1877 was elected, and at present ably fills the office of County Judge. He is regarded as a good lawyer and safe adviser. In personal character he is above reproach.

Hon. Andrew Simpson is one of the veteran lawyers at this bar. Is a native of Kentucky, and came to Illinois in 1835. Was admitted to practice in 1857, at the spring term of the Circuit Court of Christian county, and has remained here in the practice ever since. He, too, has been honored with offices of trust in the county. Was elected to the office of County Judge just prior to township organization. As a lawyer he takes front rank at this bar. His superior knowledge of human nature, the motives and springs of human action, make him a dangerous antagonist to cope with before a jury. As a man he is plain and unassuming, kind and affable, somewhat eccentric, and full of anecdote and humor.

William S. Randle is a native of North Carolina. Studied law in the office of A. W. Metcalf, of Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois. He was admitted to the bar in 1858. Came to Christian county in 1869, and engaged in farming, in connection with the practice of law. Resides near Morrisonville, in this county.

S. G. Lewis is a native of Delaware. He emigrated to Green county, Illinois, in 1844, and read law in 1857, '58, '59 and '60, in the office of D. M. McKinney and Hon. N. M. Knapp, of Winchester, Illinois. Was admitted to the bar in Carrollton, Illinois, in 1860, and commenced the practice in 1862. Was admitted to practice in the U. S. Courts in 1870, and commenced the practice in Taylorville in 1878. He is a good lawyer.

J. M. Birce, a resident of Assumption, and member of this bar, is a native of New York. He taught school and read law. In 1860 he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and in 1861 was admitted to practice. In 1865 he came to Assumption, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1866, by the Supreme Court at Springfield. He is engaged in the general practice, and is a painstaking and earnest lawyer.

John W. Kitchell is a native of Illinois. He studied law in the office of Miller & Beck, Ft. Madison, Iowa, where he was subsequently admitted to practice, then returned to Hillsboro, Illinois, his former home, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Illinois. Remained in Hillsboro until 1866, except an absence of eighteen months spent in the practice in Charleston, Illinois, and then came to Pana in October of the same year, where he remained up to the present time. Mr. Kitchell, as a lawyer, is a man of quick perceptions, great activity, a good thinker, energetic, and a successful practitioner.

J. C. McQuigg, of Pana, became a member of this bar in 1867. Is a native of Ohio. He was educated at the Fredericksburg Academy and Vermilion College in his native state, and graduated therefrom in 1865. The same year he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduated in 1867, and was at once admitted to practice at Columbus, Ohio. He came to Pana the same year, commenced the general practice of the law, and has been there ever since. Mr. McQuigg has a large and lucrative practice, and is regarded by his professional brethren as an able and conscientious lawyer.

Hon. William Edgar Morrison is to the manor born. He received a literary and scientific education at the College of the Christian Brothers in St. Louis. During the late war he was appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy. Studied law in the office of Judge William H. Snyder, of Belleville, Illinois, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and began the practice in Springfield, Illinois, soon after. Remained in the latter place four years, then moved to Morrisonville, in this county, where he has since resided. His preference is for the criminal practice, although he does not make that a specialty. He is a fine speaker, and, as a jury lawyer, takes front rank at this bar. He is a social, genial gentleman.

Hon. John B Jones is a native of Ohio. He came to Christian county in 1864. Read law here, and was admitted to the bar in 1868, at the April term of the Circuit Court. Commenced the practice at Nokomis, Montgomery county, Illinois. He returned to Taylorville the same year, opened an office and continued the practice. In 1870 he was appointed Master in Chancery, and continued in that office until 1879. Mr. Jones is a painstaking, careful, studious lawyer, and possessed of untiring industry. In the management of his cases, he has them, with his authorities, well in hand. While he is not what might be termed an orator, he states a legal proposition with great clearness and fidelity to facts. He has a fine law library; perhaps the largest and best selected in the county.

James M. Taylor is a native of Scotland, and came to America in 1854. He read law in the office of Blodgett, Upton & Williams, of Waukegan, Lake county, Illinois. He was admitted to the practice at the spring session of the Supreme Court at Ottawa. In 1868 he came to Taylorville, and formed a law-partnership with Andrew Simpson. The partnership was dissolved two years later, since which time he has continued alone in the practice. His preference is for the chancery and real estate practice. He has studied his profession well, and possesses a natural aptitude for the law.

W. M. Provine is a native of Illinois. He studied law with Ex-Gov. John M. Palmer and Milton Hay at Springfield, Illinois. Was licensed to practice by the Supreme Court in 1868. A short time after his admission to the bar he moved to Taylorville and commenced the practice. Mr. Provine is a very careful, industrious lawyer. All business intrusted to his care is sure to receive his prompt attention. Such is his character as an attorney.

James C. McBride is a native of Illinois. Was educated at Earlham College, a Quaker institution of learning at Richmond, Indiana, and Lincoln University, Lincoln, Illinois. He graduated from the latter in 1869, read law in the office of Judge W. R. Welch, of Carlinville, Illinois, was admitted to the bar in 1870, and commenced the practice in Taylorville, where he has since resided. He is, as a lawyer, zealous and industrious in the cause of his clients. His industry and energy argue well for his future prospects in the profession. He creditably fills, and has for several years past, the office of city attorney.

William T. Vandeveer is a native-born citizen of Taylorville. He was educated at Shurtliff College, Upper Alton. Read law at the office of his father, H. M. Vandeveer, was admitted to the bar in 1871, and at once entered upon a successful practice, and no doubt would have attained a prominent position, had he continued and made law the sole profession and business of his life. He is a clear, forcible reasoner, eloquent speaker, and possesses in a high degree the elements of a successful lawyer, but

abandoned the practice in order to devote his attention to his large and constantly increasing banking and private business.

D. F. Murray, of Morrisonville, is a native of Ohio. He studied law in the office of John B. Jones, and was admitted to the bar of Christian county in May, 1871, and immediately thereafter commenced the practice in Morrisonville. Is diligent and enthusiastic in his profession, and his friends, of whom he has many, predict for him success. He prefers the chancery practice.

Daniel McCaskill came to Christian county in 1865. He read law in the office of his brother, A. McCaskill. Was admitted to the bar in 1870, at the October term of the Supreme Court in Springfield, and commenced the practice in 1872, in Taylorville. In 1874 he formed a partnership with his brother, which still continues. He is a good conveyancer and safe counsellor.

V. E. Foy, the present able public prosecutor of Christian county, is a native of Ohio. He read law in the office of J. B. Jones, and was admitted to practice in 1874, at the September term of the Supreme Court at Ottawa. He began the practice in Taylorville. In 1876 he was chosen to fill the office of state's attorney. Is a good speaker, and regarded as a good lawyer by the members of the bar.

George B. Crooker is a native of Illinois. He came to Taylorville in 1867, and read law here, and became a member of the bar in 1874, and commenced practice in connection with James C. McBride. The firm of McBride & Crooker still continues. He is a popular young man, and has good qualities for a successful lawyer.

James B. Ricks was educated at the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill. He studied law in the office of Andrew Simpson, was admitted to the bar in 1874, and is a young man of fine address and considerable oratorical power. With proper industry he will become a bright ornament in the profession. He is a native of Illinois.

John G. Drennan is a native of Kentucky, and came to Christian county in 1856. Studied law in the office of John B. Jones, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1878. He was examined before the appellate court, and received the highest grade in a class of seventeen applicants. Formed a law partnership with his preceptor June 1, 1879, which still continues. He was appointed Master in Chancery in 1879. As a lawyer he is yet young in the practice, but he already gives ample evidence of his aggressiveness and industry in his chosen profession.

E. A. Humphreys was admitted to the bar in 1872. He is located in Pana, and is said to be a very good lawyer.

J. C. Essick, a resident lawyer of Pana, is a native of Pennsylvania. He became a member of the bar in 1870, and has the reputation of being a sound lawyer and a good advocate.

S. R. Tippie is also a resident of Pana, and was admitted to the practice in 1877. Is a native of Ohio, and a good lawyer.

William Killegor was admitted to practice in the courts of Christian county in 1878. At present he holds the office of city attorney of Pana.

W. T. Houston is a lawyer and resident of Edinburg, and is a native of Illinois. Read law in the office of J. B. Jones, of Taylorville, and was admitted to the bar in 1879.

E. Copperthwaite is a native of Pennsylvania. He entered the Quaker City Business College of Philadelphia, where he completed a two years' course in all the mercantile branches, theoretical and practical, including the study of mercantile law and political economy. After graduating, he came to this county and settled in Assumption, where he read law with J. M. Brice. He was admitted to the bar in 1879. Mr. C. is a bright, talented man, and will make a good advocate, with proper industry.

Benj. F. Burnett, a native of Ontario county, N. Y., educated at Canandaigua in the same state, began the study of law when quite young; admitted to the bar in 1836, at Jackson, in Jackson county, Michigan, where he practiced about twenty-three years. In 1859 he moved to Mercer county, Ill., and in 1863 moved to Litchfield, Ill. In the early part of the year 1880 settled in Taylorville. Mr. B., is a clever gentleman and sound lawyer. He has two sons, George B. and F. W. Burnett, who are among the prominent practitioners of the Madison county bar of this state.

It has been our aim to do justice to all. How well we have succeeded we leave others to judge.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PRESS.

BY D. MACKENZIE.

THE PANA WEEKLY DEMOCRATIC HERALD, THE INDEPENDENT PRESS, TAYLORVILLE FLAG, ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN, SATURDAY REPUBLICAN, PANA GAZETTE, CENTRAL ORIENT, CHRISTIAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT, TAYLORVILLE DEMOCRAT, PANA PALLADIUM, ASSUMPTION INDEPENDENT, ASSUMPTION RECORD, MORRISONVILLE TIMES, FARMERS' JOURNAL, PANA WEEKLY ARGUS, REGISTER CENTRAL HOMESTEAD, PANA PLAINDEALER, TAYLORVILLE JOURNAL, THE CENTRAL ILLINOIS DEMOCRAT.

LAURENTIUS COSTER, to fill an idle hour, while rambling through the forest contiguous to his native city, Hærlem, Holland, carved some letters on the bark of a birch tree. Drowsy from the relaxation of a holiday, he wrapped his handiwork in a piece of paper, and lay down to rest. While men sleep, the world moves; and Coster awoke to discover a phenomenon to him simple, strange and suggestive. Damped by the atmospheric moisture, the paper wrapped about his carvings had taken an impression from them, and the surprised burgher saw on the paper an inverted image of what he had engraved on the bark. The phenomenon was suggestive, because it led to experiments that resulted in establishing a printing-office—the first of its kind—in the old Dutch town. In this office, John Gutenberg served a faithful and appreciative apprenticeship, and from it, at the death of his master, absconded during a Christmas festival, taking with him a considerable portion of type and apparatus. Gutenberg settled in Mentz, where he won the friendship and partnership of John Faust, a man of sufficient means to place the new enterprise upon a secure financial basis. Several years later, the partnership was dissolved, because of a misunderstanding. Gutenberg then formed a partnership with a younger brother, who had set up an office at Strasburg, but had not been successful, and becoming involved in law-suits had fled from that city, and joined his brother at Mentz. These brothers were the first to use metal types. Faust, after his dissolution with Gutenberg, took into partnership Peter Schœffer, one of his servants, and an ingenious printer. Schœffer privately cut matrices for the whole alphabet; and when he showed his master the type cut from these matrices, Faust was so much pleased that he gave Schœffer his only daughter in marriage.

These are the great names in the early history of printing, and each is worthy of special honor. Coster's discovery of the use of wood-blocks or plates on which the pages to be printed were engraved, was made some time between 1440 and 1450, and Schœffer's improvement, casting the types by means of matrices, was made about 1456. William Caxton, an Englishman and pupil of Colard Mansion, printer of Bruges, set up a printing office in Westminster between 1471 and 1477.

For a long time printing was dependent upon most clumsy apparatus. The earliest press had a contrivance for running the forms under the point of pressure by means of a screw. When the pressure had been supplied, the screw was loosened, the form withdrawn, and the sheet removed. Improvements upon these crude beginnings have been made from time to time, until the hand-presses now in use are models of simplicity, durability and execution. In 1814 steam was first applied to cylinder-presses by Frederick Konig, a Saxon genius, and the subsequent progress of steam-printing has been so remarkable as to almost justify a belief in its absolute perfection. Indeed, to appreciate the improvements which have been made in presses only, one ought to be privileged to stand by while the pressman operated one of the clumsy machines of Gutenberg, and then he should step into one of the well-appointed printing offices of our larger cities, where he could notice the roll of dampened paper entering the great power-presses a continuous sheet, and issuing from it as newspapers ready for the carrier or express.

It would be interesting to trace more minutely the history of this great art from its humble origin in Hærlem, through all successive stages, to the present, and to classify its products. For nearly a thousand years previous to its introduction, mankind had been surrounded by the densest ignorance the world has ever known. Teutonic barbarians had swept over fair Italy, had sacked her capital, had despised her civilization as unworthy even the indulgence of men dependent upon muscle and sword for empire and liberty. Vandalism had been christened, and had mocked the wisdom of philosophers while destroying and defacing the masterpieces of Grecian and Roman architecture and sculpture. Attila, the "Scourge of God," at the head of vast Tartar hordes from Asiatic steppes, had traversed the Roman empire, spreading dismay and disaster, until checked at the fierce battle of Chalons. Omar had burned the great Alexandrian library, after declaring that if its volumes agreed with the Koran, they were needless; if they conflicted, they were pernicious. During this period, feudalism had kept the noble at war with his sovereign, had unsettled governments, and made men soldiers with scarcely time for necessary practice at arms; amusements were popular, only as they contributed to martial prowess, and poetry in the main was but a minstrel's doggerel concerning the chivalrous deeds of a listening knight or the wonderful charms of a favorite mistress. Pepin had humbled the Long Beards, and had laid the keys of their cities at the feet of the Holy Father. From the fall of Rome, there had been but little talent and time to cultivate letters. A few ecclesiastics here and there were the custodians of the learning saved from the wrecks of Grecian literature and Roman knowledge. The masses were ignorant. They believed that the hand which commonly held the sword would be disgraced if trained to wield the pen. Books were for the monk's cell or the anchorite's cave, and the objective points of all study were to escape purgatory, to cast a horoscope, to turn the baser metals into gold. Superstition, priestcraft and thirst for material renown moulded public acts and private training. Piety was best shown in pilgrimages to the Holy Sepulchre. When the dust-stained devotees became objects of Turkish contempt and persecution, all Europe rushed to the rescue.

While war destroys and demoralizes, not unfrequently it prepares the way for beneficent reformations. The Crusaders broke the power of feudalism, dispelled much geographical ignorance by making neighboring nations better acquainted, gave an impetus to commercial enterprises, awakened the sluggish intellect, enlarged the human mind and rendered it more tolerant, introduced the luxuries and refinements of the Greek empire, and brought about Magna Charta and Free Cities. With the expanding and increasing commerce, arts came to the front, trades flourished and practice began to test precept. The middle classes, whose condition ever determines the character of an era or nation, obtained concessions and rights to which they had been strangers for centuries. The mental world began to move. Famous journeys and discoveries were made. Roger Bacon and Berthold Schwartz studied the chemistry of the Arabs, and were among the first devotees at the shrine of physical science. Wycliffe translated the Bible into the English vernacular. Spain, Italy, the Netherlands and England sought new outlets for their surplus products of soil, loom and fisheries. Mental darkness can make no long-continued stand against such enterprise, and enterprise will ever find an exponent to herald its doings from nation to nation, and a medium to make its conquests the property of succeeding generations. Europe was in a commercial and intellectual foment when Coster set up his printing office in Hærlem, and inaugurated an industry until then unknown. To understand the effect of that industry upon humanity, compare the enlightenment, civilization and progress of the present with the semi-barbarism and stagnation of the middle ages. Many a toiling caseman repeats the words of the wise man, "Of making books there is no end," and many a weary author echoes, "And much study is a weariness to the flesh." Printing is rolling back ignorance, vice and degradation, is unfolding the mysteries of nature, and is explaining the mandates of Him who made man in His own image, and expects the homage of the creature due the Creator.

The Romans in the time of the emperors had periodical notices of passing events, compiled and distributed. These *acta diurna* (daily events), were the newspapers of that age. In 1536, the first newspaper of modern times was issued at Venice, but governmental bigotry compelled its circulation in manuscript form. In 1663, the *Public Intelligencer* was published at London, and is credited with being the first English paper to attempt the dissemination of general information. The first American newspaper was the *Boston News Letter*, whose first issue was made April 24th, 1704. It was a half sheet, twelve inches by eight, with two columns to the page. John Campbell, the postmaster, was the publisher. *The Boston Gazette* made its first appearance December 21st, 1719, and the *American Weekly*, at Philadelphia, December 22d, 1719. In 1776, the number of newspapers published in the colonies was thirty-seven; in 1828, this number had increased to eight hundred and fifty-two, and at the present time not less than ten thousand newspapers are supported by our people.

Journalism, by which is meant the compiling of passing public events for the purpose of making them more generally known and instructive, has become a powerful educator. Experience has been its only school for special training, its only text for study, its only test for theory. It is scarcely a profession, but is advancing rapidly towards that dignity. A distinct department of literature has been assigned to it. Great editors are writing autobiographies, and formulating their methods and opinions; historians are rescuing from oblivion the every-day life of deceased journalists; reprints of brilliant productions, such as the letters of Junius, are furnishing models; interviews with famous journalists touching the different phases of their profession, are deemed worthy of publication in book form. Leading universities have contemplated the inauguration of courses of study specially designed to fit men and women for the duties of the newspaper sanctum. These innovations are not untimely, since no other class of men are so powerful for good or ill as editors. More than any other class they form public opinion while expressing it, for most men but echo the sentiments of favorite journalists. Even statesmen, ministers and learned professors not unfrequently get their best thoughts and ideas from the papers they read.

For dates and facts relating to the early history of the press of the county we are indebted to the newspaper fraternity, who have kindly aided us with information necessary for this chapter.

Previous to the establishing of newspapers in Christian county the people were dependent upon the St. Louis and Springfield papers for their information from the outside world. It is to be remembered what is now one of the most productive agricultural sections in the State, was looked upon with disfavor by those seeking homes in the western states. Emigrants disliked prairie lands, and criticized its sloughs, hence, therefore, the county was slowly settled.

Christian county had not, like more favored localities, (except a small portion of it) the advantages of railroads at an early day, hence, enterprise that follows in the wake of those great thoroughfares, did not wave its magic wand over this county until long after its organization. But nevertheless the residents became imbued with a desire to excel. An organ was needed to speak for the county, for its agricultural resources, for its flattering promises for the future, for its rights and privileges as an organized member of a great State. Politically, the people differed then as they do now. Questions of great political and national importance were being discussed, and were settled a few years later amidst the roar of cannon, the din of musketry, and the shedding of the blood of thousands of noble and patriotic men of our common country.

Milan S. Beckwith, an enterprising and public spirited citizen of Pana, inaugurated measures for establishing a newspaper at the above named place. He purchased the material and necessary presses of Dr. Cheniworth, of Decatur, Illinois, and on the 23d day of December, 1857, issued the first number of the first paper ever printed in Christian county. It bore the name of

THE PANA WEEKLY DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

We have no doubt that the first appearance of the *Herald* was greeted with enthusiasm; henceforth the county was to have name and fame among its contemporaries. The paper was strongly Democratic in its politics, and left no doubt of the views of its editor upon current topics. The object of its editor, as stated by him, was to give his party an organ, and also inform the outside world of the wealth of soil and the advantages that Pana and surrounding country presented, and thereby induce emigration to come within her borders. Be it understood that Mr. Beckwith at that time was largely interested in real estate. The *Herald* had a fair subscription list from the outset, and the business men advertised liberally. It was independent in politics when first issued, but in the political excitement of 1858, in entering on its second volume, it changed over to the democracy and became a warm supporter of Senator Douglas for the presidency. It was a twenty-eight column paper, and neat in its typographical execution. It was a warm advocate of the cause of education and common schools. It did much for the early advancement of Pana. The office was sold, and the *Herald* discontinued, with the forty-first number of volume ten. Mr. Beckwith is at present a resident of Pierce city, Lawrence county, Missouri.

PANA PLAINDEALER

Was the successor of the *Herald*, and issued its first number October 7th, 1859. It was edited by Eli F. Chittenden. He continued its publication until the 1st of November, 1860, when it was discontinued, and the office removed to Shelbyville, Illinois.

There were several efforts made by the citizens of Taylorville to start a newspaper, but without success, until Benjamin Winters, a practical printer, came to the city. He, through the liberality and aid pledged by the prominent men of Taylorville, purchased material and presses, and on the 19th of January, 1858, issued the first number of the second paper printed in Christian county. It bore the name of

THE INDEPENDENT PRESS.

It continued until November 28th, 1868. At first it professed neutrality, but soon espoused the democratic cause. Mr. Winters was an ardent Democrat of the old school of politics. In the Douglas–Buchanan issue he took sides with the administration, and the *Press* had a decided partisan tone. Mr. Winters was a peculiar and somewhat eccentric character. He was a bold thinker, a vigorous writer, and master of satire. The indiscriminate use of the latter subjected him to censure and the gradual loss of friends. He was as liable to lampoon a friend as an enemy. His bitter invective and offensive articles lost him the confidence and support of the Democratic party, who withdrew their patronage, and the paper was discontinued at the time above mentioned, for the want of material aid. When the publication ceased, the type were worn out. For some years before the process of "underlaying" had to be resorted to in order to get an impression from them. The press on which the paper was printed had done duty in the office of the *Missouri Republican* as early as 1808. The first number of that paper had been printed on it. In 1831, it was used in establishing the *Sangamon Journal*, in Springfield, Illinois. It was brought from there to Taylorville, when it was finally broken up. Mr. Winters died in Taylorville, and lies buried in Oak Hill Cemetery.

THE TAYLORVILLE JOURNAL,

Was the title of another weekly paper published at the county seat. Its advent was unheralded and unsung. It professed to be Democratic, but there being a paper already published in the interest of that party, the enterprise had but a feeble support from that quarter, and as might have been expected, it soon died for the want of patronage. The first number was issued January 27th, 1859. The publishers were Messrs. Corr, Van Kirk and Co. After printing nine numbers, the *Journal* was discontinued. Financially, it was a flat failure. The office was in the old court-house, east side of the square. The office was sold under mortgage and taken to Pana, from which issued the *Central Illinois Democrat.*

THE CENTRAL ILLINOIS DEMOCRAT.

The printing-office used in the publication of the *Democrat* was the same from which issued the *Taylorville Journal.* It was purchased at low figures by E. P. Sanders, and moved to Pana. This enterprise was undertaken to furnish an organ for the party in place of the *Herald,* recently discontinued. The first number was issued January 7th, 1860, by E. P. Sanders, as proprietor and publisher, and J. B. Butler, editor. On the 23d of February, 1860, W. P. Phelon was added to the editorial staff, and continued until June 1st, 1860, when he retired. On the 9th of November, 1860, the office changed hands. G. W. Harper and F. J. Beck appeared as editors and publishers. They changed the name to the

PANA WEEKLY ENTERPRISE,

But it had a short existence, being strangled in its birth after the first issue. On the 24th of the same month O. F. Morrison and M. M. De Levis purchased the office and changed the name to the

PANA PUBLIC.

Mr. De Levis was editor. It was independent in politics, and for a time was the only paper in Pana. The general mechanical arrangement of the paper was in good taste; its typographical execution neat; and its original and selected matter seemed to have been gotten up with care and discrimination. The publication was con-

tinued by them until June 1st, 1862, when the office and paper were moved to Clinton, Illinois. This change left Pana without a paper for about three years, or until the advent of the *Gazette*.

The democratic party had for years been the dominant party in Christian county. The old line whigs had no paper to represent them, nor had the republican party until 1864. During that year the Union League, a republican political organization, felt the necessity of having an organ that would fairly represent their principles. They accordingly subscribed stock and raised funds to purchase a printing office. The material and presses were bought, and on the 26th of July, 1864,

THE TAYLORVILLE FLAG

was flung to the journalistic breeze. J. D. Mondy, a practical printer, was placed in charge as a manager and editor. His connection with the office was of short duration. Three weeks after assuming the management he gave unmistakable evidence of not being in hearty sympathy with the principles of the organization whose servant he was. He resigned, and Paul Conner, also a practical printer, was placed in charge. Soon after assuming control, Mr. Conner purchased the office, and became sole editor and proprietor, in which capacity he continued until April 12th, 1866, when he sold a half interest to John J. Squier. The co-partnership of Conner & Squier continued until November 15th, 1866, when Mr. Squier purchased Mr. Conner's interest, and became editor and publisher. He changed the form of the paper, December 30th, 1869, from a folio to a quarto. On the 24th of March, 1870, he also changed the name from *The Taylorville Flag to*

THE ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN,

which name it still retains. On the 18th of November, 1870, Mr. Squier sold a half interest in the *Republican* to W. B. Squier, his brother. The firm of Squier Bros. continued until March 19th, 1874, when the partnership was dissolved, John J. Squier remaining editor and publisher up to the present time. On the 19th of August, 1876, he commenced the publication of

THE SATURDAY REPUBLICAN,

in addition to the *Illinois Republican*, which he has also continued to the present. The *Republican* is a six column Quarto, and under its present vigorous management is excelled by few country journals in Central Illinois. Mr Squier is not a practical printer, but he possesses fine business qualifications, energy and tact. In ability he is above the average editors of country newspapers. As a financial venture the *Republican* has been a success.

The next venture for journalistic honors was

THE PANA GAZETTE.

The first number was issued July 27th, 1865. Richard Couch and R. M. Carr were the editors and proprietors. Mr. Couch had removed a Smith press and material that formed a part of the old *State Register* office, from Shelbyville to Pana in 1865, and was operating a Job office.

Mr. Carr purchased some new type and added to the office, and out of this material was issued the *Gazette*. The firm of Couch & Carr continued until April 7th, 1866, when Mr. Carr purchased the entire interest in the office, and remained editor and publisher until December 11th, 1868, when he sold a half interest to R. W. Coon. The partnership of Carr & Coon continued until February 10th, 1871, when it was dissolved, Mr. Coon retiring from the business. Since the latter date Mr. Carr has been editor and sole proprietor. The *Gazette* is an eight column folio, and is Republican in politics. It is recognized as one of the leading and influential Republican organs in this Congressional District. Mr. Carr has demonstrated his ability to run a newspaper successfully.

In 1868 the leading Democrats of the county became dissatisfied with the course of the *Independent Press*, and determined to have a paper that would to a larger extent represent, and be an exponent of their principles. They therefore made liberal subscriptions, and pledged certain amounts for advertising. With this encouragement and promised aid, John J. Smith purchased type and presses, and on the 13th of August, 1868, issued the first number of

THE CHRISTIAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

Mr. Smith had no experience as a newspaper man, and was not a printer, consequently his management was not as successful as it would otherwise have been. He remained editor and publisher until November 20th, in the same year, when he sold out to James Suttle The latter-named gentleman conducted the paper with fair ability until September 17th, 1869, when he disposed of the office to S. P. Davis, of Belleville, and F. L Powers, from Decatur, Illinois. The firm of Davis & Powers published and edited the *Democrat* until February 11th, 1871, when W. S. Martin became the purchaser. Mr. Davis was a lawyer by profession, and a man of considerable ability as a newspaper writer, but his continued bad health unfitted him for an active editorial and journalistic life.

On the 21st of May, 1874, the words "Christian County" were omitted, and the word "Taylorville" substituted, since which time the paper has been known as

THE TAYLORVILLE DEMOCRAT.

Mr. Martin continued as editor and publisher until August 2d, 1875, when George W. Weber became a partner in the *Democrat*. The partnership was dissolved June 1st, 1877, Mr. Weber retiring, and Mr. Martin continued the publication up to January 1st, 1880, when he sold out the office to Benjamin A. and Philip A. Richards, of Springfield, Illinois, who at present are the editors and owners of the paper. Mr. Martin is a practical printer, and under his administration the *Democrat* flourished and gained a large circulation. The present editor, Benjamin A. Richards, is a veteran printer and journalist, having spent thirty-five years at the case and in the sanctum. His long experience and ability as a ready writer will aid him materially in placing the *Democrat* in the front rank of journalism in the State of Illinois.

THE CENTRAL ORIENT.

The first number of the above-named paper was issued June 20th, 1866, J. F. Harner, publisher, and C. S. Hilbourn, editor. The firm name was J. F. Harner & Co. The *Orient* was decidedly democratic in tone, if we may judge from the salutatory to the public. The following is an excerpt: "The *Orient* will at all times advocate economy in public expenditures, and the reduction and equalization of taxation, so that its burdens shall fall alike upon the rich and the poor; it will vigorously oppose all attempts to engraft negro suffrage upon our statutes, and all legislation by Congress tending to centralization of power at Washington, or the subversion of the inherent and constitutional rights of the states." The publication of the *Orient* continued under the same management until May, 1868, when it was discontinued for want of proper patronage. The paper was a model of typographical neatness, like all the journals of which Mr. Harner had the mechanical charge.

THE PANA PALLADIUM.

After the exit of the *Orient*, Pana was without a democratic paper for over a year and a half, when the *Palladium* made its appearance, the first number of which was issued by S. D. Rich,

editor and proprietor. It was an eight page folio, and had forty columns. Politically it was democratic. It was conducted with ability, and exhibited taste in its mechanical management. On the 23d of April, 1870, Mr. Rich disposed of the office and paper to Messrs. P. A. & J. J. Farley, young men of ability and experience in the newspaper business. After several years' connection with the paper, P. A. Farley retired, and its publication was continued by J. J. Farley, editor and proprietor. He on the 15th of March, 1877, sold the office to A. W. Chabin. Three months later Mr. Chabin sold a half interest to Jacob Swallow, and in three months from that time Mr. Swallow retired, and Mr. Chabin again became sole proprietor and editor, and so continued until March 10th, 1879, when the office reverted to Farley Bros., who on the same date sold it to Jacob Swallow, who continues to the present, editor and proprietor. The *Palladium* is a five column quarto. It is ably edited, and is recognized as the organ of the temperance cause in Pana.

THE ASSUMPTION INDEPENDENT.

No. 1 of vol. I., was issued April 22, 1871. The paper was printed at the office of the *Pana Gazette*, and shipped by mail to Assumption and distributed. R. M. Carr was the proprietor and J. M. Birce local editor. The *Independent* was neutral in politics. Mr. Carr continued the publication of the paper until the 15th of April, 1872, when he sold to I. V. Park sufficient material and presses to continue the publication at Assumption. Mr Park gave his note in payment for the office, with four good and responsible citizens of Assumption as sureties on the note. Six months later the note matured, and Mr. Park was unable to meet it. The sureties paid the note, and the office passed into their hands. They formed a joint-stock association, and issued shares of stock. They placed John L. Marnell in charge as manager and editor. He was not a practi al printer nor a good manager. The *Independent*, under his management, was somewhat erratic, and made its appearance semi-occasionally. In July, 1874, the stockholders secured the services of Richard Couch, a practical printer, to take charge of the office. He changed the name of the paper to

THE ASSUMPTION RECORD.

He continued the publication of the *Record* for one year, when he retired, and A. W. Chabin assumed the management. He continued for nine months, when the office was sold to A. M. Anderson, and removed to Windsor, Shelby county, Ill. Afterward the materials and presses were removed to Shelbyville, where it was purchased by a joint-stock company, and at present it is doing duty in the office of the *Herald*, the Greenback organ of Shelby county.

THE MORRISONVILLE TIMES.

The first number of the *Times* was issued August 20th, 1875, Thomas Cox, editor and proprietor. The paper was started as an independent journal, and so remains to the present. It was, when started, a six-column folio. Mr. Cox changed it to a five-column quarto. It was afterward changed back to its original form, which it still retains. The publication of the *Times* continued under Mr. Cox's administration until December 30th, 1875, when he sold out to M. J. Abbott. The latter gentleman remained in possession of it until May, 1877, when he sold to George H. Palmer & Son. F. M. Palmer assumed editorial control. He was a first-class printer. In the spring of 1878 F. Grundy became associate editor. August 16th, 1879, the office was leased to Messrs Said & Poorman, Palmer & Son still retaining ownership of the press and material. On the 2d of October, 1879, Steen Bros. purchased the office of Palmer & Son, and from that date to the present, George H. and Joseph W. Steen, have been the editors and publishers. The *Times* has a good circulation. It fairly represents the business growth and prosperity of Morrisonville. It is edited with considerable ability, and altogether it is a fair specimen of the enterprising western country journalism.

In this advanced and progressive age all societies, organizations political or otherwise, demand an exponent or proper medium through which they may speak to the world and make their wants known to mankind. The newspaper offers the simplest and quickest way of reaching the masses. With this idea in view, the Granger and Greenback element of Christian county proposed to start an organ. Their desire culminated in action the result of which was :—

THE INDEPENDENT.

The first number made its appearance in Taylorville, March 25th, 1875, Messrs. Mallory & Danley proprietors with R. V. Mallory as editor. After publishing some thirteen numbers, the editor states "that with this issue will close his connection with the *Independent*, and that now he turns over the business to Noyes B. Chapman of Stonington. Mr. Chapman continued the publication with C. F. Tucker as editor until July 30th, 1875, when it passed into the hands of M. A. Bates, formerly of Bennet, Ills., as editor and publisher. On the 14th of January, 1876, it was discontinued, being then in its forty-third month, for the want of support, or as expressed by the editor, "hereafter the *Independent* will be known as one of the things of the past." The paper was a four page, twenty-eight column sheet. It was published in Morrison's Brick, east side square, Taylorville.

THE FARMERS' JOURNAL.

The first issue of the *Journal* appeared March 2d, 1876. It was resurrected from the *Independent*. Messrs. Lewis & Brown were the editors and publishers. Neither of the parties were practical printers, and knew nothing of the mechanical part of a newspaper office. The enterprise was therefore to some extent a failure. The paper was continued as the Granger and Greenback organ. The office came into the possession of J. F. Harner on the 31st of August, 1876, with E. W. Anderson as editor. After the *Journal* had been published one year by Mr. Harner he changed the political tone and made it democratic, and it has remained so to the present. No changes have taken place in the management or editorial department since it came into Mr. Harner's possession. The *Journal* office is the best equipped for all purposes, in the county. Mr. Harner, as a printer, is perhaps more widely known than any other member of the craft in Illinois. His artistic designs and wonderful ingenuity in bending and shaping brass rule, so as to create designs and figures typical of trades, professions, or business, have been widely copied both at home and abroad. His skill has received flattering recognition in all parts of the country where artistic art is appreciated. The *Journal* is ably edited by Mr. E. W. Anderson. He is a gentleman of versatile talent, and a writer of recognized ability. He brings to the sanctum a highly cultivated mind, aided by long experience, extensive travel, and a close observation of men at home and abroad.

PANA WEEKLY ARGUS

Was organized and issued by Mr. A. W. Chabin upon his retirement from the *Palladium*. The first number made its appearance March 15th, 1879. The first five numbers were printed in Shelbyville, Illinois, and brought to Pana and distributed. After

that time Col. J. A. Hayward, a capitalist, and one of Pana's most enterprising men, purchased material and presses, and became joint owner with Mr. Chabin. The office was established in Pana. The politics of the *Argus* was democratic. The partnership of Chabin & Hayward continued until January 1st, when Col. Hayward became sole proprietor and editor. He changed the politics of the paper, and it is now republican in tone. Col. Hayward is yet young in journalism, but we have no doubt judging from the characteristic and vigorous manner with which he steps into the sanctum, that ere long he will make the *Argus* one of the best newspapers in Central Illinois.

There have been several small papers and monthlies published at different times in the county. Among these were:—

THE POST-OFFICE REGISTER.

Published by E. C. Reece and printed at the office of the Gazette. Mr. E. P Sanders also published a monthly called:—

THE CENTRAL HOMESTEAD.

The first number appeared in February, 1878, and the last in November of the same year. It was also printed in the office of the *Pana Gazette.*

CONCLUSION.

The history of the press of Christian county has been briefly traced. There have been some trials and obstacles, and it has witnessed a few failures, but it is fairly representative of the business growth of the county.

The influence and character of the press have grown with the material wealth and intellectual growth of those they have represented. No industry or business can show a much better record, or less failures, or number more enthusiastic and patient workers. The number of newspaper enterprises organized and supported in the county, speaks well for the liberality of its citizens, and it further shows the power and appreciation of printer's ink and editor's pen when used for the intellectual advancement of the people and the material wealth of the county.

CHAPTER XII.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

BY R. W. ORR, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

IN 1855 the present system of free schools may properly be said to have been inaugurated and entered upon. That date proved to be the turning point in the history of Illinois. It is a fact that every person is a factor in the State or society in which he or she lives. Our State, early recognizing this fact, sought to provide liberal means and facilities for the proper education of those into whose hands the affairs of state would soon pass. The influences growing out of the system of public education inaugurated at that time, are worthy of the attention and critical study of the historian and philosopher. They have affected not the average intelligence alone, but the character of every calling, and have developed advantages previously unrealized.

The work of 1855 was not the beginning. The germ of the free school system had been planted long anterior to this date, and by proper cultivation it had grown to be a prolific system. The idea of making knowledge common reaches far beyond the existence of Illinois as a separate territory. Article third of the celebrated ordinance of 1787 declared that "knowledge is necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind," and enjoined that "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

Paper manifestoes are not often dreaded; the edicts of potentates seldom survive the age in which they are decreed, and proclamations rarely have existence longer than that of the paper on which they may be written. They lose their efficiency or become inoperative with the vicissitudes of time. This ordinance seems to be an exception. It became the nucleus of the grand system of education, the benign influence of which is felt and recognized in every home and sphere of business in our State; and in 1887 the people of Illinois who will not reap benefit from the influences of its declarations and injunctions, will be the exception—will be a blank in society, and but little above the serf.

Some of the encouragement referred to in this document came in a material form in 1818. The convention which framed the constitution under which the state was admitted, accepted in August of that year a proposition made by Congress in the "enabling act" for this State, and made April 18th, appropriating section 16 in each township to the State for the use of the inhabitants of said township for school purposes; also three-sixths of five per cent. of the proceeds of public lands within the State sold by Congress after January 1st, 1819, should be appropriated by the legislature for the encouragement of learning. One-sixth of this amount was to be applied to a college or university, and thirty-six sections, or one entire township, with one previously reserved for that purpose, should be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning. These funds may be thus classified; the State school fund from the sales of public lands, less one-sixth, which is the university fund; the seminary fund, derived from the sale of seminary lands; the township fund resulting from the sale of the sixteenth section. The State school fund in 1876 amounted to $613,362.96. The seminary fund in the same year was $59,838.72. The college fund in 1876 was $156,613.52. The proceeds of the three per cent. fund were blended in 1835, and were increased by the addition of the surplus county funds in the hands of county commissioners. In 1836 was added to this, by act of Congress, the surplus revenue fund then in treasury, and the whole distributed among the states and loaned at six per cent. per annum interest. This fund to the State alone amounted to $335,592.32. The interest from these funds was to be distributed annually to the counties for school purposes. These funds under the control of the State, exclusive of the county fund, amount to $1,165,407 52.

The most valuable donation from Congress for school purposes was the sixteenth section of every township. In fractional townships not having this section, lands equivalent to the amount were given for school purposes. This donation amounted to 998,449 acres. Properly managed the revenues derived from these lands would have released forever the people from local taxation for school purposes. These lands were nearly all sold when there was but little demand for land.

The proceeds of the sale of these lands were placed under the control of a board of trustees elected for each township, and were to be loaned, and the interest derived from them was to be used for the support of schools. In 1876 this "township fund" in the State amounted to $5,081,629.91. In 1828 the legislature unanimously authorized the sale of these lands, and borrowed the money to defray the current expenses. But the returns from these magnificent gifts were too meager to support the schools, and taxes had to be added. In 1835 a county fund was created by an act of the legislature, which provided that the teachers should not receive from the public fund more than half the amount due them, and

that the surplus should constitute the principal of the "county fund," which amounted to $348,285.75.

In 1876 the common school fund was $1,513,693.27, yielding an annual interest of $90,821.60. The same year the township fund of the State was $5,081,629.91, yielding an income on the amount loaned of $49,248.54. In 1835 the interest on school moneys borrowed by the State was first distributed to the counties.

This distribution was based upon the number under twenty-one years of age, and one half of these funds was to be paid to teachers, and the remainder was to constitute a county fund forever as given above. The aggregate of these funds in 1876 was over six and one-half millions of dollars.

In 1824 the balance of the overflowed and swamp lands, after paying for drainage and levees, was granted to the counties for educational purposes. In 1853 all fines and penalties imposed in courts of records, and criminal forfeitures on bails were added to school-resources, and school-property was exempt from taxation.

The first free school system was adopted in 1825. In that year Governor Coles, in his message to the legislature, advised that provision be made for the support of common schools. During the same session Senator Joseph Duncan, of Jackson county, introduced a bill to establish a system of free schools. The main points in this school-system were: 1. The schools were to be open to all classes of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one. 2. Persons over twenty-one years of age might be admitted on consent of the trustees and upon agreed terms. 3. Districts of not less than fifteen families were to be formed on petition of a majority of the voters. 4. Officers were to be elected and sworn in. 5. The legal voters at an annual meeting could levy a tax, in money or merchantable produce at cash value, not exceeding one-half of one per cent., subject to a maximum limitation of ten dollars for one person. 6. The state appropriated annually two dollars out of every one hundred received into the treasury. Five-sixths of this was added to the interest received from the school-fund, and the sum was apportioned to the counties according to the number of white children under twenty-one years of age. The counties distributed this among the districts; but no district was to receive any part of this fund unless it had sustained a school of three months for the year in which the distribution was made. This distribution was based on the report of the clerk of each county commissioners' court, which was made to the secretary of state, and contained an abstract of the reports made by the trustees of schools, giving the school-population, school-attendance, and expense attending this. This system of schools, designed as a means of affording an education for all the children within the state, was truly in advance of the times. It met with violent opposition from its numerous enemies. Opposition to taxation was great, and the legality of the appropriation from the state treasury was denied. So violent was this opposition that it became inoperative, and was virtually annulled by an act approved February 17th, 1827, which repealed the fifteen-family clause, made taxation for the full or half support of district schools optional with the voters of the district, and forbade the taxation of any one for the support of any free school without his or her written consent had first been obtained. But neither legislation nor personal opposition could impede the growth nor destroy the germ of the free-school system. It was deeply rooted in the fertile soil of the public mind, and was fostered by the true friends of education. Subsequent legislation had but little effect on the schools for a decade, when an act providing for the incorporation of the townships became a law. It provided for a board of trustees who should have the superintendence of "the business and affairs of the township in relation to education and schools generally." In this law appears the first requirement for a certificate of qualification from the township-trustees, before any teacher could be paid out of the school-funds. For a time it seemed that all the virtue of this system had departed, and so great was the educational darkness that prevailed that it might very properly be said that Egypt included almost the whole state. But some energy and educational enterprise remained among those old citizens, and their first object, after securing for themselves a home, was to provide educational facilities for their children.

In 1844 a "common-school convention" was held in Peoria. This assembly appointed John S. Wright, H. M. Weed and Thomas Kilpatrick a committee to draft a memorial to the legislature on the subject of Common Schools. The paper drawn up by them was an able and exhaustive one, and pleaded for a state superintendent with a salary of nine hundred dollars, and recommended local taxation for school-purposes. This movement among the teachers served to bring the matter before the legislature. In February, 1845, an act was approved making the secretary of state *ex-officio* state superintendent of common schools, and the county school-commissioners *ex-officio* county-superintendents, whose duty it should be to examine and license teachers. It also provided for local taxation on a favorable majority vote. All the district-tax for schools in 1846–47 did not reach one mill on the one hundred dollars. The auditor, by this bill, distributed the interest on the school-funds in proportion to the number of children under twenty years of age in the county.

This was then distributed to the districts by the county superintendent. This same act made the qualifications of teachers embrace a knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history. But it required little more than an elementary knowledge of these branches. Because of the excessive apathy among the people on educational matters, very little was done. Though living on the borders of civilization, they failed to recognise the fact that education is the distinguishing characteristic between civilized and savage society. The relations between an intelligent ploughman and a school-room were unrecognized, and scholars were not wanted in frontier life. In 1847 the standard of qualification of teachers had to be lowered because of an insufficient number of teachers to supply the schools. A certificate could be obtained for a knowledge of any one of the above-named branches. Schools were by no means numerous even with this regulation.

In 1849 the standard of qualification was again raised to the former grade. The directors could grant special privileges as to any branch. This was something like the provisional certificate of 1872–3, which authorized the directors to employ any one who it was thought might give general satisfaction, and absorb the public funds. Little did the average school officer then know of the necessary and judicious discrimination as to the local needs in the choice of a competent teacher. When we see employed first, in our public schools, the poorest teachers who are licensed by the county superintendent, we are made to feel that the same weakness prevails to some extent among them to-day.

In this year local taxes for school purposes were changed from fifteen to twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars, except in incorporated towns and cities, where fifty cents was the maximum.

The rate of taxes was raised in 1857, to one dollar on a hundred, by a majority vote. The taxable property of the state was at this time one hundred millions, which should have furnished a fund of one million of dollars for school purposes; but the amount actually raised did not exceed $51,900. This shows to what extent inactivity prevailed among the masses, and that the law was a dead letter.

The supervision of schools was given to the district officers, who were often narrow-minded, and unfit for directing school methods and school work. It soon became apparent that something more than this was needed, as the schools increased and the interest in them was growing.

The spirit of progress had been aroused. The press took hold of the matter, and strong leaders urged the necessity of better schools. From the east and south came a better class of citizens, to make this country their home. They brought with them advanced ideas of education, and urged its importance to the people here.

Convocations met and discussed the question. These influences stirred the people up in their own interests. In 1854 the legislature created the separate office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, with a salary of $1,500 per annum. The first state superintendent was to be appointed by the governor, and should hold his office till his successor could be elected and qualified.

Hon. Ninian W. Edwards, appointed by the governor as the first state superintendent under this act, had the honor of framing the bill for a Free School System. It met with ready acceptance from the legislature, and took the form of law February 15th, 1855.

It forbade the employment of a teacher for a public school without a legal certificate of qualification. It prescribed a state tax of two mills on the dollar, to be added annually to the six per cent. revenue from the school funds, and required that schools should be kept in operation at least six months in each year.

The system thus inaugurated—the first of which really made schools free by providing for a sufficient state and local tax for their support—continues substantially the state system to this day, with alterations in some details. While the new law promised more vigorous action among the people, the scarcity of competent teachers was a serious trouble. Whence were they to come? What methods should be adopted to secure them? To meet this want of efficient teachers and supply the increased demand, the Northern Normal was established in 1857. From this time the change in the grade of teachers became apparent. This demand for competent teachers increased beyond the supply so much, that the Southern Normal was established in 1869, for the especial "training of teachers for the public schools of this State." County Normal Schools were in the same year authorized "for the purpose of fitting teachers for the common schools."

The vital principle of the present law is this: The property and wealth of the state, as well as the county, shall educate their youth.

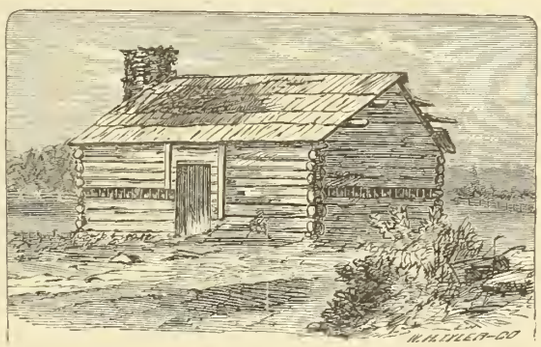
Many important changes in the school laws were made by the thirty-first general assembly. The law as amended went into effect July 1st, 1879. It requires all school officers having the care of school funds to strictly account for the same. The county superintendent must annually examine the books and accounts of each township treasurer. The school month is made to correspond with the calendar month. To make legal contracts, teachers must have certificates at the time of making their contract.

Treasurers are elected for two years. Graded schools in cities are placed under the control of Boards of Education instead of the city council. Efficient means for refunding indebtedness are provided.

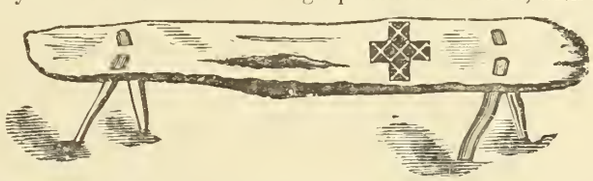
The corner-stone of our educational structure has been well laid, and firmly established in the appreciation of an intelligent people; it advances gradually towards that perfection which will, no doubt, be attained by future generations. Older states, and European nations, view with admiration and study with delight our educational system, and now many of its branches are ingrafted into theirs.

Such is a rapid survey of the growth of the common schools in Illinois. They are the fruitage of a generation's constant and laborious effort.

The schools of Christian county have nobly performed their part toward the general advancement of the cause of education in the state. Laboring for many years under very great disadvantages, without properly organized districts, with very inferior school buildings, the early settlers of the county struggled manfully to educate their children with the limited means afforded them. It was a custom among the first settlers of the county, (who usually located along the lumber belts), when a few families became settled, to open a school somewhere in the neighborhood.



Sometimes these schools were held in a room in some farmer's house; but usually they were held in rude log buildings, with a fire-place occupying the most of one end of the house, a log sawed out of one side to furnish light and ventilation, and in many cases the only furniture consisted of rough puncheon benches, with a slab



fastened to the wall for a writing-desk. The writer well remembers his first experience as a teacher in Christian county, in a school-house very similar to the one described above, and located near the Ralston Bridge, in South Fork township.

Many of the most substantial professional and business men of our county received their rudimentary education under these disadvantageous circumstances.

The first school in the county of which we have any record, was taught by Elijah Hanon in the winter of 1826–27. This school was taught two miles east of Taylorville, in a house that stood on the land now owned by W. W. Hall. It was a log school-house of the description given above. In order to convey an idea of the inconvenience under which the people at this early day labored, it may be stated that Daniel and Martin Miller attended this school, and resided with their father at what is known as the "Elgan Mill," on South Fork, a distance of about fourteen miles. They would walk to school on Monday morning, and board until Friday evening with a family near the school-house, and again walk home. Daniel Miller was afterwards elected school commissioner of the county.

In 1831–2, Archibald McCullough taught a school at the same place. He is said to have been a fine scholar. Robert White taught a school at Campbell's point in 1831–2. The school-house was built on land owned by Joseph Matthews. This is said to be the first house erected specially for a school-house in the county.

In the same year Michael Archie taught a school in a house on his brother's farm, on Buckhart creek, near where the Springfield and Decatur road crosses.

In 1832–3, Crosthwait taught a school in the house spoken of above on Hill's farm. He was a professional teacher.

In 1834–5, the Hon. H. M. Vandeveer taught the first school in the extreme north part of the county. The building in which this school was taught, was located on Mosquito creek, on land then owned by old Mr. Fletcher, now a part of the land owned by Moses Stafford, on the Decatur and Springfield road.

The salaries in the above cases ranged from eight to fifteen dollars per month.

From such beginnings as these our schools have grown to their present fair proportions.

In 1846 we find the first report of the schools of the county made by Daniel Miller to Campbell Thompson, secretary of state and ex-officio state sup't of schools. The report is as follows:

Whole number of Schools in the County	6
" " Scholars attending	173
" " Children under twenty years of age	1,236
Whole amount of funds for School purposes	$69 03
Averages paid Male Teachers per month	$14 00
" Female Teachers	$10 00

In 1878 the present county superintendent reported as follows:

Whole number of Schools in the County	158
" " Scholars attending	7,293
Whole amount of "State School" fund for the County	$ 8 567 06
" " Special District School Tax	$34,391 88
" " of Principal of Town School Fund	$58,466 13
Estimated value of School Property	$140,725 00
Average wages paid Male Teachers per month	$40 50
" " " Female Teachers	$24 67

The above rate of increase in the number of schools is equalled by the quality and convenience of the present school buildings in the county. Commodious, well-ventilated and well-furnished schoolhouses may now be seen on all sides on our prairies, as well as along the timber lines; while the magnificent two and three-story school buildings that adorn our cities and towns attest the progressive intelligence and refinement of the present generation. And it may safely be stated that the methods of teaching and the qualifications of teachers have kept fairly abreast of the number and quality of the school buildings.

It will be proper here to give a brief history of the efforts that have been made in the county to assist and encourage teachers in a thorough preparation for their work. I refer to Teachers' Associations and Normal Institutes.

In the *Pana Herald* of January 4, 1858, a call was issued for a meeting of "teachers and others interested in the cause of education," to be held in Pana on the 29th and 30th days of January, 1858. This call was signed by E. B. Hartshorn, principal of the Pana Academy; M. S. Beckwith, editor of the *Herald;* E. B. Hawley, R. W. Orr, W. D. Vermillion, Rev. W. C. Merritt and others. In response to this call a number of teachers and others assembled at the Presbyterian church in Pana, on Friday evening, January 29, 1858, and effected a temporary organization by electing Dr. Thomas Finley president and O. O. Alexander secretary. A number of names were enrolled, the necessary committees appointed, and addresses delivered by Mr. Gunning, of Hillsboro, and Rev. H. C. Merritt, of Rosemond. On the next day a constitution was adopted, and a permanent organization effected by the election of Dr. H. F. O'Farrell, president, B. R. Hawley, vice-president, E. B. Hartshorn, secretary, and Dr. Thomas Finley, treasurer. The executive committee consisted of Rev. H. C. Merritt, M. S. Beckwith and Mrs. H. R. Hawley. These officers were to serve for one year.

I have been thus particular in describing the organization of this association as it was the first teachers' organization ever made in the county. The name adopted for the organization was the "Christian County Teachers' Association."

The second meeting of the association was held in Pana on the 18th of March, 1858, at which much good was accomplished. This meeting was addressed by Simon Wright, State Agent, and Mr. Merwin, of Chicago.

The association held its third meeting at Taylorville, on the 20th of August, 1858. At this meeting the late Dr. Calvin Goudy took quite an active part, as he always did in matters pertaining to the public welfare.

The fourth meeting of the association was held in Rosemond on the 16th of October, 1858. At this meeting the work was more of the nature of Institute work than formerly, and it was resolved to make the next meeting strictly Institute in its character.

On the 17th day of December in the same year, another meeting was held at Rosemond. On the evening of this day an able educational address was delivered by the Hon. S. W. Moulton. On the following day Richard Edwards, afterwards president of the State Normal University, delivered a scholarly address.

The sixth and last meeting was held at Pana March 17th and 18th, 1859.

There was quite a large accession to the membership at this meeting, and quite an interest manifested in the work. It adjourned to meet at the call of the executive committee. This call never was issued. Thus closed the labors of the first teachers' organization in the county.

No further efforts were made in this direction until 1870. On the 10th of January, of this year, Mr. W. F. Gorrell, then county superintendent of schools, organized the first regular normal institute ever held in the county. This was also held at Pana. In addition to other instructors, Mr. Piper, of Iowa, president Edwards, of state normal school, and other prominent educators, delivered lectures before the institute. This meeting lasted six days, and resulted in much good.

The second session of this institute was held in Taylorville, commencing August 7th, 1870, under the supervision of Superintendent Gorrell. This session lasted six weeks. The third meeting was held at Taylorville, commencing January 1st, 1871. It lasted six days, and was largely attended. The fourth meeting commenced on August 1st, and lasted six weeks. The fifth and last meeting, under the management of Superintendent Gorrell, was held in Taylorville, commencing on July 22d, 1872, and continued six weeks. Much good resulted to the cause of education in the county from these normal institutes.

On the 31st day of August, 1874, another normal institute was organized in Taylorville, under the management of R. W. Orr, then county superintendent of schools. This meeting lasted six days. These institutes have been held annually, with one exception, since that time.

It has been the object of the superintendent to have the instruction in these institutes largely performed by home teachers. In this he has been ably seconded by the leading teachers of the county. Prominent among these I wish to mention J. R. Edmonds, principal east ward, Pana; L. S. Ham, principal east side school, Taylorville; S. W Culp, principal Morrisonville school; W. C. Griffith, formerly principal of the east side school, Taylorville, and T. R. Lakin, of Buckey prairie.

In addition to these, many of the teachers in the country schools have come forward and ably performed the work assigned them in the way of class drill, essays, etc. In this connection I wish also to

make special mention of the lady teachers of our county who have nobly contributed to the success of these teachers' meetings.

Prominent educators from different parts of the state have also been employed to deliver lectures at each of these meetings. Of these I will mention ex-state superintendent, S. M. Etter; state superintendent, James P. Slade; Robert Allyn, president of the Southern Illinois Normal, at Carbondale, and president Radford of Eureka college.

As an adjunct to the county institutes, local or township organizations have been kept up in most parts of the county during each school year. The result of these efforts has been a marked improvement in the standard of the qualification of our teachers.

Christian county has also been fairly represented in the "State Normal University," at Bloomington, showing that our people appreciate the advantages of a normal training.

In the following list I show the names of parties who have attended from the county, together with the date of their enrollment at the university, so far as I have been able to obtain them. If any are omitted it is on account of my inability to obtain their names.

October 5th, 1857, Henrietta M. Pope; October 5th, 1857, Henry H. Pope; January 20th, 1858, Rufus Angel; January 20th, 1858, T. L. Bacon; September 12th, 1859, Walter F. Locker; January 4th, 1860, Kate L. Bacon; April 7th, 1862, Thomas N. Lakin; September 8th, 1862, Charlotte Evans; September 11th, 1862, Sarah E. Worley; April 16th, 1863, Rebecca A. Richardson; September 7th, 1863, Charles F. Goodrich; September 7th, 1863, Abraham J. Overholt; September 7th, 1863, Stella Bowling; September 7th, 1863, William S. Richardson; September 7th, 1863, D. Dwight Shumway; April 4th, 1864, Francis M. Hewett; September 10th, 1866, Emma A. Hawkes; April 8th, 1867, Mary L. Shaw; September 7th, 1868, Noi Goudy; April 24th, 1870, William O. Robertson; September 12th, 1870, Robert W. Johnson; July 4th, 1871, Ellen B. Travis; July 4th, 1871, William F. Travis; January 6th, 1871, John W. Augur; September 11th, 1871, Rebecca May; September 11th, 1871, John H. Conner; January 2d, 1872, Harriett E. Baldwin; April 11th, 1872, Mary E. Dunafon; April 8th, 1872, William T. Kelley; April 8th, 1872, Joseph W. Miller; September 7th, 1872, Harriett E. Lowe; January 1st, 1873, T. F. Myres; January 1st, 1873, Meredith M. Myres; January 1st, 1873, Leon Casalett; January 1st, 1873, William J. Smith; September 8th, 1873, Clara Work; April 6th, 1874, Seabury J. Dennis; September 14th, 1874, Gilbert H. Sallee; January 4th, 1875, Alice L. De Garmo; April 12th, 1875, Joseph Hastings; April 12th, 1875, Edwin E. Rosenbery; September 6th, 1875, William H. Johnson; January 4th, 1876, Myra A. Compton; September 4th, 1876, Mary L. Davis; September 4th, 1876, Alice Shafer; September 4th, 1876, Isaac J. Johnson; April 2d, 1877, C. W. Stites; Miss Mary L. Parsons.

The following are the names of teachers who attended the State Normal from other counties but who have since taught in this county: W. C. Griffith, D. M. Gibbs, Julia Gibbs, H. C. Beans, C. H Andrews, and Miss Alpha Watts.

The importance of a normal training for teachers has been clearly shown in the work of the above named teachers in our county.

The first County School Commissioners (as they were then called), were appointed by the County Commissioners' Court.

The following is a list of names of school commissioners, and county superintendents, in the order of their appointment and election:

H. M. Vandeveer, appointed May 16, 1839; John W. Wheat, elected Aug. 2, 1841; Thos. S. Leachman, Aug. 7, 1843; Daniel Miller, Aug. 4, 1845; James C. Morrison, Aug. 2, 1847; James C. Morrison, Nov. 6, 1849; James C. Morrison, Nov. 4, 1851; Richard Sparks, Nov. 8, 1853; Jesse Hanon, Nov. 7, 1855; S. S. Cisna, Nov. 3, 1857; S. S. Cisna, Nov. 5, 1861; James A. Ryan, Nov. 3, 1863; A. McCaskill, Nov. 7, 1865; W. F. Gorrell, Nov. 2, 1869; R. W. Orr, Nov. 4, 1873; R. W. Orr, Nov. 6, 1877, and present incumbent.

The Board of Supervisors has already authorized the county superintendent to visit each of the schools of the county at least once in each year, which has added much to the efficiency of their work.

The following is a list of the present township treasurers in the county.

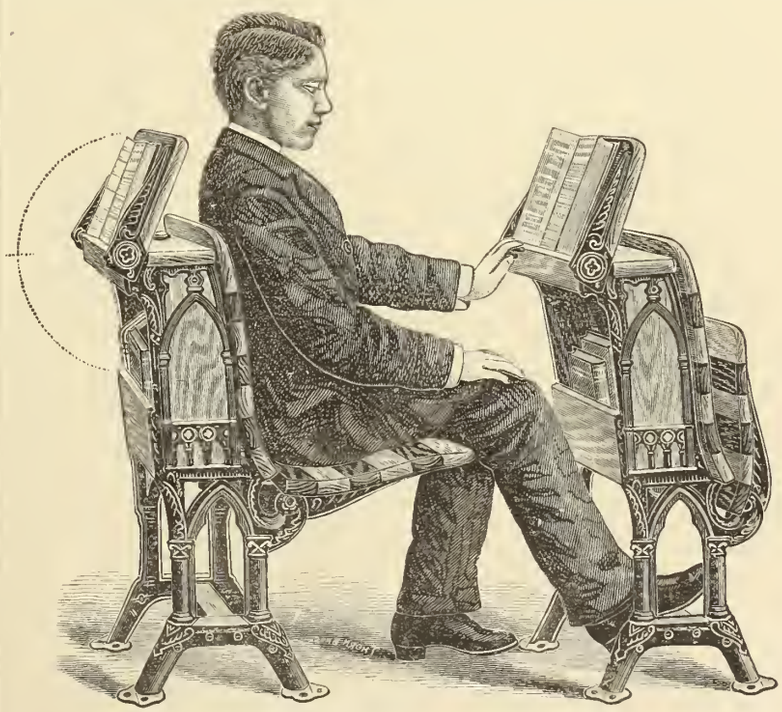
W. D. Coffman, T. 13, N, 1 W; A. L. Augur, T. 15, N, 1 W; J. B. Gordon, T. 14, N, 1 E; George Wree, T. 16, N, 1 W; John W. Shake, T. 12, N, 3 W; Daniel Waters, T. 15, N, 3 W; John Eldredge, T. 14, N, 4 W; Iverson Stokes, T. 14, N, 3 W; J. C. Clower, T. 12, N, 4 W; John Aehinbach, T. 13, N, 3 W; Enoch Flemming, T. 12, N, 2 W; John A. Bridge, T. 12, N, 1 E; James Sanford, T. 11, N, 3 W; C. D. Burdick, T. 13, N, 1 E; A. B. Leeper, T. 12, N, 1 W; Martin Brown, T. 11, N, 4 W; P. S. Dodge, T. 11, N, 1 W; O. Z. Housley, T. 15, N, 2 W; J. P. Weber, T. 13, N, 4 W; G. I. Ladd, T. 11, N, 1 E; V. E. Foy, T. 13, N, 2 W; John W. Miller, T. 11, N, 2 W; J. F. Bauer, T. 14, N. 2 W; Henry Kirk, T. 14, N. 2 W.

In a few of the above townships, where they are situated in two counties, the treasurers reside in that part of the township lying outside of Christian county.

Thus I have briefly sketched the history of the schools of Christian county. Supplied as the county now is with excellent and well furnished school-buildings, thoroughly trained and efficient teachers, an intelligent and liberal class of citizens, the future educational prospects of the county are bright and encouraging.

The improvement in school furniture has kept pace with the change in the kind of school-houses. Foremost among the manufacturers of school, office and church furniture of the United States is the firm of A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 and 197 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

For the benefit of patrons of this work, cuts are inserted exhibiting more clearly than words can express, the beauty, convenience and durability of the modern styles of school furniture.



ONLY FIFTEEN INCHES FROM THE EYE TO THE BOOK.

"1" shows the lid turned up for the Book-Easel.
"2" " " position for the lid as a Writing Desk.
"3" " " " " " when Desk is used as a Settee.

Simply as an industrial establishment, the manufactory of A. H. Andrews & Co. is one of the most successful and enterprising in the entire west. Their names have literally become a household word, not only throughout the length and breadth of this country,

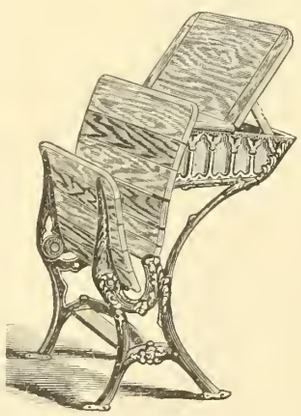
but also in many foreign lands, wherever comfort in the school-room is considered a necessary adjunct to facilitate study.

They have done much for the cause of education by beautifying and rendering attractive the school-rooms of the country, and in providing for the physical comfort and bodily rest of the pupils.

In this special field, Mr. A. H. Andrews, the senior member of the firm, has always been an enthusiast, and to-day hundreds of pupils are reaping the full benefit of this enthusiasm; while hundreds of thousands, who have finished their school course, look back upon the school-rooms furnished with luxuriously easy seats, convenient and comfortable desks, as the pleasant accompaniments of their school-life, that it will always be a joy to remember. And the house of A. H. Andrews & Co. were the pioneers in this elaborate and beautiful style of school-house furniture. That they have imitators and copyists is not strange—business success in any line will always attract competition and attempted imitation.

THE TRIUMPH SCHOOL DESK.

The patent dovetailed "Triumph" desk is the most perfect in its proportions, and much the strongest and most endurable school-desk made. The seat and back are so curved as to enable the pupil to maintain an erect and healthful posture, and to perform his work with ease and comfort unknown in the use of chair-desks, or even in the most of the folding-seat desks. By the improved method of construction, the "dovetail" process, and the use of steel wire rods inserted into the slat-like continuous dowels (see cut of desk in process of setting up), a degree of firmness, strength and durability is obtained that is not equalled or approached by any other method, and which more than doubles its value.



FOLDED-BOOK-BOX LOCKED.
Showing Desk and Seat occupying only 10 *inches space.*

The following cut illustrates another style much used. The seat and back is the same as described above. The end of the desk is open instead of having a lid as the "Triumph."



Boards of directors or persons wishing school or office furniture may be sure of finding what they need, at fair prices, at the great establishment of this firm in Chicago.

CHAPTER XIII.

PATRIOTISM OF THE COUNTY.

BEFORE entering into detail of the causes and results of the Black Hawk war, we give our readers a brief sketch of the celebrated warrior, who figured so conspicuously in those sanguinary campaigns. Macuta Mahicatah, is the Indian name for Black Hawk. He was born in the Sauk village in the year 1767, and was an Indian of considerable talent and sagacity, shrewd, and eloquent in council; he, however, deported himself in that demure, grave and formal manner incident to almost all Indians. It is said he possessed a mind of more than ordinary strength, but slow and plodding in its operations. In comparison he could not be classed with the great Indian characters, such as Philip, Brant, Logan, Tecumseh, and such illustrious men. By the portraits of him now extant, the reader of character will readily observe in his large, high forehead and the lines worn by care in his face, massive jaws and compressed lips, a character indicative of more than ordinary ability. His ambition was to distinguish himself as a great warrior; yet he was merciful to the weak, the women and children. The only road for an Indian to distinguish himself and become a great man, is in war. So soon as he kills an enemy he may paint on his blanket a bloody hand, which will entitle him to a seat in the councils. In 1810 and 1811 Black-Hawk and comrades were "nursing their wrath to keep it warm," against the whites. A party of Sacs, by invitation, went to see the prophet at Tippecanoe. They returned more angry against the Americans. A party of Winnebagoes had massacred some whites, which excited for murder the Sac band headed by Black-Hawk. A part of his band and some Winnebagoes attacked Fort Madison in 1811, but were repulsed. Black-Hawk headed the Sacs in this attack.

In 1812 emissaries from the British arrived at Rock Island with goods, and secured Black-Hawk with five hundred warriors to go with Col. Dixon to Canada. When they reached Green Bay there were assembled there bands of the Ottowas, Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes and Kickapoos, under the command of Col. Dixon. Black-Hawk and band participated in the battles of River Raisin, the Lower Sandusky, and other places, but getting dissatisfied with the hard fighting and small amount of spoils, he, and twenty comrades, left for the Sauk village at Rock Island, where he remained for many years at peace, with the exception of a small battle on the Quiver River settlement in Missouri, in the presents limits of St. Charles County, where one white man and an Indian were killed.

The principal cause of the Indian troubles in '31-'32, better known as the Black-Hawk war, was the determination of Black-Hawk and his band to remain in their ancient village, located on Rock River, not far from its junction with the Mississippi. The government having some time previously, by various treaties, purchased the village and the whole country from the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, had some of these lands surveyed, and in 1828 some of the lands in and around the ancient village were sold; the collision between the two races for the possession of the property produced the first disturbance between the Indians and the government. Seeing that war was inevitable the Governor of Illinois made a call on the militia of the State for seven hundred men on the 26th of May, 1831, and appointed Beardstown, on the Illinois river, as the place of rendezvous. The call was responded to with that promptness characteristic of the early pioneers of this State. Their habits of life were such that all were familiar with the rifle. After marching eight days, the mounted militia reached a point a few miles below the Sac village on the Mississippi, where they joined the

United States forces under Gen. Gaines, and encamped in the evening. The next morning the forces marched up to an Indian town prepared to give the enemy battle; but in the night the Indians had escaped and crossed the Mississippi. This ended Black-Hawk's bravado and his determination to die in his ancient village. The number of warriors under his command was estimated at from four to six hundred men. Black-Hawk and his band landed on the west side of the Mississippi, a few miles below Rock Island and there camped. "Gen. Gaines sent a peremptory order to him and his warriors that if he and his men did not come to Rock Island and make a treaty of peace, he would march his troops and give him battle at once. * * * * In a few days Black-Hawk and the chiefs and head men to the number of twenty-eight, appeared in Fort Armstrong, and on the 30th of June, 1831, in full council with Gen. Gaines and Governor John Reynolds, signed a treaty of peace."

THE BLACK-HAWK WAR IN 1832.

During the winter of '31–'32 rumors were rife that Black-Hawk and his band were dissatisfied, restless, and preparing for mischief. A chief of the Winnebago Indians who had a village on Rock river, some thirty miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, joined Black-Hawk, who was located on the west bank of the Father of Waters. The chief had great influence with Black-Hawk and his band. He made them believe that all the tribes on Rock river would join them, and that together they could bid defiance to the whites. By this unwise counsel Black-Hawk resolved to re cross the river, which he did in the winter of 1832. That move proved to be their destruction. Through his influence and zeal Black-Hawk encouraged many of the Sacs and Foxes to join him at the head of his determined warriors. He first assembled them at old Fort Madison on the Mississippi; subsequently, marched them up the river to the Yellow Banks, where he pitched his tent April 6th, 1832. This armed array of savages soon alarmed the settlers, and a general panic spread through the whole frontier, from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. Many settlers in terror abandoned their homes and farms, and the Governor decided, on the 16th of April, to call out a large number of volunteers to operate in conjunction with Gen. Atkinson, who was in command of the regular forces at Rock Island. The Governor ordered the troops to rendezvous at Beardstown on the 22d of April.

Among those who enlisted from Christian county, were Samuel Wydick, John S. Sinnet, Martin Hanon, Jake Gragg, Jesse Gragg, John Baker. Shadrack J. Campbell was a soldier of the war of 1812, and also was a volunteer in the Black-Hawk war, in the campaign of 1832.

The force marched to the mouth of Rock river, where Gen. Atkinson received the volunteers into the United States service and assumed command. Black-Hawk and his warriors were still up on the Rock river.

The army under Atkinson commenced its march up the river on the 9th of May. Gov. Reynolds, the gallant "Old Ranger," remained with the army, and the President recognized him as a Major-General, and he was paid accordingly. His presence did much toward harmonizing and conciliating those jealousies which generally exist between volunteers and regular troops. Major John A. Wakefield and Col. Ewing acted as spies for a time in the campaign of '32, to discover the location of the enemy, if possible. A Mr. Kinney acted as guide for them; he understood the Sac dialect. On the 14th of May, 1832, Major Stillman's command had a sort of running battle with the Indians at or near what is now known as Stillman's Run, a small, sluggish stream; in the engagement eleven white men and eight Indians were killed. Black-Hawk and his warriors fought with the spirit born of desperation. Black-Hawk says in his book that he tried at Stillman's Run to call back his warriors, as he thought the whites were making a sham retreat in order to draw him into an ambuscade of the whole army under Gen. Whiteside. The hasty retreat and rout of Stillman and his army, was in a measure demoralizing to the entire force; undoubtedly the cause of the defeat was a lack of discipline. When Gov. Reynolds learned of the disaster of Major Stillman, he at once ordered out two thousand additional volunteers. With that promptitude characteristic of the old "War Governor," he wrote out by candle-light on the evening of Stillman's defeat, the order for the additional troops, and by daylight dispatched John Ewing, Robert Blackwell and John A. Wakefield, to distribute the order to the various counties. The volunteers again promptly responded. On the 10th of July the army disbanded for want of provisions. Gen. Scott arrived soon after with a large force at the post of Chicago, to effect if possible a treaty with the Indians. Small detachments of Black-Hawk's warriors would persistently hang on the outskirts of the main body of the army, thieve and plunder, and pounce upon and kill the lonely sentinel or straggling soldier. On the 15th of July, the soldiers were reviewed, and those incapable of duty were discharged and returned home. Poquette, a half-breed, and a Winnebago chief, the "White Pawnee," were selected for guides to the camp of Black-Hawk and band. Several battles and skirmishes occurred with the enemy, the principal of which was on the banks of the Mississippi, where the warriors fought with great desperation; over one hundred and fifty were killed in the engagement and large numbers drowned in attempting to swim the river. After the battle the volunteers were marched to Dixon, where they were discharged. This ended the campaign and the Black-Hawk war. At the battle of the Bad Axe, Black-Hawk and some of his warriors escaped the Americans, and went up the Wisconsin River, but subsequently surrendered himself. Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, was the place appointed where a treaty would be made with the Indians, but before it was effected that dreadful scourge, the cholera of '32, visited not only the regular army, depleting its ranks far more rapidly than the balls of the Indians had done, but it also sought out its many victims in the dusky bands of the Black-Hawk tribe.

On the 15th September, 1832, a treaty was made with the Winnebago Indians. They sold out all their lands in Illinois and all south of the Wisconsin River and west of Green Bay, and the government gave them a large district of country west of the Mississippi and ten thousand dollars a year for seven years, besides providing free schools for their children for twenty years, oxen, agricultural implements, etc., etc.

September 21st, 1832, a treaty was made with the Sac and Fox tribes, on which they ceded to the United States the tract of country out of which a few years afterwards the State of Iowa was formed. In consideration of the above cession of lands, the government gave them an annuity of twenty thousand dollars for thirty years, forty kegs of tobacco and forty barrels of salt, more gun-smiths, blacksmith shop, etc., etc., six thousand bushels of corn for immediate support, mostly intended for the Black-Hawk band.

The treaties above mentioned terminated favorably, and the security resulting therefrom gave a new and rapid impetus to the development of the state, and now enterprising towns and villages, and beautiful farms adorn the rich and alluvial prairies that before were only desecrated by the wild bands who inhabited them.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

In the war with Mexico in 1846–47, Illinois furnished six regi-

ments of men as follows: First regiment, commanded by Col. John J. Hardin; Second regiment, commanded by Col. William H. Bissell; Third regiment, commanded by Col. Ferris Forman; Fourth regiment, commanded by Col. Edward D. Baker; Fifth regiment, commanded by Col. James Collins; Sixth regiment, commanded by Col. Edward W. Newby.

As the records have not yet been transcribed from the War Department at Washington, we have had to rely solely on the facts furnished by those now living in the county who served in the war.

This county had no regular organization in that war, but had several volunteers, who enlisted in other regiments. A company was raised and reported by its captain, H. M. Vandeveer, but it was not accepted, as the companies and regiments were all organized. Several of her sons, however, entered the ranks and did good service for their country in helping forward the cause in which they were enlisted. H. M. Vandeveer became assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain. He was at the battle of Buena Vista, on Gen. Wool's staff, and bore Gen. Taylor's famous dispatch, "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg." Among those who went to that war from this county (and some others who are now residents of this county), may be mentioned Dial Davis, John Sanders, and Wesley White, who enlisted in the Fourth regiment, company C, commanded by Capt. Isaac C. Pugh; George Horworth, enlisted in company A, same regiment; Christopher C. Hollier, enlisted in company E, Fourth regiment; Henry Sanders and J. W. Wise in Capt. Roberts' company; A. P. Miller, enlisted in Capt. Hurt's company; others were Reuben Wilkinson, Joseph Wydick, Henry Sharp, John Sharp, Fletcher Haines, James C. Christian, Henry Ferguson, John Craig.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

FROM DATA, BY THE LATE DR. CALVIN GOUDY.

The war of the rebellion commenced with the firing on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861; and ended with the surrender of Gen. Lee and his army to Gen. Grant, near Richmond, Va., on the 9th of April, 1865. The war over, at once the reduction of the army began. Illinois had in the field 156 regiments of infantry; seventeen regiments of cavalry; and two regiments of light artillery. The total aggregate force in the field was, in infantry, 185,941; cavalry, 32,082; artillery, 7,277—making a grand total of 225,300 men. Apprehensions were expressed by many that the disbandment of so many soldiers among the people, fresh from the army, and the withdrawal of all military restraint and control over them, would be productive of disorder, misrule and crime, to an unprecedented degree in the country. But time has shown that all such anticipations and fears were groundless; for with a wonderful rapidity, these vast armies of the Union melted away and returned to their varied peaceful pursuits in civil life; and the "legions that a few years ago, in number, in solidity, discipline and proof, were without antetype in the world's history, may to-day be found in the work-shop, at the bench, in the busy marts of trade, in the manufactories, and on the farm; and their members have manifested to the world, that as citizens at home, they know as well how to respect the nation's laws, as they know how to vindicate them in the field against armed rebellion or invading forces."

DRAFT.

At first it was determined to rely upon the spontaneous movement of the people to furnish the necessary quotas of soldiers by volunteering; but this was found inadequate; and the magnitude of the contest made it necessary to resort to the *draft*. This was very unpopular and distasteful to the people. Every appliance was made to evade it. Desertions were not unfrequent. But the strong arm of the Government enforced the measure. The draft was based on the census of 1860. Christian county had a population of 10,475. Several enrollments were made. The first, in 1863, showed a force of 2,155 persons subject to military duty in this county; a second enrollment, in 1864, showed 2,512 men. The latter enrollment was viewed with distrust, and looked upon as excessive, inasmuch as it exhibited a marked increase, when, during the same time, the county had been depleted of large numbers who had already entered the service. The officers in charge of the duty, acting under instructions, took in all classes, between the ages of 21 and 45; the blind, the halt, and the lame, without regard to their manifest unfitness for military duty; thus putting them to unnecessary trouble and expense to be excused. A revised enrollment was demanded and made January 1st, 1865, which reduced the number to 1,532 men.

President Lincoln called for 300,000 men, October 18th, 1863; for 500,000, February 1st, 1864; for 200,000, March 4th, 1864; for 500,000, July 18th, 1864; for 300,000, December 19th, 1864—in all 1,800,000. Illinois' quota 177,747. Christian county's quota 1,449—raised by volunteers and draft, 1,369—leaving a deficit of 80, when the war closed, and recruiting ceased by order of the Secretary of War, under date of April 13th, 1865.

The first draft was ordered to be made Sept. 19th, 1864, in the several precincts in the county, where the quota had not been filled by volunteers. Silas Chadwick and James M. Crabb were among the conscripted from the Taylorville Precinct. Silas Chadwick was killed soon after at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, and James M Crabb furnished a substitute at a cost of $500, paid by himself. The county did not come to the relief of those first drafted, but reserved its charity for the benefit of those taken in the second draft, at Jacksonville, under the call of Dec. 19th, 1864. The course adopted was manifest injustice to those first drafted. All drafted men, in the county, should have shared alike in its benefits.

The quota of Christian county, under the call of Dec. 19th, 1864, was 257, apportioned to the precincts as follows:

SUB. DIST'S.	PRECINCTS.	QUOTAS.	SUB. DIST'S.	PRECINCTS.	QUOTAS.
No. 19	Buckhart	38.	No. 26	Taylorville	51.
" 20	Stonington	18.	" 27	Nevada	12.
" 21	Pana	12.	" 28	Upper Bear Creek	12.
" 22	North Fork	42.	" 29	Lower South Fork	16.
" 23	Tacusa (assumption)	19.	" 30	Locust	9.
" 24	Rosemond	9.			
" 25	Lower Bear Creek	19.		Total	257

The county court, in special session, Feb. 20th, 1865, adopted measures looking to the relief of the 257 conscripted men of this county. They ordered a tax of $2.50 on the one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property of the county, and directed a bounty of $350 to be paid to any volunteer or drafted man until the quota of the county was filled. The bonds were issued in March payable in one year. The war closed, and all recruiting was ordered by the war department to be suspended on April 15th, 1865. But 149 bonds had been issued, aggregating a cost to the county of $52,150, and interest, $5,215. The public mind was restive about the bonds. The county court, at their December term, 1865, appointed H. M. Vandeveer and Jas. C. Morrison as agents to examine the records, and ascertain the number of men furnished by this county, who would legally be entitled to the war bonds. When Richmond fell on the first of April, 1865, not a bond had gone out of the office of the county clerk. Prominent men of the county

urged the withholding of the bonds for a few days, to see the issue of events. But it was not heeded. Those in charge of the matter at Jacksonville managed, in the course of ten days, to throw out 149 war-bonds, and burden the county, at their maturity, with a debt of $57,365. These agents were appointed to probe the matter to its bottom. They reported to the court, that "they had made some progress in regard to the number of bonds issued, but they encountered difficulties at Springfield, as Col. Oakes had packed up the papers to send to the war-department, but proffered all the aid he could furnish in the premises." A tax was levied by the county court, and the bonds paid off at maturity in 1866, without the citizens seemingly feeling it.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

A society, under this caption, was organized by the ladies of Taylorville. Its object was to furnish mittens, socks and articles for the hospital, for the use, benefit and comfort of the "sodger-boys gone to the wars," from this portion of the county. Their object was laudable; and it was very natural for a mother's heart to feel for her boy as the cold, bleak days of winter began to approach. How cold would be his hands as he bore his musket along in the weary marches of the day. They held their meetings frequently, and entered on their work with commendable zeal, and soon had a box of these necessary articles prepared and sent forward to the front. The "boys in blue" were then camped at Rolla, Mo., and were glad to think they were held in dear remembrance at home; but the U. S. Commissary had anticipated the ladies in furnishing these comforts.

The officers of the society were Mrs. Dr. Goudy, President; Mrs. W. W. Anderson, Vice President; Mrs Dr. Rockwell, Secretary; Mrs. W. A. Goodrich, Treasurer; and Hattie Goodrich, Mrs. Maj. Shumway and Mrs. Paden, Directresses.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized under the call of May 15th, 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service for three years at Jacksonville, Ill., on the 25th of May, 1861. It remained at Camp Duncan, Jacksonville, until the latter part of June for instruction, when it moved to Quincy, and thence to Missouri, July 5th, where it did good service. It left Rolla, Mo., for Jefferson City, under Gen. Fremont, on his memorable campaign to Springfield, Mo, after Gen. Price, and went into winter-quarters at Otterville. In February, 1862, it was ordered to Fort Donaldson, and arrived the day after its surrender, and was placed in Gen. S. A. Hurlburt's brigade. Col. Palmer was promoted to brigadier-general, and Major Hall was made colonel. It was in the sanguinary engagements of the 6th and 7th of April, 1861, when the regiment first smelt gunpowder from the enemy. Here it lost half its number. The colors had forty-two bullet-holes through them, which attest the dangers and gallantry of the command. It was in the last grand charge, in the advance, led by Col. Hall, on the evening of the 7th of April, that Gen. Veatch, in his official report, says: "Col. Hall, of the 14th Illinois, led his regiment in that gallant charge on Monday evening, which drove the enemy beyond our lines, and closed the struggle of that memorable day."

The regiment took an active part in the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation, it proceeded to Memphis, and thence to Bolivia, Tenn. It was in an eight hours' fight on the Hatchie river, and went into winter-quarters, 1862–3, at Lafayette, Tenn. Early in the spring it was ordered to Vicksburg, where it took part in the siege of that stronghold, until its final fall on the 4th of July, 1863. It was at the siege of Jackson, Miss. In August it moved to Natchez, and from thence, across the swamps of northern Louisiana to Harrisonville, on the Wachita river; captured Fort Beauregard, and accompanied Gen. Sherman on his raid on Meridian, Miss. After its return, a large portion re-enlisted as veterans, their time being nearly out. The veterans were furloughed, and many returned home. On their return they formed part of the army in advance on Atlanta. Here the 14th and 15th Illinois, who were together since the fall of 1862, sharers of each other's sorrows and joys, weary marches and honorably-earned laurels, were consolidated into the

14TH AND 15TH ILLINOIS VETERAN BATTALION.

In October, 1864, rebel Gen. Hood attacked Gen. Sherman's rear forces, guarding the railroad, when a large number of the battalion were killed, and the major part of the balance were taken prisoners and sent to Andersonville prison. Those who escaped capture were mounted and acted as scouts on Gen. Sherman's grand march through Georgia to the sea, and were at the battle of Bentonville, N. C.

At Goldsboro, N. C., in the spring of 1865, the battalion organization was discontinued; and seven one-year companies, new recruits, were assigned March, 1865, from the north to fill up the two regiments. Col. Hall was again assigned to the command of the 14th regiment. It was in the grand review of Sherman's army at Washington City, May 24th, 1865. It then proceeded, by rail and river, to Louisville, Ky.; thence, by river, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; thence marched to Fort Kearney, and back. It was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Sept. 16th, 1865, arriving at Springfield, Illinois, Sept. 22d, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge. The commanding officer at the close of service was Brevet Brig. Gen. Cyrus Hall, and the aggregate strength since organization 2,015.

The aggregate number of men who belonged to the 14th regiment was 1,980; and the aggregate mustered out, at Fort Leavenworth, was 480.

During its four years and four months of arduous service, the regiment marched 4,490 miles, traveled by rail 2,380 miles, and by river 4,490 miles—making an aggregate of 11,360 miles.

In this regiment was Company H, from Christian county, commanded by Capt. Andrew Simpson, who was wounded at Pittsburg Landing, in the battles of the 6th and 7th of April, 1862—and in consequence thereof, resigned October 4th, 1862. This company participated in all the hardships and battles before described.

The company was organized, under many adverse circumstances, after the fall of Fort Sumter. It was then styled "The Christian Union Guards."

The *Independent Press*, of April 19th, 1861, says of it: "Immediately upon the receipt of Gov. Yates' proclamation, calling out six regiments of volunteers, several chivalric young men of Taylorville, inspired with patriotic ardor, promptly set about forming a light infantry corps; and, upon the fact becoming known about town, the annexed candidates for martial glory came forward and signed the muster roll:

Andrew Simpson,	John W. Hartley,
Edward Percy,	Silas B. Root,
John Durbin (Biscuit),	Reuben A. Beard,
Robert E. Doyle,	John G. Haines,
John McKenzie,	A. F. Barnes.
D. R. Jay,	

"Mr. John W. Hartley is acting as a recruiting officer during the absence of Mr. Simpson, who has gone to Springfield, to see Gov. Yates on matters pertaining to the organization of the company. On Mr. Simpson's return, Mr. Hartley assures us the Light Infantry Corps will have a 'grand rally.'"

One of the men who signed the call was not in sympathy with the cause, and probably did it in burlesque, as will appear from the following published in the *Press* of the same date:

"A CARD TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC."

"*Mr. Editor:* To put myself right before the world, I deem it due alike to my character as a man, and my standing as a Democrat and a patriot, to state that I signed the muster roll of the Light Infantry Company, now forming at Taylorville, only conditionally. I will state my conditions, and leave it to impartial posterity to pronounce me 'sound upon the goose:'

1st. I will not join the army of Coercion, if Dick Yates APPOINTS the officers.

2d. I will join, if the members of the company are allowed the privilege of electing their own officers—company and regimental.

3d. I will continue with the company, 'for and during the war'—provided I am elected Captain.

4th. If I am not elected Captain of the company, I'll see 'the Institution' d—d first, before I budge a step from Taylorville. I have no idea of setting myself up as a target to be shot at, for the insignificantly-contemptible sum of $11 a mouth, rations and medical attendance thrown in. No,—Sir-ee, Bob;—not in the day time.

R. A. BEARD

P. S.—If the above arrangement is not entirely satisfactory to my brave companions in arms, of the Taylorville Light Infantry Corps, I shall remain at home, and continue as usual, to build houses and stairs—cheap for cash or country produce! R. A. B."

Taylorville, April 19, 1861.

Whilst this chivalrie gentleman, of temporary residence in Christian, was sending forth broadcast this ironical patriotic letter, tending to embarrass Capt. Simpson in his recruiting efforts, on the same day, a class of his way of thinking were shooting down a portion of a Massachusetts regiment in Baltimore, on their way to Washington City, to protect the capitol of the nation from seizure by the enemy.

A union meeting was held in Pana, April 22d, 1865, at which Rev. H. R. Lewis presided, and addresses were made by J. H. O'Conner, Geo. E. Pease, J. E. Southwick, and others. A series of resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice. The *Independent Press*, in commenting on it, says: "The fourth smells strongly of gunpowder and subjugation." It further says: "John B. Butler, well and favorably known to the people of Christian, has abandoned the peaceful pursuits of life, donned a military attire, and, like a 'bowld sojer boy,' as he is, gone off to the wars, gaily singing as he went, the patriotic old ditty of

'Come all ye brave Americans,
I'd have you for to know,
That for to fight the enemy,
I'm goin' for to go!'"

But Capt. Simpson succeeded in raising his company, composed of 12 officers and 65 privates. They were duly organized and ready for the march on the 10th of May, 1861. The citizens of Taylorville gave them a sumptuous collation, on that day, at the court-house. On that occasion the ladies were more than soldiers, vieing with each other in doing honors for the brave boys. Speeches were made by H. M. Vandeveer, C. Goudy, D. T. Moore, D. E. Hall, and Wm. Singer. A select choir, under the direction of A. S. Rockwell, sang the beautiful airs, Star Spangled Banner, Red, White and Blue, Auld Lang Syne, on the court-house steps; after which D. T. Moore, on behalf of the ladies, presented a beautiful Flag, accompanied with a neat and appropriate speech. Maj. D. D. Shumway, as expressive of his good wishes, presented to the company through Capt. Simpson, $20 in gold.

The company marched to Pana on that day and took the cars on the Central railroad. A good dinner was served up to the boys in blue at Pana. They moved by rail to Decatur, the same evening, where they were jammed into two freight cars, and rolled away to Jacksonville. The company was mustered into service on the 25th of May, 1861, and went into quarters at Camp Duncan. The boys then opened the "mysterious box" sent along with the commissary department, filled with cake and other nice things. This disposed of, the company gave "three cheers and a tiger" to the ladies of Taylorville

THE 14TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, AS SWORN INTO THE UNITED STATES SERVICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ILL., MAY 25TH, 1861, FOR THREE YEARS.—JNO. M. PALMER, *Colonel.*

MUSTER-ROLL OF COMPANY H.

Andrew Simpson, Captain, resigned Oct. 4, 1862.
John W. Hartley, 1st Lieut., resigned May 21, 1862.
Oliver P. Squiers, 2d Lieut., promoted Captain.
Z. Payson Shumway, 1st Serg't., prom'd 2d and 1st Lieut., mustered out 1864.
James W. Reed, Sergeant, drowned July, 1861.
Henry McKenzie, Sergeant, mustered out Oct. 31, 1864.
Edw. W. Percy, Sergeant.
Charles Poleman, Corporal.
John C. Isbell, Corporal.
Elias C. Banning, Corporal.
John Durbin (Biscuit) Corporal.
Edwin A. Salter, Corporal, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Robert M. Logan, Cor. drop'd from the rolls, Oct. 29, 1863
Geo. M. Lunison, Corporal.
Charlesworth Powel, wag'r. prom. 1st Lieut, then Adjutant.
Edgar Chapman, Musician.
Morris Ray, Musician, re-enlisted as veteran.
Brawley, Wm. T., Private, died July 30, 1862.
Behmer, Andrew U., Private.
Beroff, Uriah, Private.
Baldman, Wm. W., Private, mustered out Oct. 21, 1864.
Bonds, Christopher C., Private, mustered out Oct. 31, 1864.
Bankston, John D., Private.
Bisby, Jame M., priv., re enlisted as veteran; deserted 1865.
Blythe, Wm. T., Private.
Broadhaw, Wm C., Private.
Barnes, Mi and F. Private.
Clark, Chas W. W., Private.
Cundiff, Henry Private, re-enlisted as veteran M. O. July 1865
Campbell, Henry H., Private re-enlisted as veteran.
Doyle, Robert F., Private.
Drory, William, Private.
Elam, William Thomas, Private, Pro. Corp'l., killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
East, Cincinnatus, Private.
Freeman, Joseph, Private.
George, William, Private.
George, Lafayette, Private.
Gillon, Owen, Private.
Hatchett, Archibald, Private.
Hamel, Christian K., Private.
Halford, Benjamin F., Private, re-enlisted as veteran.
Hatfield, Harmon H., Private.
Higbee, Henry H., Private.
Herst, W. John, Private.
Jay, Daniel R., Private.
Kelso, James, Private, discharged Sept 2d, 1862, disability.
Logan, Samuel, Private, re-enlisted as veteran.
Lovejoy, Alfred, Private.
Loser, Levi, Private.
McKenzie, John, Private.
McKenzie, Samuel, committed suicide May 19, 1863.
Meteer, Thomas, Private.
Murphy, Cyrus, Private.
McCracken, Lyttle, Private, transf'd to Inv. Cor. Oct. 21, 1863, and mustered out Oct. 25, 1864.
Malony, Edmond, Private.
Osborn, Jefferson, Private.
Parrith, Eli, Private, discharged Oct. 13, 1862; wounds.
Polly, Silas H., Private, re-enlisted as veteran.
Ruby, James S., Private, drop'd from rolls Oct. 29, 1862.
Rush, Cyrus, Private, tr'f'd to Inv. Corps M. O., May 25, 1862.
Rice, Mortimer, Private.
Root, Silas B., Private.
Shepherd, Corwin, Private, discharged Sept. 28, 1862.
Stewart, James M., Private, re-elected as veteran.
Stephens, Wm. O., Private, discharged Sept. 28, 1862. wounds.
Stine, Absalom, Private, died in Andersonville Prison, Oct. 2, 1864. No. of grave, 10 828.
Seelover, Charles Private, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Taylor, Albert B., Private.
Thompson, Alexander, Private.
Tetrick, Charles B., Private.
Truster, Franklin M., Private.
Westbrooks, Alfred, Private.
Westbrooks, Ridley, Private.
Branch, Edward, Recruit.
Bartley, Simon, Recruit.
Burris, Robert, Recruit.
Conner, Paul, Recruit.
Holston, Recruit.
Meeter, John, Recruit, see Co. A. veteran battalion.
McCracken, John, Recruit.
McLaughlin, David, Recruit.
Mansfield, Anthony, Recruit, died Sept., 1862.
Miller, Jerry, Recruit.
McKenzie, Jesse, Recruit, transf. to Inv. Cor. Oct. 21, 1803.
Persinger, Mathew, Recruit.
Rutledge, Isaac, Recruit, tranf. from 2d Kansas, Co. F, Aug. 28, 1861.
Sweet, Sidney, Recruit, deserted June 25, 1865, from vet. battalion.
Sweat, Edward, Recruit, deserted June 26, 1865.
Ray, Morris, Recruit, Fife Major in 14th re-organized Infantry.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT.

Company G., of this regiment, Francis M. Long, captain, was from Christian county. The officers of the regiment were: Isaac C. Pugh, of Decatur, Colonel; Ansel Tupper, of Decatur, Lieutenant Colonel, killed at battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6th, 1862. Capt. Francis M. Long, of Taylorville, promoted Major, and killed in action, near Jackson, Miss., July 12th, 1863. William C. B. Gillespie, of Grove City, in this county, Adjutant from March 17, 1862, till his time expired, August 20, 1864. John Baughman, of Christian county, Quartermaster from September 4th, 1863, till his time expired, August 20th, 1864.

This regiment was organized by authority of the Secretary of War, in July, 1861, at Decatur, Ill., on the 9th of August, 1861. August 7th, Captain Long's company, with the regiment, moved to St. Louis, Mo.; the 29th, moved to Bird's Point, Mo., and was assigned to the command of Gen. Prentiss; Sept. 8th, moved to Paducah, Ky. Assigned to Gen. C. F. Smith's command, Nov. 6, 1861, marched to Melbourne and returned; to Lovelettsville, and returned Nov. 19th, 1861; to Crown Point, and returned Dec. 31, 1861.

Three members of Company G died at Paducah, Ky.; Corporal Wm. M. Petty, Oct. 13th, 1861, of typhoid fever, was brought home and buried, on Bear creek, aged 23 years. Private, John M. Jordan, of the same company, died of measles, Dec. 22d, 1861; deceased were two of the five who volunteered from Bear creek; Jordan was buried at Paducah, Ky. Geo. B. Ryan, of Taylorville, died at Paducah, Ky., April 5, 1862, was brought home and now sleeps close to his captain, in the Oak Hill Cemetery, near Taylorville.

February 5th, 1862, the regiment took up its march for active service to Fort Henry, and on the 11th marched to Fort Donelson, and was engaged in the siege under Col. McArthur, on the 13th, 14th and 15th days of February, 1862. None of Company G were killed in this fight, and only eight wounded. Their names were: Ben. L. Bowles, of Rosemond, in his leg; Curtis Kimmerman, of Bear creek, in the leg; Sergeant Robert W. Hopper, of Buckeye Prairie, in foot; James Brown, of Taylorville, in finger, and the others slightly. Fort Donelson surrendered on the morning of the 16th of February, 1862.

The regiment, immediately after the surrender of Fort Donelson, moved up the Tennessee river. The following letter from J. B. Young, a private in Co. G, under date of March 26th, 1862, to a friend in this county, we take from the *Independent Press:*

"We are now encamped within a mile and a half of Pittsburg, Tenn., near the lines of the States of Mississippi and Alabama. There are about 100,000 men here in the heart of 'Dixie,' ready to move at an hour's notice upon the enemy. The Confederates are fortified, about 80,000 strong, at Corinth, twenty miles west of us. If they do not evacuate their position soon, you will perhaps hear of a battle, compared with which that of Fort Donelson was child's play. When 200 000 men meet in conflict, 'somebody will get hurt.' Our course in all probability will be westward to the city of Memphis. This, however, is but the speculation of a 'high private,' in Uncle Sam's Army—rear rank. The boys, from exposure to wet, fatigue, hard crackers and bacon, are not in as good trim for the fray as might be desired. But the warm spring weather and the forwardness of vegetation, (for the peach trees have been in full blossom for the past ten days, and the May apple nearly ready to bloom,) is invigorating, and the health of the troops shows a marked improvement since we landed at this point. We were nine days aboard the steamboats, exposed to drenching rains most of the time. There were one hundred and thirty-two steamboats of the largest class in the line, conveying the troops and military stores up the river—the 41st Regiment and Co. G among the number. The country is rolling and heavily timbered. In the valleys and bottoms there are cane brakes and cypress swamps.

On the 24th Gen. Buell's division of the army, from Cumberland Gap, by the way of Nashville, formed a junction with Gen. Grant's forces, at Savannah, fifteen miles below us, on the Tennessee river. If we succeed in taking Island No. 10, in the Mississippi, which we will most likely, Corinth will be evacuated for the purpose of strengthening Fort Randolph and Memphis, 'we shall see what we shall see.'

The battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, as named in official reports, was fought on Sunday and Monday, April 6th and 7th, 1862. It was a long and desperate conflict. Lieut. Jno. B. Butler, of Co. G., correspondent of the *Independent Press*, of Taylorville, gives the following graphic account of the two days' battle:

Gen. Grant has been concentrating his forces at this port for the last four weeks, preparatory to an advance upon the enemy's strong hold at Corinth, Miss. We were only waiting a junction with the troops under Gen. Buell to commence the march. The enemy, reported 130 000 strong, endeavored to cut us off before Gen. Buell's arrival, and thereby command the navigation of the Tennessee river—give his troops the spirit and *eclat* of a victory—cheer and encourage the despondency of the enemy, replenish their exhausted ordnance and commissary stores, and fight Gen. Buell at their leisure. They have been signally disappointed; although they fought like devils incarnate for thirty-six hours.

On Sunday morning, about four o'clock, the enemy drove in our pickets, and the cannonading commenced with round shot, shrapnel, shells, and other projectiles, grape, canister, etc. The enemy in force were in the camps almost as soon as were the pickets themselves. Here began scenes which hardly have a parallel in the annals of war. Many, particularly among the officers of the army, were not yet out of their beds; some were dressing, others washing and cooking, and a few eating their breakfast. Many guns were unloaded, accoutrements lying pell-mell, ammunition was ill-supplied—in short the camps were completely surprised—and taken at almost every possible disadvantage.

The first wild cries from the pickets rushing in, and the few scattering shots that preceded their arrival, aroused the regiments to a sense of their peril; an instant afterward, rattling volleys of musketry poured through the tents, and before there was thought or preparation, there came rushing through the woods, with lines of battle, sweeping the whole fronts of the division camps, and bending down on either flank, the fine, compact columns of the enemy.

Into the just aroused camps of the union forces, thronged the confederate regiments, firing sharp volleys as they came, and springing forward upon our laggards with the bayonet; for while their artillery, already in position, was tossing shells to the further side of the encampments, scores were shot down, as they were running, without weapons, hatless, coatless, towards the river. The searching bullets found other poor unfortunates in their tents, and these, unheeding now, they slumbered, while the unseen foe rushed on! Others fell, as they were disentangling themselves from the flaps that formed the doors to their tents; others as they were vainly trying to impress on the critically exultant enemies, their readiness to surrender. Officers were bayoneted in their beds, and left for dead, who, through the whole two days' fearful struggle, lay there gasping in their agony, and on Monday evening were found in their gore, inside their tents, and still able to tell the tale.

Thus the battle raged by 8 o'clock in the morning. The roar of musketry and rifles; the infernal din of two or three hundred thousand small arms continued all day, and ceased not till darkness put an end to the strife. We halted in line of battle, and remained there during the night, notwithstanding it rained torrents throughout the latter part of it. Col. Pugh commanded the First Brigade of the Fourth Division. Company G, with the 41st regiment, in the Fourth Division, took their position in line of battle by 8 o'clock, A. M., the enemy showed himself, and commenced firing upon our battery, which replied promptly, and for two hours they kept up a most incessant roar. About 12 o'clock our battery changed position right in front of Co. G, of 41st regiment, Illinois volunteers, and for fifteen minutes kept up a brisk fire; but the enemy disabled one gun, killed several gunners and horses, when the battery retired. This had drawn the grape and canister upon us, and several men were killed out of Co. G—not all, however, from Christian county—close by my side and in my rear.

Our division was posted near the left wing of our lines. For two hours and a half our regiment presented the appearance of a young volcano; nor did it give one inch of ground until our ammunition was exhausted, when we retired behind the second line, refreshed ourselves with water and replenished our ammunition. Lieut. Col. Tupper, of the 41st regi-

ment, was killed early in the action. The command then devolved upon Maj. Warner, who led us during the remainder of the fight on Sunday afternoon.

The enemy outflanked us on the left, and drove us in until five o'clock in the afternoon, when one or two brigades of Gen. Buell's command landed from the boats, and a masked battery of heavy guns was planted, which opened in easy range: and such a cannonading from that time till dark was never excelled, if equalled, in modern warfare. The enemy's batteries were silenced, and they were forced to retire some distance for the night.

Gen. Buell's forces continued landing all night, and taking their position in the field, and as soon as daylight made its appearance, they "cried havoc, and let slip the dogs of war," and kept it up till three in the afternoon of Monday, when the enemy broke and retreated from the field. Col. Pugh's brigade, on Monday, the second day of the fight, were posted in support of the right wing, and here it was that the heaviest fighting was done. The enemy had erected breast-works of fallen timber, from behind which they kept up a severe firing for a long time, but we routed them at the point of the bayonet. In fact a great proportion of the fighting in the afternoon was with the bayonet.

Among the prisoners were several officers of distinction: and among the dead were the bodies of Gen. A. Sidney Johnson, of Virginia fame, and Gen. Bragg, of battery notoriety at Buena Vista. We lost many prisoners on Sunday, at the commencement of the battle. The enemy took many of our guns on the first day, but were retaken on the day following, together with forty of the enemy's guns.

Tuesday and Wednesday after the battle were occupied in burying the dead. The battle ground was covered, more or less, for three or four miles in diameter, with dead and wounded men and horses. Some twenty-five or thirty miles were fought over. The country was hilly and cut up by deep ravines. The enemy had the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the country, of its geography and topography, which our men had not, with the exception of the commanding generals.

About five o'clock of the first day's fighting, when we were marching to the right wing, to take position, Gen. Hurlburt paid the 41st regiment a very high compliment; many regiments were broken and in confusion, and the General seeing us all in ranks in line of battle, called out, "What regiment is this?" "41st Illinois," was the response. "That is as it should be—the 41st is in line! I expect always to find them in line!"

The following letter was written by Capt. F. M. Long, on the 8th of April, 1862, after the battle, to his aged father in Taylorville, Illinois:

"Forty-six of my company, G, went into the fight; and sixteen of the number were killed and wounded. The names of the killed were: Geo. C. Funk, John C. Wright, Wm. J. Johnson, Wm. H. Ready and Charles A. Craimer. The wounded were: Capt F. M. Long, slightly in the foot; Lieut. John W. Cox, mortally, in the right thigh—died April 9th; Capt. Leander East, severely in the right shoulder; Gabriel McKenzie, slightly, in the head; Gabriel C. Butt, seriously in the back; Wm. L. Miner, slightly in the head; George Stanley, slightly in the face; Geo. Cahill, slightly in the ear; James Brown, slightly in the breast; Edmund Wilson, severe wound in the left arm and bone broken, and Wm. J. Sissom, flesh wound in the leg.

"The killed fought bravely till they fell. The rest of my men went through unharmed; every one did his duty. I passed over the battle-field the next morning after the dreadful contest, and such a sight I never beheld before; dead men are lying all around over the ground for miles."

After the battle of Shiloh, the regiment was next engaged in the siege of Corinth, Miss. July 6, 1862, marched for Memphis, *via* Holly Springs, Lagrange and Grand Junction; arrived at Germantown 20th, and at Memphis 21st July, where it remained till the 6th of September, and then marched for Bolivar, arriving on 14th of September; on 19th marched to the Grand Junction, and returned October 4, and marched to Hatchie river. On the 5th of October, 1862, was reserved during the battle of Corinth. On 6th marched to Bolivar; on 7th marched from Bolivar, arriving at Lagrange Nov. 3d. On the 6th of November in Col. Pugh's brigade; moved out on a reconnoisance to Lamar on 8th, and Somerville on 24th; November 28, 1862, again marched to Lamar; on 29th to Holly Springs; on 30th to Waterford. December 10th, 1862, to Beaver creek; on 11th to Yocona creek, passing through Oxford and crossing the Tallahatchie; on the 22d marched from Yocona to Water Valley, and returned *via* Oxford, Beaver creek, Tallahatchie, and arrived at Holly Springs, January 5th, 1863.

The 41st Regiment was in the first brigade, Col. Pugh; fourth division, Brig. Gen'l Lauman; right wing, Gen. McPherson; 13th army corps, Maj. Gen. Grant. The regiment went into camp at Moscow, Tenn., and remained until March, 1863. On March 5th, 1863, ordered to Memphis, Tenn, where it arrived on the 10th. The regiment before this had been transferred from 13th army corps, Maj. Gen. Grant, to 16th army corps, Maj. Gen. Hurlburt commanding.

On 12th of April, 1863, proceeded on an expedition to Hernando, Miss. At Cold Water, seven miles beyond the latter place, met the enemy, under Gen. Chalmers. Here the 41st was under a heavy skirmish fire for about seven hours. On 16th returned to Memphis. Valentine Hinkle, of company G, died at Memphis. April 28th, 1863, moved to Vicksburg; disembarked at Young's Point; on 19th, transferred to Gen. McClernand's command. Was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg.

July 5, 1863, moved towards Jackson, Miss. Engaged in the battle of Jackson. The loss of the regiment in this action was 40 killed upon the field, and 122 wounded. Major F. M. Long fell, mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his men into action. This great sacrifice of life was by a mistaken order of Gen. Lauman's. It was uncalled for, and effected nothing. Among the killed were Corp'l Elijah J. Shirrell, John H. Williams, Wm. B. Russell, John A. Orr, Wm. N. Robinson. Names of the wounded could not be obtained. After this disaster the regiment returned to Vicksburg on the 25th of July.

Nov. 18th, 1863, moved to Natchez, Miss., and remained until the 28th, when it returned to Vicksburg. Dec. 3d, 1863, marched to Big Black river, where it remained and erected winter quarters; the 41st regiment being in 1st brigade, Gen. Thomas Kirby Smith; fourth division, Gen. M. M. Crocker; 17th army corps, Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson commanding veterans and recruits of the 41st Ill., consolidated with the 53d regiment.

The 41st mustered out August 20, 1864, at Springfield, Ill. Number in the regiment 1,211.

Such is a brief and hasty sketch of the movements of the 41st Illinois regiment, in which was company G, Capt. F. M. Long, from Christian county.

A brief account of the early formation of this company and the obstacles it had to encounter, may be a matter of interest. Capt. F. M. Long, on his own motion, commenced recruiting for a company, in July, 1861, to be attached to Col. Pugh's Regiment, forming at Decatur. The *Independent Press* says:

"A meeting, to further the interests of the movement, was held in the Court-house, on the afternoon of the 26th of July, 1861. Addresses were made by Elder A. McCollum, Capt. Vandeveer, and Dr. Gondy. It was stated that the pay would be liberal—320 acres of land; a bounty of $100, besides the regular wages in the army. The boys of the company styled themselves 'Uncle Sam's Nephews.' Among those enlisting was Samuel Wydick, an old settler of this county, and 81 years old. He reported his age at 41, and passed muster. He was in the war of 1812; and also in the Black Hawk War. He is apparently as active as any man in the company, and endured the hardships incident to a life in the tented field, with as much spirit as most of his younger companions in arms. He died in the Hospital at St. Louis, on the 22d of April, 1862. Peace to the old warrior's ashes."

MUSTER ROLL

Of Company G, of the 41st Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, as sworn into the U. S. Service, at Decatur, Ill, Aug. 5th, 1861, for three years:

Francis M. Long, Captain, promoted Major.
Daniel K. Hall, Captain, promoted.
Thomas J. Anderson, Captain, term expired Aug. 20, 1864.
John B. Butler, 1st Lieutenant, resigned June 18, 1863.
Chas. G. Young, 1st Lieut. term 3 years, expired Nov. 11, '64.
John W. Cox, 2d Lieut., died Apr. 9, '62, at Shiloh.
James M. Boyd, 1st Sergeant, term expired Aug. 20, 1864.
George Hall, Sergt. M.O., term exp. Aug. 20, 1864.
Lander, East, Sergeant, discharged January 29, 1863.
W. B. Russell, Sergeant.
John J. Benope, Sergeant, time M. O. Aug. 20, 1864.
Elijah J. Sherill, Corpl., killed Jackson, Miss. July 12, '63.
Andrew J. Bailey, Corpl., died Memphis, Tenn., Apr. 20, 63.
John H. Williams, Corpl, killed Jackson, Miss., July 12, 63.
John C. Young, Corporal, re-enlisted as veteran.
Robert R. Earnest, Corporal, dis. Nov. 28, 1862; disability.
Wm. R. Russell, Corpl, prom. Serg., killed July 12, 1863.
Wm. M. Petty, Corporal, died Paducah, Ky., Oct. 13, '61.
Thomas Dowling, Musician, mustered out April 20, 1864.
Brannon, John, Private, re-enlisted as veteran.
Bowman, Elias F. " died at Vicksburg, July 7, 1863.
Butt, Gabriel C., " M. O. Aug. 20, 1864; wounded.
Butt, Dias, " " " " "
Bowls, Benjamin L., " " " " "
Brown, James, " re-enlisted as veteran.
Clawson, John D, " discharged Aug. 15, 1862; dis.
Cheney, Benj. F. " discharged Nov. 29, 1863, to accept promotion as 2d Lieutenant, 7th La. A D.
Cowgill, DeWitt C., Private, discharged for disability.
Cooper, John H., " re-enlisted as veteran.
Clapp, Henry L, " discharged Oct. 22, 1862.
Durbin, Wm. W., " re-enlisted as veteran.
Drind, Frederick, " discharged April 6, 1863; dis.
Funk, Geo. C., killed at Pittsburg Landing, April, 6, 1862.
Gilbert, Geo. W., Private, discharged Sept. 13, 1863.
Gimlin, Elijah E., Private, M. O. Aug. 20, 1864; wounded.
Gray, Anderson, Private, mustered out, Aug. 20, 1864.
Goodan, William, Private, " " "
Gillespie, Wm. C. B., Private, prom. Commissary Sergeant.
Hopper, Robt. W., Private, Aug. 20, 1864. as Sergeant.
Halderman, Abram, Private, dis. Oct. 19, 1862; disability.
Hoover, Leonard, Private, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Johnson, Wm. J., Private, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
Jordan, Jno. M., Private, died at Paducah, Ky., Dec. 22, '61.
Jones, James T., Private, dis. Dec. 16. 1863, disability.
Kimmerman, Curtis. Private. dis. Sept. 19, '62; disability.
Knott, William S., Private, deserted Sept. 13, 1861.
Levanther, Joseph, Private, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Langley, Thos. J., Private, dis. Aug. 14, 1862; disability.
McGarrah, Daniel E., Private, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Marshall, Thomas, Private, dis. Sept. 18, 1862; disability.
Miner, Wm. L., Private, mustered out Aug, 20, 1864.
Peppers, John H., Private, re-enlisted as veteran.
Pilate, Benjamin, Private, deserted July 30 1862.
Ryan Geo. B., Private, died at Paducah, Ky., April 5, 1862.
Rutledge, William, Private, deserted Sept. 28, 1861, and went into 115th regiment, killed at Chicamauga.
Smith, Thadeus T., Private, dis. March 5, 1862, as Corpl.
Storey, Theodore F., Private, Copl, died at home Sept. '62.
Stanley, George, Private, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Scribner, Eli S., re-enlisted as veteran.
Weller, Augustus, Private, re-enlisted as veteran.
Wooley, David, Private, died at St. Louis, March 19, 1862.
Wilson, Edmund, Private, discharged June 12, 1862;
Welch, David F., died at Mound City, April 15, 1862.
Waddell, Geo. W., transf. to Invalid Corps, Sept. 12, 1863.
Widock, Samuel, Private, died at St. Louis, April 22, 1862.
Wheeler, John, Private, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Young, John B., Private, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Brannon, John, Veteran, transf. to Co. A. Veteran Bat.
Brown, James. Veteran, trans. to Co. A. Veteran, Battalion.
Cooper, John H., Veteran, transf. to Co. A. Veteran Bat.
Durbin, William W., Veteran, transf. to Co. A Veteran Bat.
McKenzie, Gabriel, Veteran, transf. to Co A. Veteran Bat.
Peppers, John H., Veteran, transf. to Co. A. Veteran Bat.
Scribner, Eli S., Veteran, deserted May 12, 1864.
Weller, Augustus, Veteran, transf. to Co. A. Veteran Bat.
Young John C., Veteran, transf. to Co. A. Veteran Bat.
Butler, Jno. B., Recruit, promoted 2d Lieut.
Hinkle, Valentine died at Memphis, Tenn., April 28, 863.
Langley, Charles, Recruit, dis. June 21. 1862; disability.
McKenzie, Gabriel, Recruit, re-enlisted as Veteran.
Nash, Wright, Recruit, transf. to Co. A. Veteran Battalion.
Ryan. Robert R, Recruit, transf. to Co. A. Veteran Bat.
Spates, Alfred, Recruit, transf. to Co. A. Veteran Battalion.
Simpson, Robert S., Recruit, dis. April 4, 1862; disability.
Throckmorton, John, Recruit, transf. to Co. A. Veteran Bat.
Whitton, Thomas. Recruit, transf. to Co. A. Veteran Bat.
Williams, James R., Recruit, transf. to Co A. Veteran Bat.
Westley, William, Recruit, transf. to Co. A. Veteran Bat.
Joseph Catherwood, 1st Lieut., Co. E. 4th Regt., term expired Aug. 21, 1864.

MUSTER ROLL

Of Company D. 33d Regiment Ill. Volunteers, more familiarly known as the "Normal Regiment" of Teachers. It was organized at Camp Butler, Ill, Aug. 15th, 1861, Charles E. Hovey, Colonel. Company D. was made up in the western part of Christian county, by Henry H. Pope, its Captain.

Henry H. Pope, Captain. promoted Major, and Lieut. Col·
William W. Mason, 1st Lieut., term expired Aug. 28, 1864·
Hiram V. Algur, 2d Lieut., resigned Sept. 18, 1864.
Abiel Rosengrant, 1st Serg., promoted Capt. Oct. 11, 1864.
Thos. Mason, Corporal, killed in Miss., May 28, 1862.
John Kuykendall Corpl, wounded; M. O. Oct. 11, '60.
George Griffon, Wagoner, re-enlisted as veteran.
Allen, Ephraim G., Private.
Boden, Henry, " re-enlisted as veteran.
Compton, Louis, " " "
Chorndor, Charles, disb. Sept. 4, 1865; disability.
Conner, John, Private.
Earles, William, Private, died at Ironton, Mo., Dec. 13, '61.
Hawk, John J., died at St. Louis, Oct. 18, 1862.
Hennesy, William, Private.
Mathews, Daniel C., died Jan. 28, near Buckhart, 1865.
McCoy, Alfred. Private, discharged April 3, 1862
Michael, Lucas, Private, killed at Vicksburg, May 20, 1863.
Noe, John C., " mustered out Nov. 24 1865.
Reed, James, " discharged April 8, 1861; disb.
Robinson, Geo. W., Private, dis. Oct. 31, 1862; disability.
Regan, Timothy, Private, re-enlisted as veteran.
Simondson, Thomas, Private.
Smith, Geo., Private, died at St. Louis, March 24, 1863.
Smith, Henry, Private, discharged Jan. 16, 1864; wounds.
Shaw, Henry, " re-enlisted as veteran.
Wallace, Charles, died at Ironton, Mo., Nov 4, 1861.
Berry, Marion, Recruit, mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.
Crain, Wm. H., Vet. Recruit, M. O., Nov. 24, '65, as Corpl.
Cook, Joseph S., Recruit, discharged Nov. 8, 1862; disb.
Coffman, Adam, Recruit.
Durbin, John, died at River Station, Mo., April 22, 1862.
Good, Jasper N., Recruit.
Ginger, Wm. G., Recruit, dis. Mar. 8, '65; term expired.
Jodence, Henry, Recruit. mustered out Nov. 24, 1865.
Johnson, Augustus C., Recruit.
Miller, Charles, died at Terre Bonne, La., Jan. 12, 1865.
Pherigo, Napoleon B., Vet. Recruit, M. O. Nov. 24, 1865.
Painter, Hiram H., Recruit, M. O. Nov. 24, 1865.
Shaw, Montgomery, Recruit, dis. April 9, 1863; disability.
Thomas, Jas., Vet, died at Terre Bonne, Sept. 17, 1864.
Walden, Jos., killed, accident N. O. & O. R. R, Mar. 2, '65.

MUSTER ROLL

Of Company I., 41st Regiment Ill. Volunteers. Was organized in Decatur, in Colonel Pugh's Regiment, and sworn into United States service, August 5, 1861. This company was recruited at Mt. Auburn, in the northern part of Christian county, in the month of July, 1861, by Capt. Benj. B. Bacon. This company was in the same regiment with Capt. F. M. Long. They styled themselves, "Mt Auburn Tigers."

Benjamin B Bacon, Captain, resigned March 4, 1862.
Francis M. Green, Captain, term expired Aug. 20, 1864.
Benj. R. Parrish, 1st Lieut., resigned Sept. 28, 1862.
Leander Green, 1st Lieut., term expired Aug. 20, 1864.
Philip J. Frederick, 2d Lieut., term expired Aug. 20, 1864.
William Batterson, 1st Sergeant, died at La Grange, term expired March 11, 1863.
Geo. C. Baugh, 1 Serg, died at Memphis, Apr 9, '63, wounds
Wm. Cochran, 1st Sergeant, M. O. Aug. 20. 1864.
James R. Dickson, Sergeant, died May 14, 1862; wounds.
Melcher, Repp. Serg., died home, April 5, 1863; prisoner.
Henry C. Porter, Sergeant, mustered out Oct. 20, 1864.
Robert W. Richards, Corporal, re-enlisted as veteran.
Benj. Blankenbaker, Corporal, M. O. Aug. 20, 1864.
Geo. C. Baugh, Corporal, wounded; promoted 1st Sergt.
Hiram Hoagland, Corporal, mustered out Aug. 20. 1864.
Marion R. Shade, Corporal, M. O. Aug. 20, 1864. as Sergt.
David Crompton, Corl. killed at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15, '62.
Michael Clark, Corporal, deserted Jan. 28, 1862.
Joseph White, Musician, discharged Nov. 25, 1861; disb.
Lewis White, discharged Sept, 25, 1861; disability.
Frank A. Lindsley, Wagoner, killed at Jackson, July 12, '63.
Barchell, Jeremiah, Private, M. O., Aug 20, '64.
Baughman, John, " " " " as Corpl.
Batterton, Henry, Private, died April 24, 1862.
Borley, Isaac, Private, M. O. Aug. 20, 1864, as Corpl.
Bibler, James H, Private, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Baughman, John, " promoted Commissary Sergt.
Baughman, Paul, " mustered out Aug, 20, 1864.
Coppley, Wm. H., died at La Grange, Tenn., July, 13, '62.
Crawford, Henry G., Private, mustered out —— 1864.
Churchill, John, Private, re-enlisted as veteran.
Clink, William, " " "
Crand, Benj. F., " " "
Conner, Barney, killed at Ft. Donaldson, Feb. 15, 1862.
Campbell, Henry, dis. Jan. 1, 1863; accidental wounds.
Dickerson, William, died March, 26, 1862; on furlough.
Druin, Barney, Private, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Decker, Abraham, Private, re-enlisted as veteran.
Erwin, Samuel, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
English, James D., Private, re-enlisted as veteran,
Fletcher, John G., " mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Fowks, George W., " died July 22, 1863; wounds.
Grider, Jonathan, " dis. Jan. 20, 1862, as Corpl.
Goodrich, John, " re enlisted as veteran.
Goodrich, Chauncey G., Private, mustered out Aug. 20, '64.
Henderson, Charles, Private, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Havoner, Randolph, " re-enlisted as veteran.
Hill, Joseph, " mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Hopkins, John B., " " " "
Harmon, John, " " " "
Humphrey, John D., " " " "
Harworth, George, " re-enlisted as veteran.
Linder, Henry, " died at Vicksburg, June 4 64.
Loutzenhouser, John H.. Private, M. O. Aug. 20, 1864.
Lawton, John, Private, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Lee, Eliel T., " re-enlisted as veteran.
Morgan. Charles, " killed at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15, '62.
Miller, Harrison, Private, re-enlisted as veteran.
McKaig, John, " mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Marshall, Alexander, " " " "
McClusky, Charles, " discharged, April 25, 1862; died
Murry, John, Private, died at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15, 62.
McCoy, Jacob, Private, discharged Jan. 27, 1862; wounds.
Medcalf. Chas, Private, died at Paducah, Ky., Jan 15, '63.
Nance, James L., Private, M. O. Aug. 20, 1864, as Sergt.
Osborn, James, Private, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Patrick, Peter, Private, transf. to Invalid Corps, Sept. 15, '63.
Patrick. Henry L., Private, re-enlisted as veteran.
Pete, William R., Private, deserted Feb. 10, 1862.
Pontis, John, " mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Pharis, Martin, died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1864.
Ransomer, Jacob, Private, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Sherman, Theodore, Private. M. O. Aug. 20, 64 as Sergt.
Shanafell, David, Private, M. O., Aug. 20, 1864, as Sergt.
Stobaugh, James W., Private, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Shatza, Alfred, " re-enlisted as veteran.
Swisher, Lerhan. died at Fort Donaldson, March 3, 1862.
Scott, Michigan C., Private, mustered out Aug. 20, 1864.
Sergeant, Andrew J., " " " "
Taylor, Wesley, " " " "
Troxel, Aaron, Private, killed at Ft. Donelson, Feb. 15, '62.
Wilcox, Geo., Private died at Memphis, Tenn, April 28, '63.
Williams, John B., at Annapolis, Oct. 2. '63; was prisoner.
Watbrook, Joseph, Private discharged June 10, 1862.
Wilhelm, John, mustered out Aug. 20 1864.
Ware, Carlis, killed at Jackson, Miss, July 12, 1863.
Clink, William, Veteran, transf. to Co. B. Veteran Battalion.
Decker, Abraham, " " " "
English, James D., " " " "
Goodrich, John, " " " "
Harwith, George, " " " "
Miller, Harrison, " " " "
Miller, Maxwell M. " " " "
Patrick, Henry L., " " " "
Rickard Robert W., transf. to Co B. Veteran Bat.
Blankenship, Robert W., transf. to Co. B. Veteran Bat.
Baughman, Daniel, Recruit, transf. to Co. B. Veteran Bat.
Henshie, Jacob, Recruit, transf. to Co. B. Veteran Bat.
Housley, Presley D., Recruit, transf. to Co. B. Veteran Bat.
Miller, Henry G., Recruit, transf. to Co. B. Veteran Bat.
Miller Maxwell M., Recruit, re-enlisted as veteran.
Miller, Francis M., Recruit, trans. to Co. B. Veteran Bat.

A letter, written just after the battle of Fort Donelson, by a private in Captain Simpson's company, referring to the manner in which some of our Christian county boys bore themselves in that memorable engagement, states that George Funk fought like a hero; Benj. Pilate stole off before the fight, and was never seen until the fort was surrendered. Captain Bacon, of the Mt. Auburn Company, ran like a coward! He has been sent home. Lieut. John Davis (Job's John) had command of his company, and he went in with a Sharp's rifle, cooly giving orders to his men, and laughing all the time.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH REGIMENT, ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, GEN. JESSE H MOORE, *Colonel in Command.*

Company A of this regiment was recruited from Christian county, by Capt. J. W. Lapham and others, at Camp Butler, Sept. 13th, 1862. The regiment was organized and sworn into the U. S. service, Sept. 19th, 1862. Ordered into the field on the 4th October, 1862. Reported to Maj. Gen. Wright, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 6th of October, and on the same day crossed the river into Ky., and reported to Gen. A. J. Smith. Marched through Ky., and reached Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 10th, 1863. The regiment moved to Tullahoma, and held that post till Sept. 5th., 1863. Sept. 14th by a forced march across the Cumberland mountains, reached Rossville, Ga., five miles south of Chattanooga. Remained four days. On the 18th Sept. 1863, engaged the enemy on the extreme left, upon the field of Chickamauga. In this engagement the regiment lost six men. Sept. 20th, crossed to the support of Gen Thomas, on the extreme right, leaving camp at sunrise. Engaged the enemy on Thomas' right at 1 o'clock, P. M., with Steadman's division, 10th regiment's reserve corps. After a most fearful struggle, held the ground till night. Half the entire command was cut down. Col Moore and his regiment were commended for their bravery in orders. It participated in all the engagements around Chattanooga and Mission Ridge. The regiment lost, in killed, wounded and captured, in the campaign around Chattanooga, in the full of 1863, about 235 men and 10 officers. About 21st of February, 1864, marched with a detachment of the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Palmer, against Dalton, Ga. Spent ten days feeling the enemy, and returned to camp, near Cleveland, Tenn. The regiment lost 6 men. Remained here till the 3d of May, when, with Gen. Sherman's grand army, started on the Atlanta campaign. The 115th regiment on the 7th of May, led the charge upon Tunnel Hill, Ga., driving the enemy through Buzzard Roost Gap. The 15th and 16th of May engaged in battle at Resaca, Ga, sustained stubbornly a charge upon the left flank, for which the regiment was commended in orders. Lost in this contest about thirty men and officers.

All the principal engagements of the military division of the Mississippi were inscribed, by orders, upon the regimental banner. The regiment lost during the Atlanta campaign, about 100 men When General Sherman marched to the sea, Gen. Thomas' command was detached and ordered to Tennessee, to watch the movements of Gen. Hood. The 115th regiment was with this force in the second brigade, first division, fourth army corps. The regiment took an active part in the engagements, which, in November and December, 1864, resulted in the destruction of Bragg's old veteran army, known as the "Army of the Tennessee," and then commanded by confederate Gen. Hood. The brigade to which the 115th Illinois regiment belonged for nearly two years, without material alteration, was known throughout the department as the "Iron Brigade," and was, for the most part, up to the 23d of December, 1864, commanded by Gen. Walter C. Whitaker, of Ky., who neglected no opportunity to win distinction for himself and his command.

On the 23d of December, 1864, while pursuing Gen. Hood, in his retreat from Nashville, Col. J. H. Moore, of the 115th Illinois regiment, took command of this splendid brigade, and continued its commander till it was mustered out of the service, at the close of the war. Col. Moore was breveted Brigadier General before leaving the army.

Gen. Hood having been driven, after his defeat at Nashville, Tenn., with the remains of a broken army, across the Tennessee, the 115th regiment, with the Fourth Army Corps, marched to Huntsville, Ala., and went into camp on the 5th of January, 1865. Marched thence, on the 14th of March, into East Tennessee, thence expecting to move by the way of Lynchburg, Virginia, to assist in the capture of Richmond. But, while in the vicinity of Greenville, Tenn., Richmond fell, and Gen. Lee surrendered.

The regiment then moved with the Fourth Army Corps, and went into camp near Nashville, Tenn., and there remained until mustered out of the service, June 11th, 1865. Arrived at Camp Butler, Ills., 1865, and received final pay and discharge June 23d, 1865.

Thus it will be seen that Company A, from Christian county was engaged in many hard-fought battles, and did honor to itself and the county which gave it birth. Capt. Hanon and Lieut. J. B. Gore were taken prisoners.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY A.

J. W. Lapham, Capt , prom. Major, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Jesse Hanon, Jr., Captain, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Arthur C. Bankston, 1st Lieut., resigned Dec 30. 1862.
Joseph B Gore, 1st Lieut., mustered out June 11, 1865.
William F. Gore, M. O. June 11, 1865 as 1st Sergeant.
Wilham J. Jones Sergeant, discharged July, 1863.
Sandford G. Hammer, Sergeant, discharged April 30. 1863.
Edward W. Paine, Sergt transf. to the V. R. C. May 1, '64
William Young, Corporal. discharged March 18, 1863.
Ferdinand F. Young, died Richmond, Ky., Dec. 25, 1862.
Horatio N. Keep, Corpl., Serg't. died Oct. 4, 1863, wounds.
David J. Denton, Corporal, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Edwin Young, " " " "
James McSpates, " " " "
George Large, Corpl., M. O. June 11, 1865, as Sergeant.
Christian D. Cowgill, Musician, discharged April 30, 1863.
Joseph Large, Musician, M. O. June 21, 1865, prisoner.
Francis M. Sherrill, died at Covington, Ky., Oct. 22, 1862.
Allen, Samuel J , Private, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Alamon, Robert S., Private, " " "
Anderson, Samuel T., Private, drowned Sep. 24, 1863.
Baber, John M., Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Baker, Martin V., died at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 10, 1862.
Bankston, Joshua B., discharged April 25, 1864, wounds.
Bankston, Winfield S , Private, discharged Feb. 4, 1863'
Bowman, Joshua, Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Bradley, Leander, Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Bugg, William, Private, M. O. June 11, 1865, Furlough.
Broderick, James Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Coffey, Bonaparte, died at Danville, Ky , Jan. 23. 1863.
Coffey, Isham, Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Calloway, Achilles R. dis. Mar. 25, 1865, accidental wound.
Cowgill, Edw D., died Chattanooga, T. Sep. 30, '63, wounds.
Childs, Wm. H., Private, M. O. June 19, 1865, war prisoner.
Clark, Edwin, died Phila., Tenn., Mar. 24. 1865, wound.
Chastain, Thomas, Jr., Private, M. O. June 11. 1865.
Devine, James, Private, discharged May 25. 1865, wounds.
Denton, Micager, Private, M. O. June 22, 1865.
Denlon, Micager, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Demming, Leonard died at Richmond, Ky., Jan. 14, 1863.
Easley, Joseph, Private, discharged July 19. 1864, wounds.
Fraley, Jerome B., Private, discharged May 11, 1863; disab.
Flemming, Benjamin, Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Gore, John, " " "
German, Chas. W., " " "
Hanon, Francis M., Private, discharged June 4, 1863.
Hatfield, John H., Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Haslett, Geo., Private, died Cleveland, Tenn., Mar. 28, '64.
Hill, Charles, Private, M. O. June 11, 1865, as Corporal.
Jones, John, Private, discharged January 19, 1863; disab.
Jarvis David, Private, M. O. June 11, 1865; as Corporal.
Johnson, Jas. D., Private, dis. December 10, 1864; wounds.
Johnson, Isaac, Private, died Lexington, Ky., Nov. 11, '62.
Kelsay, Stanton Private, transf. to Eng. Corps, July 29, '64.
Kelley, Jasper N., Private, discharged April 20, 1863.
Ketchan, Daniel L., Private, M. O. June 11. 1865, as Corpl.
Large, John, Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Langley, Alfred C., " " " "
Lawton, James, " " " "
Lee, Richard, " " " "
Leeper, Alfred B., " " " " as Sergt.
Lane, Daniel, Private, transferred to V. R. C.
Morrow, James, " M. O. June 11, 1865.
McElroy, James " " " "
McCrary, James, Private, June 11 1865.
McCoy, James H. " " " " as Sergt.
McCune, Wm , Private, killed by Guerrillas, March 11 '65.
Milligan, Jesse G., Private, M. O. July 11, 1865.
Mitchell Daniel M., Private, absent; wounded.
Morris, Wm. A., Private, absent; sick, at M. O. of Regt.
Madison Nicholas C., Private, M. O. July 11, 1865.
McDonald, Samuel G , died Franklin, Tenn., April 27, '63.
Messler, Vincent, died at Chattanooga, Nov. 4, '63; wounds.
Orr, Samuel M., Private, discharged June 19, 1863.
Paine, Anson, " " April 20 1863.
Russell, Joseph, " M. O. June 11, 1865.
Shaw, James, died at Nashville, Tenn , Feb. 21, 1863.
Sowers, Edward F., Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Spindle, Thomas, " discharged April 20, 1863.
Shetler, Jeremiah " M. O. June 11, 1865.
Sullivan, John, " " " war pris.
Shaw, Robert M., " " " as Sergt.
Throckmorton, David " " " as Corpl.
Watkins, Enos, " " "
Williams, Wm. B., died at Nashville, Tenn , Mar. 24, 1863.
Willard. Benjamin F., Private M. O. June 11. 1865.
Barnhart, Philip, Recruit, M. O. December 16, 1865.
Bradley, Geo. W., Recruit, transferred to 21st Ill. Infantry.
Chastain, James M., Recruit, transf to 21st Ill. Infantry.
Demass, Charles, Recruit, transferred to 21st Ill. Infantry.
Haverfield, Alvin, died at Huntsville, Ala., Mar. 5 1865.
Holloway, Daniel A., Recruit, transferred to 21st Ill. Inf.
Jeffrey, Jno. L., Recruit, M. O. Dec. 16, 1865.
Langley, Thomas J., Recruit, transferred to 21st Ill. Inf.
Russell, Newton J., Recruit, transferred to 21st Ill. Infantry.
Stevens, Andrew J., Recruit, transferred to 21st Ill. Infantry.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY E.

Capt. Lane.
Capt. Whittaker.
Benj. Ramsey, Corpl, died at Danville, Ky., June 17, 1863.
Michael Ramsey, died at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 11, 1862.
Randall R. Adams, Corporal, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Geo. N. Junken, Corporal, Sergt. wounded and missing in action Chickamauga, Sep. 20, 1863.
Wm. S. Horesley, M. O. June 11, 1865, as Sergt; prisoner.
Jno. T. Stark, M. O. June 11, 1865, as Sergt. war prisoner.
Cummings, John, Private, absent, sick M. O. of Regt.
Crooks, Geo. W., Private, died in Christian co., Nov. 6, '65.
Crafton, John, Private, died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 4, '63.
Darmer, John O., Private, dis. May 15, 1865; wounds.
Darmer, Wm. C., Private, M. O. July 1, 1865; war pris.
De Astly, Alfred H., died at Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 3, '63.
Edmonds Joseph R., Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Goodrich, Ira, Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Goodrich, Oliver P., died in Christian co. Ill., Oct 16, '62.
Gilhousen, Frederick S., Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Green, Robert L., died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1865.
Henry, William G., Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Hollingsworth, Shelby, transferred to Co. A. 21st Ill. Inf.
Hurst, William M., dis. August 3, 1864, as Corpl.; wounds.
Hammil, Charles B., Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Hurst, Bement, Private, transf. to V. R. C. April 30, '64.
Herdman, John H., Private, M. O. June 11, 1865, as Corpl.
Lovel, Samuel J., died at Franklin, Tenn., May 10, 1863.
Long, Joseph W., Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
McVey, Eli, " " "
McVey, Levi, " " "
McRenolds, Newton W., Private, dis. Feb. 25, '64; wounds.
Pope, Zachariah, died at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 10, 1862.
Patrick, Thomas B., Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Prettyman, Daniel H., " died at Danville, Ky., Feb. '63.
Randall, Garret B., Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Ruby, Henry J., killed at Chickamauga, Sep. 20, 1863.
Routledge, Silas, Private, M. O. May 23, 1865.
Routledge, William, Private, wounded and missing in action at Chickamauga, Sep., 20, 1863.
Ramsay, James, Private, died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 11, '63.
Rush, Wm. E., Private, died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 31. 1863.
Ruby, Levias, Private, died at Franklin, Tenn., April 23, '63.
Rush, Francis M., Private, mustered out June 11, 1865.
Smith, Isaac B., died at Richmond, Ky., Jan. 1, 1863.
Stark, Jesse M., Private, M. O. June 11, 1865.
Teter, Samuel, " dis. Jan. 24, 1863; disability.
Traves, James E., died at Franklin, Tenn., April 22, 1863.
Thompson, Wm. D., Private, wounded and missing in action at Chickamauga, Sep. 20, 1863.
White, William, Private, discharged Feb. 4, 1863; disab.
Williams, Loton G., Private, M. O June 11, 1863.
Wood, Francis E., " dis. Dec. 27, 1862; disab.
West, James M., Private, discharged July 9 1862; disability.
White Geo, T., " discharged April 18, 1863; disab.
Waddle, Joseph W., Private, M. O. June 11, 1863.
Young, Peter C., " " "

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized by Col. Nathaniel Niles, at Camp Butler, in Oct, 1862, and mustered into service Oct. 25, 1862. Company D, of this regiment, was mostly from the north-western part of Christian county. It was recruited mainly through the efforts of Capt. Daniel DeCamp, of Edinburg. The regiment moved from Camp Butler, Nov. 10, 1862, and arrived at Memphis, Tenn., the 18th of the same month, and was assigned to Provost duty. It was moved from this point to Louisiana. Was with Gen. Banks' army, bound for Shreveport, La. On marching from Alexandria, up Red river, driving the enemy until Sabine Cross Roads was reached on the 8th of April, 1864, when the enemy made an attack and defeated the Union forces. The next day another battle was fought at Pleasant Hill, ending in the complete defeat of the confederates, after which Gen. Banks retreated down the river. This is known in history as "Gen. Banks' disaster on Red River." The part Company D bore in this fight is more particularly detailed in a letter to the *Independent Press*, of this county, written by Aaron V. Davis, a private, from Camp Ford, (near Tyler) Texas, dated April 20, 1864. It says:

"The character of the fight, and the fate of the 130th regiment, and the part our Company bore in it you doubtless have learned ere this. Company D, of Christian county, went into the fight at Mansfield, April 8, 1864, with thirty-one men, under the command of Lieut. Paulen, (as Capt. DeCamp was under arrest for some trivial offence, and in consequence was not with us.)

The following are the losses in killed and wounded of Company D: *Killed*—Elija J. Bankston, of Edinburg. *Wounded*—G. W. Westbrook, badly; Cyrus Murphy, Allen Moore, Jacob E. Berry. *Prisoners*—Jasper Cagle, Nathan C. Potts, Alexander May, Aaron V. Ralston, Aquilla M. Council, G. W. Young, Aaron V. Davis, William Kelsey, Othniel McKenzie, Thomas W. Orr, Joseph Murray, Charles Gonzeal, Ben. K. Prater, and Geo. Bunn. The rest of the Company is missing, and their fate, at present, is unknown.

In Oct., 1864, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans for Provost duty. Whilst here, by an order issued Jan. 21, 1865, the 130th regiment was consolidated with the 77th Illinois Volunteers. Some of the officers were retained, and others mustered out. On the 1st of March, 1865, the consolidated 77th regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, 3d Division, 13th Army Corps, and transported for duty before Mobile, Ala. The regiment was with Gen. Canby's army during the entire siege and capture of the Spanish Forts, Blakley and Mobile, and was under fire during the entire time. The day following, the entry into Mobile, the 77th regiment was with forces, in their march up the Tombigbee river, in search of Gen Diek Taylor's army. After proceeding up the river some sixty miles, it was recalled to Mobile—the confederate forces throughout the country having surrendered.

On the 7th of July, 1865, an order was issued to revive the 130th regiment, and it was moved to New Orleans, where it was mustered out of service, Aug. 15, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., Aug. 26, 1865, where it received final paymant and discharge.

ROLL OF COMPANY D.

Daniel DeCamp, Captain, resigned June 11th, 1864.
Robert W. Orr, Capt., M. O., at Consolidation, Jan. 25, '65.
Abraham May, 1st Lieutenant, resigned Feb. 2, 1864.
Jasper Cagle, 1st Lieut., M. O., as Sergt. 77th Inf., Aug. 15, 1865, prisoner of war.
James B. Halford, 2d Lieut., discharged July 3, 1863.
Samuel S. Prater, Sergt.,
Jacob A. Cook, Sergt., deserted Feb 3, 1863.
Wm. T. Crosswait, Sergt., discharged May 5, 1864, for Pro.
Nathan C. Potts, Corporal, M. O., June 17, 1865, prisoner.
Charles Smith, Corporal, M. O., Aug. 14, 1865.
William T. Hill, Corporal, deserted Jan. 26, 1863.
John Hazlett, Corporal.
Alex. May, Corporal, mustered out June 17, 1865, prisoner.
Charles W. Graham, Corporal, M. O. Aug. 15, 1865.
Phares, Urich, Corporal, absent; sick at M. O. Regt.
Jas. M. Redfern, Corporal, deserted Jan. 26, 1864.
Rufus D. Langley, Wagoner, deserted Jan. 26, 1863.
Bishop, Isaac, Private, deserted Jan. 26, 1863.
Berry, Jas. F., "
Beverly, Charles, " killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
Blount, Jesse, " died at Vicksburg, June 4, 1863.
Berry, Benj. N., " M. O. Aug. 15, 1865.
Burris, Nelson, " " " "
Bunn, Geo., " M. O. June 17, 1865.
Council, Aquilla M., Private, M. O. June 17, 1865, prisoner.
Casey, John W., Private.
Casey, William M., " M. O. Aug. 15, 1865.
Cagle, David M., " " " "
Duncan, Leander, J., M. O. Aug. 16, 1865, as 2d Lieut.
Davis, John A., Private, died Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 14, '63.
DeAuglish, Oliver, Private,
Dickson, Thomas N, " deserted Jan. 26, 1863.
Davis, Aaron V., " M. O. June, 15, 1865, prisoner.
Dodd, Daniel N., Private, killed at Vicksburg, June 2, 1863.
Edwards, John. W., died at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1863.
Finley, Amos D., Private, M. O. Aug. 15, 1865.
Fleming, John M., " " " "
Gaines, Samuel, " " " "
Gonzeal, Charles, " " June 15, 1865, pris. of war.
Gulden, Elam, " " Aug. 15, 1865; furlough.
Hicks, John, " " Aug. 15, 1865.
Hildebrand, Charles," deserted Jan. 26, 1863
Hanon, James, "
Halford, John R., died at Memphis, Tenn, Jan. 8, 1863.
Halford, Wm. H., Private, discharged March 21, 1864.
Harris, David I., " died New Orleans, Mar. 21, '64.
Harvey, William D., Private.
Harris, Wm. M., "
Joy, William, "
Jessup, David, Private, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
Kelsey, William, Private, M. O. Aug. 15, 1865; pris. of war.
Knave, Thomas, " " "
Knave, William A., " " "
Kerns, Robert B., " Transf. to Inv. Corps, Feb. 23, '64.
Lancaster, Wm. H. D., M. O. Aug. 15, 1865, as Corporal.
Leisure, Wm. E, Private, died at Memphis, Tenn., 24, '63.
Leigh, Edward L., Private.
McKenzie, Othniel, " M. O. June 17, 1865; pris. war.
Murry, Joseph, " " " " "
Miller, Levi, Private, died in service in Laf.
Moore, Allen, " absent, sick M. O. o Regt.
Murphy, Cyrus, " M. O. Aug. 15, 1865.
May, Allen, " absent, sick at M. O. Regt.
Mathews, William S., " M. O. Aug. 15, 1865.
Orr, Thos. W., " M. O. June 17, 1865, pris. war.
Overton, Benj. F., "
Odell, James H., " killed accidentally July 15, 1865.
Potts, Jesse H., " M. O. Aug. 15, 1865.
Prater, Samuel K., " dis. Dec. 12, 1863, for promotion.
Pullem, James, Private deserted Sept. 28, 1863.
Prater Eliphas, " died at Memphis, Jan. 21, 1863.
Peters, Peter P., " killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
Richardson, John H., Private.
Ralston, Aaron V., " transf. to 77th Regt.
Randolph, Hiram, "
Richardson, Wm. E., "
Stamphill, John W. " M. O. Aug. 15, 1865.
Smith, Hiram M., Private, dis. Jan. 22, 1863; disability.
Smith, John B., Private.
Smith, Wm. J., " M. O. June 17, 1865, pris. war.
Westbrook, Elijah T., transf. to Inv. Corps, Feb. 23, 1864.
Workman, Joseph, Private,
Young, Geo. W., " M. O. June 17, 1865; war pris.
Bankston, Elijah J., killed on Red River, La., April 8, 1864.
Knave, Godfrey P., Recruit, died at Memphis, Dec. 10, '62.
Prickett, Perry, Recruit.
Phips, Richard T., "
Prater, Benj. K., " M. O. June 17, 1865, pris. war.
Sampson, Wm. F., " M. O. Aug. 15, 1865.
White, Stephen, " died at Memphis, Feb. 19, 1863.

COMPANY A.—130TH REGIMENT.

Matthews, Sinnet, Corporal.

COMPANY C.—124TH ILL. REGIMENT

Titus, Alfred H., M. O. Aug. 15, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Peter C. Rape, 1st Sergt., M. O. Aug. 15, 1865.
George W. James, 3d Corpl., M. O. Aug. 15, 1865.
Joseph Wagoner, 4th Corpl. M. O. Aug. 15, 1865 as Corpl.
Geo. W. Easley, 6th Corpl., " " " "
Wm. B. Hankins, 7th Corp., " " " "
Easley, John Y., Private, " " " "
Hardin, George, " " " " "
Hardin, Joseph B., " " " " "
Hudson, Shepherd, " " " " "
Proctor, Jacob B., " " " " "
Peek, Samuel, " " " " "
Pugh, Wm. R., " " " " "
Craddock, Wm. H. " discharged May 5, 1863; disab.
Robinson, John M. " discharged Mar. 20, 1863; "
Tilley, John D., " discharged Dec. 13, 1862; "
Proctor, Benj. K. Sergt. died Jan. 23, 1864, Pawnee.
Easley, Harrison T. died Dec. 4, 1863, Black River, Miss.
Kirk, Joseph, Private, died at Memphis, Tenn., Mar. 3, '63.
Peek, Presley, died of wounds at Vicksburg, June 27, '63.
Peek, Presley T., died Lake Providence, La., Mar. 28, '63.
Pugh, Wm. J., Private, died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 6, '63.
Galyen, John W., deserted at Vicksburg, July 31, 1863.
Hudson Jasper, deserted at Vicksburg, July 31, 1863.
Hankins, Gilbert H., Private, died at home, Dec. 23, 2864.

COMPANY F.—59TH REGIMENT.

Logan, Joseph, Recruit, drafted, M. O. Oct. 16, 1865.
Handle, Joseph, "
Thompson, Calvert, " sub. M. O. Oct. 16, 1865.
Milligan, Morgan, " sub. M. O. Oct. 16, 1865.

COMPANY H.—59TH REGIMENT.

Coffey, Reuben G, sub M. O. Oct. 16, 1865.
Oram, Samuel, M. O, July 17, 1865, drafted.

COMPANY K.—59TH REGIMENT.

Stockton, Robert M., Private, deserted Oct. 25, 1862.

COMPANY G.—62D REGIMENT.

Beard, Geo. W., died at Camp Butler, Feb. 12, 1364.

COMPANY H.—62D REGIMENT.

Allsman, Jno. W., Sergt. M. O. May 2, 1865, as private.
Allsman, Marquis, Veteran, M. O March 6, 1866.
Harris. Thos. B., died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., Aug. 20, '64
Vinmore, Joseph, M. O. March 6, 1866.

COMPANY D.—63D REGIMENT.

Anderson, Andrew J., Veteran, M. O. July 13, 1865.
Cherington, Aden E., Veteran, M. O. July 13, 1865, 1st Sergt.; Com. 1st Lieut. but not mustered.
Cherington, Leroy H., Veteran, M. O. July 13, 1865.
Cherington, Leon L. H., Veteran, M. O. July 27, 1865.
Cherington, Loraine C., " " July 13, 1865.
Isaminger, John A., " promoted Sergt.-Major.
Orr, William D., Veteran, M. O. July 13, 1865.

COMPANY C.—64TH REGIMENT.

Smith, John, discharged Feb. 8, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. M. Provine, 1st Lieut. Company B. 84th Ill. Regt., Vermont. Ill. Prisoner of war—taken at Atlanta, Ga., and confined at Columbia. He was honorably discharged, May 13, 1865. Now a resident of Taylorville.

W. E. Rosemond of 1st Ohio Cavalry, Company B. for one year; then promoted to 2d Lieut. in Company A. 97th Ohio Inf. Regt. Now a resident of Taylorville.

Wm. H. Kaup, private in Capt. A. Boyd Hutchinson's Company C., 49th Penn. Vol. Entered Aug. 31, 1861, and honorably discharged Oct 23, 1864. Served in the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Sedgwick. Saw his Gen fall.

James M. Taylor, of Warren co, Ill. Sergt. in Company C. 96th Ill. Regt. In the service nearly three years. Lost an arm in an engagement at "Buzzard Roost Gap," north of Dalton, Ga., in 1864. Discharged March 18, 1865, as Sergt. on account of wounds. This Regt. was organized at Rockwood, Ill., Sep. 6, 1862, by Col. Thos. E. Champion. James M. Taylor is now (1880) a resident of Taylorville, engaged in the practice of the law.

Benj. Doinblazer. Adjutant of 46th Ill. Regt. Promoted Major and then Colonel of Regt., Brevet Brig. Gen. Now a citizen of Assumption.

THIRD CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The Colonel of this regiment was Eugene Carr of the regular army. Company M, from Christian county, composed a part of it. The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, in August, 1861. Its first movement was to St. Louis, Sept. 25th, and thence up the Missouri river to Jefferson City, and thence to Warsaw, in the direction of Springfield, Mo. Under Gen. Hunter, it reached Rolla, Nov. 19, where it remained till the 29th of Dec. 1861, when it moved in advance of Gen. Curtis' army for the south-west. On the 13th of Feb. 1862, near Springfield, the Third cavalry fought the first engagement, and won the first victory of Gen. Curtis' campaign.

On the 14th of February, 1862, occupied Springfield, Mo. On the 15th came up with Gen. Price's retreating army, and took some prisoners. On the 18th, at Sugar creek, Ark., the Third battalion participated in a cavalry charge, routing the enemy. Had various skirmishes and short marches during the summer and fall in Arkansas and west of the Mississippi river, when, on the 23d Dec. 1862, Company M, with other companies, reported to Brig. Gen. Steel, at the mouth of the Yazoo river, formed part of the force, and did good service in the disastrous attack on Vicksburg, Miss., under Gen. Sherman. Company M was among the last to leave the field and embark on the boats, after the battle.

The Battalion of which Company M, formed a part, under Col. McCrillis, of Springfield, Ills., took part in the Western Louisiana campaign under Gen. Banks. In Dec. 1864, Major O'Conner, of Pana, took command of the Battalion, and it moved to Port Hudson, and from thence to Memphis, Tenn., rejoining the regiment, which had been separated into three divisions. In the month of July, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. The non-veterans, under Major O'Conner, were stationed as garrison at Germantown, Tenn. On the 21st of August, the regiment participated in the repulse of Gen. Forrest, in his attack on Memphis. On the 24th of August, 1864, the non-veterans having been mustered out, the veterans were consolidated into a Battalion of six companies. Part of Company M went into the new arrangement, and the remainder were mustered out, their time having expired.

The Battalion operated below and around Nashville, and took part in the battles with Gen. Hood's army in Dec 1864. In May, 1865, it embarked for St. Louis, Mo., thence to St. Paul, Minnesota, reporting to Major Gen. Curtis. On the 4th of July, 1865, it was ordered on an Indian expedition over the plains of Minnesota and Dakota, north to the British lines, and then returned to Fort Snelling, Oct. 1st, arriving at Springfield, Illinois, Oct. 13th, 1865, and was mustered out of service. Such are some of the leading movements of the Third Cavalry Regiment, in which Company M largely participated.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY M.

James H. O'Conner, Major, M. O. June 1865, as Lieut.
Geo. E. Pease, Captain, resigned Dec 17, 1861.
Shuler Vrooman, Capt. in Vet. Bat.; time exp. Mar. 9, '65.
Henry M. Condee, 1st Lieut., resigned Nov. 27, 1861.
Chas. F. Russell, 1st Lieut., term expired Sept. 5, 1864.
Joseph Horseman, 2d Lieut., died, commission not sent.

FIFTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Nov. 8, 1861, and Hall Wilson, formerly of Buckhart, appointed its Colonel. Company G of this regiment was recruited partly in Pike county, Ills., by Capt. J. A. Harvey, and partly by First Lieut. Wm. N. Elliott, of Pana, Christian county, Ills., Sept., 1, 1861. Left for Jefferson Barracks, Feb. 20, 1862. On the 3d of March reached Pilot Knob. On the 27th marched to Doniphan, and arriving April 1st, had a skirmish with the enemy, captured their camp, killing three and taking seven prisoners. April 17th marched to Pocahontas, and on the 27th of June started on the march for the Mississippi river, reached Jacksonport 29th, and joined Gen. Curtis' army, had a fight at Cotton Plant, in which the enemy lost 300 killed and wounded. Arrived at Helena, Arkansas, July 13th, 1862. On the 22d of October 1862, a forage train was attacked by the enemy, and Lieut. Elliott, and 78 men of the cavalry (13 of these were of Company G,) were captured, after losing 1 killed and 6 wounded. November 27th, 1862, Company G burned bridge near Grenada, Miss. On January 11th, 1863, the regiment made an expedition to Duvall's Bluff, and in April pursued Marmaduke, who was retreating from Missouri. May 29th, 1863, left Helena, Ark., and embarked for Vicksburg, and June 1st, landed at Haines' Bluff. June 3d made a reconnoisance to Mechanicsburg; drove the enemy ten miles, skirmishing heavily, capturing 43 prisoners, losing 1 killed and 7 wounded. In July, was with Gen. Sherman's army at Jackson, Miss. Was in the expedi-

tions to Meridian, Canton and Grenada. In August, at the Yellowbush, destroyed 40 engines and 320 cars by burning. On the 21st August encountered Blythe's cavalry at Coldwater, and defeated them, the regiment losing 1 killed and 5 wounded. Arrived at Memphis 22d August, 1863. On the 29th August embarked for Vicksburg. In October, with Gen. McPherson's 17th Army Corps, at Jackson, took part in a cavalry charge at Brownsville, routing General Wirt Adams. In this the regiment lost two wounded and one prisoner. January 1st, 1864, many of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. On 17th March, the veterans were furloughed till May 10th, 1864. On May 27th, Col. John McConnell, of Springfield, took command of the regiment. Eight companies dismounted and did garrison duty. Companies A, B, C, and D, were fully mounted and equipped. During the months of July and September the Battalion was at Jackson and Port Gibson, skirmishing and fighting frequently. From Natchez, with the 4th Illinois cavalry, and a battery, moved to Tonica Bend. Landed and moved to Woodville; surprised and captured a camp of the enemy. During the night the enemy advanced with three cannon and 600 men. They were met next morning by Col. McConnell, and driven in confusion, and 3 cannon were captured. Returned to Vicksburg, Oct. 11th, 1864. In January, 1864, moved to Memphis; was in an expedition to Southern Arkansas and Northern Louisiana., returning February 13th. July 1st moved to Texas, via Red River; reached Hempstead, Texas, August 26th. Remained at this post till October 6th, 1865, when the regiment moved to Springfield, Ills., was mustered out, receiving final payment, October 30, 1865. The following persons, in this regiment, were from Christian county.

MUSTER ROLL.

Hall, Wilson, Colonel, resigned Jan. 19 1863.
John McConnell, Colonel, promoted Brvt. Brig. Gen.
Joshua Tuthill, Adjutant, promoted Capt. Co. A.
Charles W. Sibley, Commis. Sergt., dis. Oct. 26, 1862.

COMPANY A.

Joshua Tuthill, Captain, M. O. as Adjutant, Oct. 27, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Cathrin, W. R., Veteran, deserted Jan. 21, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Wm. N. Elliott, 1st Lieut., M. O. Nov. 8, 1864.
Sibley, Charles W., Sergeant., promoted Commis. Sergt., 2d Battalion M. O. Oct. 26, 1865.
Heath, John F., died at Pocahontas, Ark., June 22d, 1862.
Slack, Wm. P., Bugler, discharged Aug. 17, 1862.
Anderson, Samuel Y., Private, discharged; disability.
Cooper, Stephen D., Private, re-enlisted as Veteran.
Johnson, Allen, Private, " "
Johnson, Henry, " " "
Lemons, John P., " discharged May 12, 1862.
Luckinbill, Henry J., Private, re enlisted as Veteran.
Skiles, William A., " mustered out Nov. 8, 1864.
Slack, Chas. K., Private, re-enlisted as Vet. M. O. Nov. '64.
Cooper, Stephen D, Veteran, mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.
Johnson, Allen, Veteran, mustered out Oct. 27, 1865.
Johnson Henry, Veteran, died at Vicksburg, Nov. 16, 1864.
Luckindell, Henry G., died Sept. 25, 1863.
Cornbert, Shelfy, Recruit, absent, sick at M. O. of Regt.
Garrison, Joel N., (Saddler) Recruit.
Garrison, Jas. K. P., Recruit, mustered ont Oct 27, 1865.
Walker, Levi, Recruit, regular discharge.

COMPANY M.

Davis, Willard C., Recruit, re-enlisted as Veteran.
Kaddle, John J., Recruit, died at Helena, Ark., Oct. 8, '64.

SIXTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Among the unassigned recruits is noted one from Christian county, Wm. Hobbs, mustered out May 23d, 1865.

SEVENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized in Sept., 1861, with Wm. Pitt Kellogg, of Fulton county, as its Colonel. The names of a few Christian county soldiers appear in it.

COMPANY H.

Patrick, James W., re-enlisted as Veteran.
Patrick, Americus, discharged Nov. 10, 1862; disability.
Patrick, John R., discharged June 2, 1862; disability
Tabler, Wm. R., discharged Oct. 15, 1862; disability.
Patrick, James W., Veteran, mustered out Nov. 4, 1865.
Fowks, Albert, Recruit, discharged.
Tabler, James A., died at Mound City, Ill. June 1, 1862.
Hamilton, Peter, Unassigned Recruit, dis. May 11, 1865.
Murphy, Daniel.
Roberts, Charles D., entered service April 15, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at St. Charles, Ill, in Sept., 1861, with J. F. Farnsworth as its Colonel. Its field of operations was with the Army of the Potomac. Was in the battle of Antietam. A few names appear in it.

COMPANY M.—UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Bennett, Joseph, entered the service April 15, 1865.
Carney John, entered the service April 12, 1865.
Hyzer, Joseph, entered the service April 12, 1865.
Lee, David, entered the service April 12, 1865.
Murphy, John, entered the service April 12, 1865.
Williams, Clarence, discharged Feb. —, 1864; disability.

TENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, 25th of Nov. 1861. James A. Barrett was its first Colonel, who resigned May 15, 1862, and was succeeded by Colonel Dudley Wickersham, of Springfield, Illinois. On the 20th of Dec. 1861, it moved to Quincy, Illinois, and from thence to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on the 13th of March, 1862. It operated in south-west Missouri, till 13th Nov., when it formed a part of the Army of the Frontier, and was in line of duty from Springfield, Mo., to Cane Hill, Arkansas. It participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7th, 1862. Was at Jacksonport, Ark, July 4, 1862; Helena, July 12, and Aug. 7 moved to Old Town Landing. Oct. 6, 1862, returned to Helena, and Nov. 16 marched with the expedition to the mouth of White river; and on 27th Nov. to Oakland, Miss. Had a skirmish with the enemy and returned to Helena, Dec. 7th, 1862.

The original service term of the Tenth and Fifteenth Regiments Illinois Cavalry Volunteers having expired, an order of consolidation was issued January 26, 1865, for the re-enlisted men and recruits of the same, to be formed into twelve companies and reorganized as the Tenth Regiment, Illinois Cavalry.

The regiment was mustered out of service, Nov. 22d, 1865, at San Antonia, Texas, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge. The following soldiers in it are from Christian county, in different companies:

MUSTER ROLL.—COMPANY A.

Thomas Bradley, Veteran, Commis Sergt., in Co. A. of Veterans, as re-organized. Absent on detached duty at M. O. of the Regt.
Graham, Henry N., Veteran, M. O. Nov. 22, 1865.
Holman, Jesse W., died at Baton Rouge, La., July 22, '65.

COMPANY B.

Peters, John H., Mustered out Dec. 30. 1864.
Romeril, Fletcher, re-enlisted as Veteran.
Steel, George, Mustered out Dec. 30, 1864.
Steel, Henry, Mustered out Jan. 6, 1865.
Warner, Henry, Mustered out Dec. 30, 1864.
Watts, Isaac N., re-enlisted as Veteran.
Westbrooks, Joseph, re-enlisted as Veteran.
Romeril, Fletcher, trans. to Co. B. Vet. M. O. Nov. 22, '65.
Watts, Isaac N., trans. to Co. B. Vet. prom. 2d Lieut.
Westbrooks, Joseph, trans. Co. B. Vet. M. O. Nov. 22, '65.
Apple, Andrew, B., died Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 19, 1863.
Westbrook, Jno. W, trans. Co. B. Vet., M. O. Nov. 22, '65.

COMPANY E.

Athey, Owen T., Recruit, Deserted April 30 1863.
Barnhart, David A., trans. to Co. E. Vet. M. O. 1865.
Clements, Milton H, trans. Co. E. Vet. M. O. Nov. 22, '64.
Bledsoe, Chas. T. trans. to Co. E. Vet. M. O. Nov. 22, '65.
Lowery, Francis M., trans. to V. R. C. May 4, 1865.
Markwell, Geo. M., trans. to Co. E Vet. M. O. Nov. 22, '65.
Toothaker, Jesse H., trans. to Co. E. Vet. M. O. June 6, 65.
Terry, Wm. J., Recruit, trans. to Co. E. Vet.
White, Wm., trans. to Co. E. Vet. M. O. Nov. 12, 1865.
White, John A., trans. to Co. Vet. M. O. Nov. 12, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Elgan, William, Recruit, re-enlisted as Veteran.
Jones, Alexander, mustered out Dec. 30, 1864, as Corpl.
Judd, Uz, re-enlisted as Veteran.
Maloney, John, re-enlisted as Veteran.
Workman, Wm. S., M. O. Dec. 30, 1864, as Corpl.
Elgan, William, Vet., trans. Co. G., M. O. Nov. 22, 1865.
Judd, Uz, Veteran, " " " " "
Maloney, John, " " " " "
Shumate, Wm., transf Co. G. Vet., died March 3, 1865.
Workman, Joseph, Recruit, died at Rolla, Mo., May 1, '62.

COMPANY L.

James C. McGinnis, Sergeant, re-enlisted as Veteran.
Francis McGinnis, Corporal, re-enlisted as Veteran.
Aaron B. Shick, " " "
Connor, George B., Private, " "
Hill, William H., " " "
Kelley, Miller, " mustered out Dec. 30, 1864.
Matthews, Aaron V., " " "
Peters, Floyd, Private, died at Marshfield, Mo. Oct. 1862.
Smith, Jefferson S., Private, re-enlisted as Veteran.
Vanwinkle, Lorenzo J. " " "

VETERANS.

James C. McGinnis, promoted 2d Lieut. Co. L.
Francis M. McGinnis transf. Co. B. Vet., M. O. Nov. 22, '65.
Aaron B. Shick, transf. Co. I. Vet., M. O. Nov. 22, 1865.
Conner, Geo. B., Private, transf. Co. F. Vet.
Matthews, William, Private, transferred Co. H. Vet.
Rice, John, Private, transf. Co. H. Vet. M. O. Nov. 22, '65.
Smith, Jefferson L., transf. Co. H. Vet. M. O. Nov. 22, 1865.
Vanwinkle, Lorenzo J, transf. Co. H Vet. M. O. Nov. 22, 65.
Bunstein, Samuel, transf. Co. D Vet. M. O. Nov. 22, 1865.
Davis, Horatio M., Recruit, transferred Co. D. Vet.
Feugett, Geo. W., Recruit, re-enlisted as Veteran.
Ford, Geo. W., transf. Co. D. Vet. M. O. Nov. 22, 1865.
Ford, Egbert A, transf. Co. D. Vet. M. O. Nov. 22, 1865.
Hinton, Henry, Recruit, deserted April 7, 1863.
Hunsley, Stephen A., Recruit, transferred Co. D. Vet.
Langley, Jesse, Recruit, mustered out Dec. 30, 1864.
Matthews, William, Recruit, re enlisted as Veteran.
Rice, John, Recruit, re-enlisted as Veteran.
Smith, William, transf. Co. F. Vet. M. O. Nov. 22, 1865.
Taylor, Jas. M., transf. Co. F. Vet. Dis. Mar. 29, '65; d sab.
White, Jno. J., transf. Co. F. Vet. M. O. Nov. 22, 1865.

COMPANY M.

McDonald, Geo. W., Private, died Ark, Sep. 13. 1863.
McDonald, William M., Private, re-enlisted as Veteran.
Pummill, John, " " "
Peel, William S., Private, discharged Aug. 18, 1862; disab.
McDonald, Wm. H., transf Co. C. Vet. M. O. Nov. 22, '65.
Pummill, John, died at Little Rock, Ark., May 26, 1864.
Richardson, Geo. B., transf. Co. C. Vet. Nov. 22, 1865.
Bingham, Edward J., transf. Co. C. Vet. M. O. Nov. 22, '65.
Copple, Matthew H., transf. Co. C. Vet. M. O Nov. 22, 65.
Fleming, James M., transf. Co. C. Vet. M. O Nov. 22, 65.

Godby, Wm. R., transf. Co. C. Vet. M. O. June 22, 1865.
Cowan, James H., Unassigned Recruit.
Doroon, James H, " "
Easley, John T., " " transferred Co. E. Vet.
Gregory, Harrison, Unassigned Recruit.
Tuthill, Charles H., " " see Co. E. Vet.

11TH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

Johnson, Levin, Recruit, mustered out Sep. 30, 1865.

COMPANY M.

Lenasters, Columbus, Unassigned Recruit, mustered out May 23, 1865.

14TH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

Steel, Isaac, transferred Co. C., M. O. July 31, 1865.

16TH CAVALRY REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.

Lamont, Gaines, Recruit, deserted Nov. 21, 1863.

1ST ARTILLERY.

BATTERY D.

Kelley, Jasper N., Recruit, mustered out July 28, 1865.
Lockwood, Daniel, Recruit, deserted March 7, 1862.

2D ARTILLERY.

BATTERY B.

Lovejoy, Alfred C., Recruit, term expired June 20, 1864. Promoted 2d Lieut. Co. B. M. O. July 15, 1865.

BATTERY C.

Wm. A. Dawson, Corporal, deserted July 12, 1862.
Behymer, Henry H., Corporal, M. O. Oct. 22, 1864.
Behymer, Enoch C., " deserted July 20, 1862.
Humphreys, Charles, " discharged for promot on to Lieut. in 8th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.
Humphreys, Charles F., Corporal, promoted 1st Lieut. Co. C. M. O. Aug. 3, 1865.
Hardtner, Henry, Corporal, M. O. Oct. 22, 1864, as Sergt.
Lawton, Geo. W., Corporal, re-enlisted as Veteran.
Suttle, Jno. A., " " "
Lawton, George W., Veteran, mustered out Aug. 3, 1865

BATTERY C.

Deegan, Robert, Recruit, M. O. Aug. 3, 1865.
Peters, Wm. T., Recruit, discharged May 29, 1865; disab.

BATTERY F.

Fleming, David J.,died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 14, 1865.

BATTERY K.

Ritzman, Geo. W., Recruit, M. O. May 26, 1865.

BATTERY M.

Allen, Alexander, Unassigned Recruit.
Smith, John, " "

29TH U. S. COLORED INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Agee, Geo., M. O. Nov. 6, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Pillow, John, Unassigned Recruit.
Smith, James, " "
Van Pierce, Henry, Unassigned Recruit, substitute.

13TH U. S. COLORED ARTILLERY.

Chandler, William, enlisted April 11, 1865.
Long, Charles, " " "

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

Anderson, Jas. W., Cavalry, 9th Kansas Cavalry.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

ROSTER OF ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY NO. 10.

Assigned to Company K. 8th Regiment, U. S. Veteran Volunteers.

Hoffman, Joseph, M. O. April 11, 1865, as Corporal.
Ballus, Andrew J., Private, mustered out April 11, 1866.
Cochoran, Almers, " " "
Byrne, Patrick " " "
Knapp, Henry, " " "
Kervin, James, " " "
Paulus, John, " " "
Burnett, Wm. R., " " "
Singsfield, William, Private, mustered out April 12, 1866.
Quiclesh, William, Private, mustered out April 13. 1866.
Guenther, Joseph, Private, mustered out April 13, 1866.
Miller, Leonard, Private, mustered out April 13, 1866.
Engle, Martin, Private, mustered out April 13, 1866.
Trogdon, Howell G., Private, mustered out April 13, 1866.
Graves, John, Private, mustered out April 13, 1866.
Hellwig, Jacob, Private, mustered out April 13, 1866.
Gunion, James, Private.
Jennings, William, Private, mustered out April 13, 1866.
Spangler, Walter, Private, mustered out April 12, 1866.

ENLISTED MEN OF CO. NO. 12.

Bammel, Christopher enlisted April 14, 1865.
Burgen, Abraham, enlisted April 14, 1865.
Becker, John, enlisted April 14, 1865.
Crawford, Joseph A., enlisted April 12, 1865.
Douglas, James O., enlisted April 14, 1865.
Dabozyinsky, Simeon, enlisted April 14, 1865.
Goedert, Michael, enlisted April 14, 1865.
Heist, Keller, enlisted April 13, 1865.
Halshizer, John, enlisted April 12, 1865.
Peppercorn, John, enlisted April 14, 1865.

CHAPTER XIV.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT PANA.

COMPILED BY PROF. J. R. EDMONDS.

JOHN M. PATTON and Milan S. Beckwith, prompted to do something in the line of benevolence, went forth to collect some money for the benefit of an itinerant M. E. Minister, when perchance they called on Franklin L. Saunders, and during the conversation learned that he was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Patton goes home and informs his mother that he had found a Presbyterian! With this information, that good Christian woman, herself a member of the same church, was much pleased, and expressed a desire to hear some Presbyterian preaching. These men, acting on this suggestion, arranged that Mr. Saunders should go to Vandalia, by the next train, the residence of the Rev. Joseph Gordon, a Presbyterian minister, and invite him to visit and preach in Pana. The invitation was accepted, and the Rev. Gordon came the same week and preached for that people, on the evening of the 23d of April, 1856. He says: "My first sermon and several that succeeded it were delivered in a little house about 16x16 feet, owned and used by M. S. Beckwith as a ware-room for stowing away goods, and boxes, which then stood, and is still standing on the alley west of the old meeting-house." Some of these boxes were put out to make room, others arranged for seats, and one used as a pulpit. The ladies sat on the boxes and sacks, in the house, and the men on the boxes and hastily improvised seats on the outside. At times the little church house proved too small for the congregation. The floor was very open, and the cracks revealed a number of pigs rubbing around, which caused the ladies not a little uneasiness.

It truly may be reckoned a day of small things, both as to the church and village, when Rev. Gordon came to this field; and though the preaching and place of worship may have been wanting in some of the adornments and taste of modern times, the common people, (all were common then,) heard the message gladly. This house was built originally for a school-house. It then fronted on the *open prairie*, standing on the rear of the Beckwith—Walsh lot, with no fences, streets, or buildings near. Arrangements were made, by which the Rev. Gordon preached every two weeks. This was the origin and beginning of Presbyterianism in Pana.

The first sermon ever preached in Pana was by the Rev. E. B. Olmstead, a Presbyterian minister, in a freight car standing on the I. C. R. R., on a bright autumnal Sabbath, in October, 1855.

Rev. Gordon states that after preaching his first sermon, a subscription paper was circulated the next morning, and over $300 subscribed towards erecting a house of worship. Nearly every family in the community, and men having no families, interested themselves in this work. Nor was it a mere negative interest; it was manifested by raising the subscription to $1,200. This was noble for the small population, but they were all anxious to see a "meeting-house" in the midst of their town, thus "growing up as by magic."

On the 21st of May, 1856, a religious society was formed by the Rev. Jos. Gordon, to be known hereafter as the "First Presbyterian church of Pana." At the same time, five trustees—John M. Patton, Samuel V. B. Snider, C. H. Harrison, Mason French and Franklin L. Saunders—were elected for a term of five years. Certificate of organization, to that effect, was made by John M. Patton, before Wm. Pryce, J. P., June 9, 1856. They energetically set about making preparations for the erection of a house of worship, and selected a lot on Locust street, which the proprietor of the town, David A. Neal, generously donated and conveyed to the Trustees of the church, on the 8th of October, 1856.

In addition to these officers, there was a "building committee" appointed, consisting of M. S. Beckwith, Jno. M. Patton and Franklin L. Saunders, who had the more immediate control of the

work and the raising and collecting of funds for its prosecution. A contract was then made with Thos. B. Hickman, of Vandalia, to build a frame house, 34x50 feet in size, of good material, finished in a workmanlike manner, with belfry, and to be completed by the 1st of January, 1857, at a cost of $2,100. In aid of the enterprise a donation of $500 was secured from the board of church erection. The house was not completed as soon as at first contemplated, but it is noted, under that date, that "the first church edifice of Pana is enclosed, and the floor laid." But, in time, the church was finished, and before it was dedicated a terrible tornado passed over Pana, on the 13th of June, 1857, wrecking badly twenty-five or thirty houses, carrying with it a portion of the roof of the church, thus giving free access to the torrents of rain which fell and seriously damaged the plastering, rendering it unfit for occupation. This was a serious loss, but the members of the congregation and citizens generally brought in their offerings; the house was speedily repaired, so that on the 19th of September, 1857, some two months after the disaster, the Rev. Joseph Gordon preached the first sermon in the church, and "dedicated the house to the Triune God in prayer."

The organization of the "First Presbyterian Church" of Pana was completed by the Rev. Joseph Gordon, on the 21st of September, 1856. The following are the names of the original members: —Franklin L. Saunders, Mrs. Mary Jane Saunders, Caroline Tunison, Mary Alexander, Martha Patton, Robert B. Alexander, and Mrs. Mary Jane Pryce. Franklin L. Saunders was elected and ordained to the office of Ruling Elder. The original members of the church are still living, and all but two residing around Pana. The church was organized at the residence of Mrs. Patton. It seemed proper it should be so. This house probably was one of the most fitting emblems of the Presbyterian church to be found in Pana at that time; for when "the winds blew and the floods came it fell not." The first meeting of the session was on the 16th of October, 1857. Present—Rev. Joseph Gordon and Franklin L Saunders, (clerk of the session.) The following members were received by letter: S. A. Call and Maria Call; on examination, Miss Martha Patton, George Patton and E B. Hartshorn. On the 9th of May, 1858, two additional elders, S. A Call and E. B. Hartshorn, were elected and ordained by Rev. Gordon, assisted by Rev. Thos. Lippincott. Additions have been made at every communion since its organization.

The following persons have served or are now serving the church as Ruling Elders: Franklin L. Saunders, S. A. Call, E. B. Hartshorn, Charles W. Sibley, Eli F. Chittenden, Alfred McClure, A. W. Gailey, T. W. Lippincott, S. P. Johns, R. C. Coyner, D. A. Gilbert, S. H. Bird, J. S. Veeder, Thos. Smith and J. M. Ross.

The ministers that have officiated since the organization of the church are—first, the Rev. Joseph Gordon, who was the stated supply from its formation till the 16th of June, 1858; then followed Rev. Jas. S. Walton, till the 1st of June, 1859; Rev. Joseph Gordon again officiated until the 1st of May, 1863; he was followed by Rev. E. W. Taylor, as supply, to September 19th, 1864, when Rev. Gordon again returned for the third time, and served until March 18th, 1866. Rev. W. P. Gibson next received a call, and commenced his labors July 1, 1866. He was installed as its first pastor on the 14th of October following, and continued in the work of the pastorate till Dec. 4th, 1870. Rev. John Kidd followed as supply from Jan. 1st, 1871, till Oct. 14th, 1873. On the 1st of January, 1874, Rev. R. M. Roberts was called to preach, and occupied the pulpit till Jan. 1st, 1880.

It is noted as early as the 24th of April, 1858, that the church had a good choir, a large, well-regulated Sabbath-school and an efficient Bible-class. The names of the several Sabbath-school superintendents since its organization are—A. Keeler, W. H. Bradley, H. D. Brigham, W. C. Sumner, J. H. Baldwin, S. P. Johns, O. H. Paddock, T. W. Lippincott, R. C. Coyner and R. M. Henderson. Some of these have served twice and three times. The first four were superintendents when it was a Union school.

The first Sabbath after the church was dedicated, the Presbytery of Alton held its fall meeting, in 1857, in Pana. The *Reporter* thus speaks of it: "Notwithstanding the newness of the place, abundant accommodations were provided for all the members of the Presbytery. Nor were these the only guests. Gov. Slade, of Vermont, with thirteen female teachers, were there, just arrived from the East. And still there was room, for largeness of heart has a wonderful influence to make narrow accommodations wide and ample."

The self-sacrificing labors of Rev. Gordon for this church from first to last were great. Amidst its many trials, thrice did he come to its relief with a heart full of Christian love. He was possessed of energy and executive ability, as well as the bold herald of the *Gospel*. In the presentation of truth, he was at all times earnest and instructive; and his aged Christian life ever shed a halo of fragrant perfume all around. For many years his genial face has been familiar on the streets; and "Father Gordon" a household word with the good citizens of Pana. Nor were his labors unappreciated. In recognition of his services, in one, of many instances, a large and handsomely bound Bible was publicly presented, with this inscription: "To Rev. Joseph Gordon, from the Alton and Terre Haute railroad boys."

Two gentlemen received permission to re-model the pulpit at their own expense. Other acts of kindness were exhibited. Indeed the evidence was apparent on every hand, that the people of Pana had some proper appreciation of the value and importance of religious privileges.

Like most churches, when completed, there was a small debt hanging over it. Soon the ladies of the congregation were found at the front and "did what they could" to help meet it. A festival was held in the new church, on the 31st day of December, 1857. The committee of arrangements in this movement were Mrs. O. Monroe, Mrs. W. H. Kneeland, Mrs. S. H. Rice, Mrs. W. B. Little, Miss Ann Baltzley, Miss Ophelia M. Putnam, Mrs. M. S. Beckwith and Mrs. A. Keeler. Tickets, 50 cents; amount realized, $140.

Miss Paine, of Du Quoin, Ill., presented the society with a set of handsome curtains for the church-windows. The whole cost of the church, when completed, was $2,300. Pana at this time had no town-hall or other place of meeting. The church being the only commodious house in the winter of 1857–8, was used by everybody —Presbyterians, Lutherans, Methodists, and during the long winter-evenings, the Lyceum prospered by being able to find within its walls room for the large audiences which were accustomed to assemble at its discussions. It was used by singing schools, temperance-lectures, agricultural addresses and occasionally by concert-troupes. In course of time, this indiscriminate use of the church was forbidden by the Session. The question arose between the Trustees and Session, as to which had the right to control the house. The Elders said: "This is our business, and not that of the Trustees;" and the local pastor, Rev. J. S. Walton, said: "This pulpit is mine, and no one has a right to occupy it without my consent." The result was the Session controlled the church, and for a time the interdiction caused some unpleasant feeling in the community. The pastor's salary was $500 per annum.

In February, 1875, Mr. Roberts called the officers of the church together, and urged upon them the absolute necessity of erecting a

new house of worship. A resolution was passed at that meeting setting forth, that if the members of the church would clothe the session and trustees with power to sell the old church and lot, and buy another site, leaving them unhampered as to location, plan or cost of the new building, they would undertake the enterprise. At a meeting of the members of the church, held Feb. 17th, 1875, the authority was given as requested, excepting that the site was to be approved of by the majority of the members. The officers went to work at once. After much negotiation, a site was selected seventy by one hundred feet, corner of North Third and Maple streets. The members of the church confirmed the selection by almost a unanimous vote. After many plans had been suggested, the committee decided on a plan, submitted by Elder T. W. Lippincott, for a building forty by eighty feet, with side-entrances and a sliding partition cutting off thirty two feet for Sunday-school purposes, with room above for sociables. A sub-committee on finance, consisting of R. C. Coyner, J. S. Vecder and S. W. Bird, were appointed, and also a committee of construction, composed of T. W. Lippincott, S. P. Johns and D. C. McLeod.

The financial labor was divided, giving the ladies the responsibility of raising money to purchase furniture for the interior, and to the Sabbath-school was given the duty of raising funds sufficient to buy a five hundred pound bell. All went to work with a will, and though the financial condition of the country was depressed on account of poor crops and bad weather, the church was built and furnished by the third of September, 1876; at which time it was dedicated practically free from debt. The church cost twelve thousand dollars, including price of site. The bell which hung in the old church is now in the Lutheran church in Pana, and may still be heard each Sabbath calling the worshiper to come.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT TAYLORVILLE.

This church was organized by the Rev. J. G. Bergen, D.D., of Springfield, Illinois, July 26th, 1857. The following list comprises the original members:—Nathaniel Harris, Mrs. Sophronia Harris, Calvin Goudy, M.D., Mrs. Marthy Goudy, H. D. Brigham, Mrs. Mary L. Brigham, A. B. Harris, Mrs. Sarah Harris, Noyes Ladd, Mrs. Phœbe Ladd, Jacob Overholt, Mrs. Abigail Torrey, Geo. W. Lash, Mrs. Susan C. Sattley, Mrs. Jane E. Chapman, Mrs. Mary Ryan, Mrs. Harriet Ladd, Mrs. Jane Miller, Miss Sophronia Harris. Of these nineteen members, only five are now on the ground, the rest having died or moved to other churches. At first they had no house of worship, but used that of the Cumberland Presbyterian church for several years; then, for a time, they worshiped in the north-west school-house. During these years the membership had increased to over fifty. In the summer of 1869 they began to build a house of worship for themselves, and dedicated it complete February 6th, 1870. The cost, including lots, was $6,000. It is noted for its neat and tasteful arrangement, and has a seating capacity of nearly 400.

In 1875 the membership had reached the number of 175—but has declined since then by death and removals, until now it is little more than 100; these are hopeful, and have before them, as a church, good prospects of increase and great usefulness.

Since this church had a house of worship it has maintained an active, earnest and efficient Sabbath-school, whose membership has ranged from 100 to nearly 300, the last annual report giving the membership enrolled as 288. The Superintendents of this school have been Dr. Calvin Goudy, Wm. M. Provine, Esq., and Hon. H. P. Shumway, the last the present incumbent in office.

The following comprises the list of the elders, in their order: Calvin Goudy, M. D., Harvey D. Brigham, Nathaniel Harris, Joseph C. Smith, Samuel W. Morrison, John E. Montgomery, Emanuel Johns, and A. B. Harris, Wm. W. Hall, Andrew J. Willey, Wm. T. Evans. The four last mentioned constituting the present board. Of all these, Dr. C. Goudy, until his decease in 1877, led in activity, planning, praying, and working almost incessantly for the church's advancement. Perhaps to him, more than to any one individual, the church owes its prosperity and successful history.

Among others who have been more or less helpful as officers for the church, may be mentioned John W. Price, A. G. Barnes, E. A. Miller, P. G. Barton, Jos. M. Crabb, and G. Crooker.

This church has had the following pastors, in their order: Revs. H. R. Lewis, J. H. Harris, Robt. Rudd, L. Faye Walker, J. C. Hill, L. C. Littell, and the present incumbent, H. P. Carson. It has enrolled as members, in all, 278, making an average of about 12 additions annually, and an annual average membership since 1875 of about 125.

Besides the $6,000 for building their house of worship, this church has contributed for the carrying on of church work at home and elsewhere over $16,000.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ASSUMPTION.

As the village of Assumption was first called Tacusa, so was the church called Tacusa Church until the towns of Assumption and Tacusa were united under one name. Since that time it has been known as the Assumption Presbyterian Church.

Marcus L. Barrett was the first Presbyterian who became a resident of Assumption; and as he was fondly devoted to the church of his choice, and was able by his keen foresight to see the advantages of the church to this new town, he soon had a meeting arranged and a minister invited to come and preach to the few scattered inhabitants.

At that time only a few houses could be seen on the wide expanse of prairie as viewed from the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad, which was then in its infancy. The Presbyterian Church was the first Protestant Church in the town. It was organized in the dwelling of M. L. Barrett, on the 27th day of May, 1857, by Mr. H. R. Lewis, a minister invited from a distance, to attend to this special work. The congregation was gathered from the country for miles around, and the organization was made with a membership of forty.

The first Elders chosen were S. C. Sheller and Wm. G. Calhoun. Elders since chosen Daniel Gahagan, Zadok Lanham, George White, S. M. Moore, William Ray, John Moore and Dr. J. Bennett. The following are the ministers who have been engaged in the labors connected with the church; H. R Lewis, preached from 1859 to 1860, one year; Clark Louden, from 1861 to 1866; B. E. Mayo, 1866 to 1868, the last year as installed pastor. Washington Maynard took charge of the church as a supply in 1868, and was installed pastor, September 24, 1873; which pastorate ended in September, 1875. R. M. Neill was employed on January 1, 1876, as a supply for the pulpit for one year, but owing to adverse circumstances he gave up the charge in August, 1876, and Washington Maynard again occupied the pulpit, beginning October 1, 1876, and continues in the services of the church to the present time. The church edifice was erected in 1861, and was dedicated June 23d of that year. The building cost one thousand dollars; the ground upon which it stands having been donated by E. E. Malhoit. In 1867, a parsonage was built on a part of the same lot on which the church stands. The parsonage is a two story frame building, built at a cost of seven hundred and fifty dollars. The membership of this church is about two hundred.

MORRISONVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Washington Maynard, of Assumption, Illinois, and Dr. Calvin Goudy, of Taylorville, by appointment of the Presbytery, organized the Presbyterian Church at Morrisonville, on the second Sabbath in January, in the year 1871. The membership at that early date in the history of the town was only fifteen persons, but they were endowed with genuine Christian zeal, and became the foundation of a church organization that soon grew to greater proportions and extensive influence. That small number formed a nucleus around which have gathered one hundred and eighty more, making a good and influential band of Christian workers. In the month of May, 1872, E. P. Rankin, a young man, at the time a student of Princeton College, New Jersey, was engaged to preach for four months. At the end of the engagement, he, (having acceptably performed the duties of his office), was called to be pastor of the church, and was installed and ordained in due form. The congregation felt the need of a suitable house of worship, and in the winter of 1871 and 1872, they proceeded to erect one, at a cost of about five thousand one hundred dollars.

The church was dedicated in due form in the month of July, 1872. The amount of indebtedness at the time of the dedication was about one half of the original cost of the building.

The debt was bravely assumed and carried by the membership, and soon began to diminish under careful financial management. During the winter of 1879–80, the debt was entirely paid off, amid much rejoicing by the faithful members of the organization.

The church is a handsome building on one of the best lots in town, and has an active membership at the present time, though somewhat reduced by removals and other common causes. The future of this church seems bright, and a prospect of great usefulness is opening up before it, and with the usual activity of its members it will soon rank high as a church, and many will be glad to say "this or that man was born there."

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. C. G. KEOWN.

In attempting to give a brief sketch of the history of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Christian county, I regret that my means of information are so meagre and incomplete, that it will be out of my power to give the patrons of this work as full a sketch of that branch of the great Christian church, of which I write, and have the honor to be an humble member, as it deserves, and as the future reader may expect. Nor am I insensible to the importance, as well as the delicacy of the task I undertake. It is one, however, which I have considered due to the cause of Christ, and especially, to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The first introduction of Cumberland Presbyterianism in the county, so far as the writer has any means of information, was as early as 1837, when Rev. J. M. Bone, (as we learn from his own statement,) by order of Vandalia Presbytery, as a circuit rider, preached some in the north-eastern part of the county. He doubtless preached there the first sermon by a Cumberland Presbyterian minister in the county.

We find also by reference to the minutes of Vandalia Presbytery, that there was a congregation in the north-eastern part of the county, known as "North Mt. Carmel congregation," as early as 1844. But we have no record of the date of its organization, and it seems to have been lost sight of.

In the spring of 1841, James H. Boyd and Alfred Boyd, moved with their families from Christian county, Kentucky, and located on Bear creek, in what was then a part of Montgomery county, but afterward, in the formation of Christian, this part of the old was embraced in the new county. Having been accustomed to enjoying the means of grace from the hands of Cumberland Presbyterian ministers, in their former home, it was not strange that they, soon after locating in this then new and sparsely settled section of country, began to long for the means of grace to which they had been accustomed.

Consequently they with a few other Christian men and women banded themselves together in a Cumberland Presbyterian society some time in 1841, with a view of setting up the standard of the gospel as Cumberland Presbyterians.

In the summer of 1842, Jas. H. Boyd started out in search of a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. After traveling some distance he was informed that there was a meeting then in progress, being conducted by ministers of that order. He made his way thither and found Revs. Joel Knight and Joseph Barlow, and in response to his earnest solicitations, Rev. Barlow came and preached for them occasionally. December 8th, 1844, Revs. Knight and Barlow, by order of Vandalia Presbytery, organized them into a congregation, known as the Antioch congregation. Jas. H. Boyd and Alfred Curry were elected and ordained ruling elders.

In the fall of 1845, Rev. J. M. Bone took pastoral charge of this newly organized congregation, preaching alternately to them, and at Taylorville, the county-seat. He states to the writer, "As we had no house of worship at Taylorville, and no members, I preached at first at the private residence of Mr. Dorety, in a room about 12 by 14 feet square; afterward using a school-house and then the court-house, until the fall of 1848, when the Antioch congregation built a house of worship in Taylorville, costing about $500, and in the spring of 1849 the name of the congregation was changed from Antioch to Taylorville; quite a number of the members having moved to that place. Rev. J. M. Bone continued his ministerial services with them until the spring of 1856, since which time they have enjoyed the ministerial services of Revs. J. M. Bone, J. M. Galaway, S. Richards, D.D., J. B. Logan, D.D., E. J. Gillespie and I. H. Coulter. In the spring of 1874, this congregation built a neat and elegant brick church, costing them about $9,000, which we trust may long stand as a monument to their fidelity and a blessing to the world.

And although they have met with severe reverses, yet, with the blessing of Almighty God, they have gradually taken stronger hold, and the little seed that was planted there more than forty years ago by Rev. J. M. Bone, under the most unfavorable circumstances, has not only sprung up, but we trust is bearing fruit, to the honor and glory of God an hundred-fold.

About the year 1861 or 1862, Rev. C. T. Linxwiler located in this county, and operated very acceptably and successfully, and mainly through his instrumentality on September 13th, 1869, a congregation of thirty-seven members was organized near where the town of Palmer is now located, known as the Palmer congregation; Rev. J. C. Hamilton assisted in the organization. A. Boyd, H. C. Johnson, A. E. Boyd and W. W. Elkin were chosen elders, and Joseph H. Boyd, deacon. Revs. Linxwiler and Hamilton supplied them with ministerial services until probably the spring of 1871, when it appears that Rev. D. R. Bell took pastoral charge of the congregation, and served them until the spring of 1873, at which time the writer took charge of the congregation and located in the town of Palmer, preaching for them each alternate Sabbath, until the fall of 1875, when the congregation built a neat and comfortable house of worship, costing about $1800, and dedicated it to Almighty God, January 23d, 1876.

Rev. J. B. Young supplied the congregation with preaching during the spring and summer of 1876, after which they were supplied

with the word and ordinances by Rev. W. W. M. Barber, until the spring of 1878, when again the writer served them a short time after which Rev. J. W. Nichodemus was pastor of the congregation for one year. Since the fall of 1878, they have been but partially supplied with preaching.

During the short history of this congregation it has enjoyed many precious seasons of grace, and through God she has been blessed as the means of the conversion of scores of immortal souls. Yet by removals and deaths, &c., their membership does not now exceed forty. But with an earnest effort on their part, and the blessing of God, there is yet for them a brighter day, and reasons for encouragement and renewed consecration.

The Morrisonville congregation at Morrisonville was organized by Rev. D. R. Bell, January 8th, 1871. R. M. Young, Wm. Hover and W. N. Bell were chosen elders.

Rev. D. R. Bell took pastoral charge of this congregation, and continued his ministerial services with them until the spring of 1873. During his stay with them they built a small house of worship, costing them about $800.

In the spring of 1873, the writer took pastoral charge of this congregation, in connection with his work in Palmer, giving to each of them half his time, for one year or more.

In the spring of 1876, the writer located in Morrisonville, and has continued his services with them up to this date. In addition to these organizations we have members living in different parts of the county urgently calling for the means of grace at the hand of Cumberland Presbyterian ministers, and could we have devoted ministers sufficient to occupy the field, there might soon be congregations organized in various parts of the county.

I cannot close this brief sketch without giving a synopsis of the theological position that we occupy as a branch of the church of Christ; and thereby answer the oft-repeated inquiry: What is the difference between the Cumberland Presbyterians and other branches of the great Presbyterian family?

We claim to be neither Calvinistic nor Arminian, occupying as we claim and believe, a middle ground between the two extremes of Calvinism, on the one hand, and Arminianism on the other.

We understand they substantially agree on the doctrine of general depravity and salvation by grace. In this we agree with them.

With Arminians, we believe in a full and free atonement for all men, and that all men may be saved if they will.

With Calvinists, we believe in the final perseverance of the saints, based on the sovereignty of God and the agency of man combined. In fact, we believe that the Bible system of theology, as held by Cumberland Presbyterians, contains all that is good in both Arminianism and Calvinism, and none of the objectionable parts of either.

In our system we have the true relations and just proportion of the supreme and subordinate agency, thereby having agency as free as can be in the Arminian system, and certainly as perfect as can be in the Calvinistic, without the uncertainty of the one and the fatality of the other.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. ISAAC A. WILSON.

The first minister of the Associate Reformed Church who preached in Christian county was John B. Clark, a licentiate of the Second Associate Presbytery of Ohio, one Sabbath in July, 1852, preaching in Taylorville in the morning, and at the house of John Waddell in the evening. In the following autumn, the county was visited by Revs. Thomas Drennen and J. M. Gordon, each preaching on Sabbath. In June, 1853, Rev. Joseph Clokey, of St. Clair, Pa., preached on Sabbath, and organized a Sabbath-school of twenty scholars, and baptized one child, Samuel Clokey Waddell, son of John and Ann E. Waddell. After this, Rev. S. Millen preached one Sabbath.

In June, 1854, Rev. Joseph Clokey visited this locality, preached one Sabbath, and organized a congregation of thirteen members, whose names we here record: "John Waddell and his wife, Ann E; Elijah Waddell and his wife, Ruth Ann; Archibald Waddell and his wife, Eliza; James Shaw and his wife, Mabel; Josiah Waddell, Elenor Tedlie, Andrew Orr and his wife, Anna, and Samuel Orr. One infant was baptized. John Waddell was chosen and ordained ruling elder. Mr. Waddell still lives in the enjoyment of health and the exercise of this office, taking an active part in the work of the church; but time is making an impression upon him. Rev. S. Millen visited them in the summer, and broke unto them the bread of life one day. Late in the fall, W. W. Waddell, a graduate of Muskingum College, and of the A. R. Theological Seminary of Allegheny, a licentiate, came to supply a few Sabbaths; but in the mysterious, yet wise dispensation of God's providence, he was taken with typhoid fever, and in twelve days, Jan. 13th, 1855, his earthly course terminated. He was peculiarly well fitted for the work that seemed to lie before him, being a good scholar, affable in manners, much devoted to the cause, well-disciplined, and a good musician. Just two weeks previous to this, Elijah Waddell, one of the original members, was suddenly called away by death. As he was an excellent and worthy man, the little flock became much disheartened, and for nearly two years there was only three or four days' preaching.

In June, 1857, Rev. Dr. Clokey dispensed the Supper at the house of Robert Matthews, when the following persons were received by certificate: Joseph M. Long and his wife, Sarah A., Sarah J. Long, Rebecca A. Long, Mary E. Long, Robert H. Long, and William G. Henry and his wife, Sarah, from the congregation of Le Claire, Pa., and Robert Matthews and his wife, Elizabeth, James Waddell and his wife, Ruth, from West Virginia, by certificate, and then by examination and profession of faith. Joseph M. Long having been acting ruling elder in St. Clair congregation, he was asked to continue to exercise its functions and duties in this congregation. In this office he still exercises great prudence, wisdom and Christian zeal and fidelity.

During the summer of 1857, a church-building was put up ready for the plastering. From June until October of the following year, the congregation was supplied occasionally by Revs. Aten, Young and Benj. Waddell, of New Concord, Ohio, who remained two or three Sabbaths, dispensing the Lord's Supper in the new church, at which time six persons were received to membership by certificate.

On May 25th, 1858, the union, which had been under negotiations for nearly twenty-five years, was happily consummated at Pittsburg, Pa. The united church is known as the United Presbyterian Church of North America. The congregation of which we write had been under the care of the First Associate Reformed Presbytery of Illinois; but in consequence of the union it was necessary to reorganize the Presbyteries, and the Synod of Illinois, at its meeting held at Monmouth, October, 1858, formed a new Presbytery, called the Presbytery of Bloomington, which includes in its bounds what is known as the United Presbyterian congregation of Spring Creek. During the following year, the community was favored with some excellent preaching, as the record of names shows, Revs. W. G. Waddell, Jos Clokey, J. K. Black and W. C. Pollock. Rev. W. H. Jeffers preached May, 1860. Rev. W. C. Pollock dispensed the Supper in June; and for one year the follow-

ing are recorded as preachers: Revs. H. McHatton, M. Clark, Jas. Sawhill, Robert McCracken and W. R. Erskine; the latter dispensing the Supper. At these two communion seasons, eight were received by certificate, and eight by examination and profession. During this summer Revs. John Jemison and W. H. Blair preached a few Sabbaths, and Rev. E. B. Calderhead two Sabbaths in October, dispensing the Supper, at which time three were received to membership. Until 1864 the pulpit was supplied by a number of different ministers, among whom were Revs. E. A. Brownlee, Thos. Stevenson, William Morrow, George A. Hutchison, John H. Brown, and occasionally a day by Rev. Dr. Clokey. In the spring of 1864 a call was made out, addressed to J. H. Brown, a licentiate of Monmouth Presbytery, asking that he take the pastoral oversight of the congregation; but he declined. The following autumn Rev. N. H. Brown, of Chicago Presbytery, dispensed the Supper Sept. 25th. Two were received by certificate to membership. Rev. J. P. Chambers preached in the winter, and moderated in a call Nov. 24th, asking Rev. N. H. Brown to become pastor. In this effort to secure a settled pastor, the congregation was successful. Mr. Brown commenced his labors in this new relation May 7th, 1865. This was followed by an accession of nine to the communion of the church in that year. During the fall of 1866, two additional ruling elders were elected, George Patterson and W. F. Boyd, and on Nov. 18th were ordained and installed. The pastorate of Rev. N. H. Brown lasted nearly four years, his labors ending with March, 1869. During this time thirty-seven members were added, and thirty-one dismissed, leaving about forty-six members. There was but one death, that of James K. Graham. The organization of a congregation at Pana was the cause of so many dismissals during 1866.

From March, 1869, until October, 1872, there was preaching occasionally. Rev. J. V. Pringle, of Pana, began his labors as stated supply, preaching every third Sabbath until October, 1876. There was then little, if any, preaching until May of the following year, when Rev. Isaac A. Wilson, of the U. P. Presbytery of Nebraska, was directed by the superintendent of missions of Bloomington Presbytery to visit Spring Creek congregation, and ascertain their wants and desires, and what they wished to do for the support of divine ordinances. He preached on May 13th, and on the 27th efforts were put forth to ascertain the amount that could be raised for preaching half time in connection with Pana. This resulted in a subscription promising $320.

About the first of July, the congregation saw fit to ask Rev. Wilson to remain for one year as stated supply half time. Some time in July preaching was appointed at Willey's Station on the Wabash R. R. The audience, so far as numbers were concerned, was not flattering; but an appointment was made for that day four weeks. It was afterwards decided to preach every alternate Sabbath, in connection with Spring Creek. In both, the audiences have increased in numbers and interest ever since. The latter has a Sabbath-school of nearly 100 scholars; the former about 80. John N. Waddell is superintendent of the Sabbath-school at Willey, and Benj. E. Waddell at Spring Creek, the latter conducting the singing in both places. Both are well qualified for these duties. From 1872 to October, 1876, four were received to membership in the church. From May 13th, 1877, to the present, April 8th, 1880, two have been received by profession and examination, and three by certificate, and four dismissed by certificate. Peace and good-will prevail throughout its bounds. The attendance is prompt; the music good. There are many very excellent citizens and good Christian brethren of other denominations who worship with them, and assist in all the church-work. Such hearty, open-handed charity and kindly sympathy should not go unmentioned. It will most certainly be abundantly blessed. The congregation have just been making an effort to have preaching every Sabbath, and have pledged for its support about $600. They feel hopeful for the future. Messrs. John Waddell, Joseph M. Long, George Patterson and Benjamin E. Waddell constitute the session at this writing. Isaac A. Wilson continues stated supply. John N. Waddell is treasurer. The present membership is thirty-six. Since its organization six names have been erased from the roll. In fourteen years, ending April, 1880, there are but nine deaths, and since 1865 sixteen weddings.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION AT PANA.

The first account of preaching here, as found upon the records, was June 22d, 1866, by Rev. W. R. Erskine, at which time the congregation was organized by the election and installation of two ruling elders, R. D. Murry and Preston Faught. Who the original members were the records do not show. But we may record the following as a part: John Murry and wife, R. D. Murry, William Murry and wife, Maggie J. Florence, Elenor Y. Finly, Elizabeth McNary, Sarah E. Herdman, Preston Faught and others. There was, no doubt, preaching by others previous to this, but the above is all the records speak of. After this, Rev. N. K. Crow preached for one year or more as stated supply. December received to membership six by certificate and two by examination and profession, also elected one additional ruling elder, William White, who being previously ordained, was invited to act with the session. During the same fall a meeting of session was held, at what is known as Buckeye, where preaching was held occasionally, and received to membership by examination and profession two and by certificate thirteen, most of whom were from the United Presbyterian congregation of Spring Creek.

A meeting of the congregation was held Friday, March 29th, 1867, to take action in relation to the erection of a church building, and attend to any other business that could come regularly before the meeting. We are then left in the dark until June 7th, of the following year when we read of John C. Truesdale dispensing the Lord's Supper among them. Two are received to membership by examination and profession. Mrs. McElhany, wife of David McElhany, is the first adult who received baptism. Preaching was supplied them pretty regularly, so far as we can learn, yet but little was done toward the erection of the church until Rev. J. V. Pringle's presence among them. He commenced his labors, as supply, in the latter part of July. Andrew Gaily was chosen ruling elder, and October 23d, was installed.

Rev. J. V. Pringle was installed pastor April 13th, 1869, when eighteen persons were received to membership, ten by certificate and eight by examination and profession. September 17th, four received to membership. During the year 1870, six were received to membership. During the following year four received certificates to connect with another denomination, and four were added to the membership. May, 1872, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, of the United Presbyterian congregation of Barlow, Washington county, Ohio, was received on certificate and sixteen by examination and profession.

C. M. Espy was chosen ruling elder, January 25th, and ordained and installed March 6th. May 3d, W. F. Boyd, formerly of Spring creek session, was chosen, and June 26th was installed member of session.

February 23d, we first read of session meeting at the "United Presbyterian Church." In the meantime vigorous efforts were put forth, and a subscription of $4,000 or $5,000 was secured, and by personal solicitations of Rev. Pringle, in different parts of the church, $2,000 additional were secured, and with this the church

was erected. The house, when completed, cost $9,500, and when entered there were over $2,000 indebtedness on it.

It is a fine superstructure, well and tastefully furnished. It is a neat Gothic brick building; the walls are nicely frescoed; and heated by furnaces, it is quite comfortable summer and winter, and is an ornament to the city of Pana. In 1872, the northern winds seemed to blow rather rudely, and accessions were not as desired. In the following year, three were received by examination and five by certificate. In 1874, six were received to membership. But the "new version of the Psalms" did not prove a balm for all their wounds. The pastoral relation between Rev. Pringle and the congregation was dissolved by the Presbytery, February 20th, 1877. From this action Mr. Pringle dissented, and gave notice of an appeal to Synod. The congregation, with about $1,800 of indebtedness, were left vacant. Isaac A. Wilson appeared among them May 12th, and preached the 20th, supplying every alternate Sabbath to the present writing (April 9th, 1880).

The debt was entirely removed in less than one year by the assistance of kind friends, and the Board of Church Extension of the United Presbyterian Church. The Sabbath-school is superintended by I. A. Wilson, when present. The membership has been much reduced by death and removals.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. OSWALD SNELL.

The history of the Baptist Church in Illinois, like all other churches with the advance of civilization, as "westward the course of empire takes its way:"—is one of rapid development. To go back about fifty years, it will be at once observed that from the smallest beginnings, and most feeble, and sometimes most unpromising efforts to establish churches upon the frontier, the greatest results and most rapid successes have ensued. It would be useless, and perhaps uninteresting, to go back to the individuals of any particular society, and to trace their first efforts to have preaching service, but as soon as societies are organized they become by their spirit of unity, aggressive, and of more general interest; we therefore propose to mention the time of the first organizations with which the Baptist Churches were connected, and represented by delegates in the county of Christian; and gradually follow up the progress of others that were the natural outgrowth of those existing about half a century since in this part of the State. We find that the Illinois Baptist Pastoral Union was organized at or about the year 1835. The following ministers were connected with the earlier meetings, took part in the organizations, and attended the Union from year to year, and are doubtless remembered by many of our oldest settlers, as their names have been a family word to the present generation as pioneer preachers through the different portions of the State, and laborers in the county of Christian:—Revs. W. F. Boyakin, John M. Peck, E. Tucker, J. N. Tolman, J. Bulkley, A. Jackson, J. O. Metcalf, C. Harrington, J. L. Thompson, W. D. J. Johnson, G. M. Riley, S. G. Miner, S. S. Bailey, F. W. Ingmire, C. Greenleaf, S. M. Brown, O. J. Sherman, Norman Parks, Jesse Elledge, R. F. Ellis, J. D. Newell, S. S. Martin, J. W. Dennison, Joel Sweet, B. B. Carpenter, Wm. Hobbs, Thomas Powell, Luther Stone, Jacob Bower, L. Raymond, H. G. Weston, Wm. Gates, D. L. Phillips, J. M. Chapman, Chas. Thompson. Organized about the same time and ever afterward connecting its interests with the Baptist Pastoral Union was the Illinois Baptist Educational Society, whose officers, board of managers, presidents, secretaries and treasurers, were from time to time elected from the brethren of the Union; and both of these societies have been, according to their ability and development, receiving the support and co-operation of the Baptist churches in Christian county, and throughout the State of Illinois generally. Delegates were annually sent to represent these churches, state their needs, and secure laborers for this part of the State. In the year 1840 we find the following churches represented in the Springfield Association, viz:—Springfield, Diamond Grove, Island Grove, Indians Creek, Sangamon Bottom, Lebanon, Clay's Grove, Manchester, Apple Creek, Stonington, Virginia, Big Spring, Jacksonville and Winchester. Stonington Church at this time reports nine members, but yet in a few years afterwards it provides a number of the constituent members for the Taylorville Organization. Stonington Church at this time was represented in the Springfield Association by Samuel Peabody, who was for a number of years the delegate from the church to the association at its annual convening. In the year 1846, we find the name of Rev. Paris Pray, who still resides at Taylorville, sent as a delegate by the Stonington Church to the Springfield Association, and the church at Stonington numbering forty-four members. The following is a copy of the letter sent by the Springfield Association during that year, and will illustrate the spirit of the churches and association for a number of years. "The Springfield Association to the Association with which we correspond:"

Dear Brethren, we hail with pleasure the return of another anniversary. We have to mourn over our coldness, and complain that during the past year we have been almost destitute of the reviving influences of the Holy Spirit. Union and harmony prevail, and our inquiry is "Wilt thou not revive us again?" Although we have not witnessed any special outpouring of the Spirit of God, yet we feel to rejoice that there is at present a spirit of humility and contrition of heart manifested by the churches. Brethren pray for us, that we may arise from our lethargy and shake off the shackles that bind us to the earth, so that we may rise on the wings of faith, lay hold on the horns of the altar and claim the promises of God. Our sessions have been marked by harmony and interest, and we doubt not a salutary influence is exerted on the minds of the attentive audiences. We solicit a continuance of correspondence, and always welcome with joy the presence of your delegates and ministers. That you may know what we are doing for a world that lieth in wickedness, we refer you to our minutes. Now Brethren may the Master of Assemblies be with us all, and may the gentle influence of His Spirit guide us in the ways of truth, that we may glorify Him here in our bodies and spirits which are His. FAREWELL.

Having thus taken a rapid review of the gradual development of the Baptist organizations prior to this time, and their connection with the Churches of Christian county, we come naturally to note the establishment of the Baptist Church in Taylorville. Prior to the organization of the church in Taylorville, a special meeting was held pursuant to previous notice, November 23d, 1848, Rev G. S. Bailey acting as moderator, and Wm. S. Frink acting as clerk. At a special meeting called for November 10, 1848, it was voted that we proceed at this time to organize a Baptist Church, to be called the "Taylorville Baptist Church." Having been fully satisfied that the Baptist Church at Stonington (from which these members came), cordially assented to this organization, the following brethren and sisters, viz:—Thomas S. Leachman, Josephine Leachman, Julia A. Leachman, William S. Frink, Sarah I. Frink, Sarah A. Frink, Lydia A. Frink, John A. Leachman, Mary E. Leachman, Horace Morgan, Mercy A. Morgan and Aaron Behymer, were by Rev. G. S. Bailey and Rev. Paris Pray, recognised as a Baptist Church. On motion, Wm. S. Frink was elected church clerk. It was resolved that the Saturday preceding the second Sabbath in each month shall be the regular covenant and church meeting; at a meeting

held by the church, February 10th, 1849, it was voted that T. S. Leachman and W. S. Frink be a committee to visit the church at Stonington, and confer with them and with any other that they may deem expedient, in relation to supplying this church with preaching a part of the time during the current year, also that J. H. Leachman and Aaron Behymer be a committee to secure if possible the use of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church edifice for what part of the time it can be secured. At a regular church meeting held March 10th, 1849, Rev. Paris Pray was called as the first pastor, half of his time to be given to "Taylorville Baptist Church," and the remainder to "South Fork Church."

May 12, 1849, Rev. Norman Parks, missionary agent of the General Association of Illinois, was here, and presented the claims of the Association. The committee reported that the use of the Presbyterian house of worship could only be secured for the second Sabbath in each month, which was accepted. August 11, 1849, at a regular meeting the first letter from the church to the Springfield Association, prepared and read by the clerk, W. S. Frink, was adopted and read as follows:

Beloved Brethren.—On the 23d of November, 1848, a number of brethren and sisters formerly members of the Baptist Church at Stonington, pursuant to previous arrangement assembled at Taylorville, and with the assistance and co-operation of the Rev. G. S Bailey of Springfield, Illinois, and Rev. Paris Pray of Stonington, organized a Baptist Church; since last spring Rev. Paris Pray has labored under the patronage of this church one half of the time, dividing his labors between Taylorville and a neighborhood at the south part of our county, where his labors seem very acceptable.

We have no meeting-house, nor are we at present able to build one, but we are permitted to occupy the Cumberland Presbyterian house one Sabbath in each month. Our settlements are not very dense. Our Methodist brethren are erecting a meeting-house, and the number of persons who usually attend meeting at Taylorville, are not sufficient to make three respectable congregations, so that we deem our present arrangement the best that can now be made; connected with our and the Presbyterian Church, we have a Sabbath-school of over one hundred members, a Union S. S. Library of some 400 volumes. Our S. S. is a very interesting one; since its organization (April 1848), several conversions have taken place among the scholars, some of whom have united with our church here. We have no special revival season to record since our organization, but we have the satisfaction to say that a spirit of harmony, union and oneness of feeling has evinced that we have in some degree at least, enjoyed the approving smile of the great Head of the Church, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Our number at organization 12, by letter 1, total 13. "Jacob is very small, by whom shall Jacob arise?"

The church united with the Springfield Association as above, and individual subscriptions were taken for the purpose of procuring and sustaining an itinerant through the bounds of the Springfield Association. September 12, 1849, T. S. Leachman was ordained deacon, after the evening service, by Rev. G. S. Bailey and Rev. Paris Pray. October 13, 1849, the first persons were baptized into this church, viz: Simeon Brents, Mary W. Brents, his wife, and Ellen Pearee, by Rev. Paris Pray.

May 11, 1850, at a regular meeting of the church, W. S. Frink, deacon; T. S. Leachman and Robert Welch were appointed trustees, and authorized to secure a lot in the village of Taylorville, whereon to erect a meeting-house for the use of the Baptist Church. Total membership reported this year to the Springfield Association held at Manchester was 29. Resolved at this meeting, that the church approves and ratifies the reception of members at the late meetings held at South Fork, and hereby gives to Rev. Paris Pray and such others of this church as may be hereafter there assembled, to receive in the same manner as the church does at this place, any and all such persons as may present themselves, being found in the estimation of the members present, worthy; and this authority to remain in force until rescinded by act of the church. In the year 1851, January 11, it was voted at a regular meeting that the brethren and sisters residing on the South Fork, members of Taylorville Baptist Church, have permission if they think it expedient, to organize a Baptist Church, and when so organized and recognized as a Baptist Church, to report to this church the names of all such members as go into the organization, also that the church cordially invite Rev. Jacob Knapp to hold a series of meetings with this church at such time as will best suit his engagements. March 22, 1851, the following named brethren and sisters were organized into a new church, viz: Francis S. White, Polly Skinner, Henry Riggs, Malinda Riggs, Robert S. Welch, Mary A. Welch, John Ishmael, Susannah Ishmael, John McClery, Sursia McClery, Duane Skinner, Elizabeth Skinner, Jonathan Clark, Minerva Clark, James F. White, Robert E. White, James Virden, William Crail, Susan Crail, Van W. Williams, Mary C. White, Lucy Skinner, Elizabeth Wilcox, Emily Wilcox, Nancy E. Pearee, Martha Williams, Bridget Robinson. April 12, 1851, a very thin attendance, owing probably to the existence of a case of small-pox in the village of Taylorville. Additions during the year 30, dismissed 32, leaving a membership of 27 only. During the year 1852, elder Dodson labored with the church one Sabbath in each month. A Union monthly prayer-meeting was held in the village of Taylorville during this year by the different denominations in behalf of the S. S. interest. A meeting-house was commenced in the spring of this year 32x36 feet in size; during the year 1853, Rev. George W. S. Bell, a licentiate, preached for the church. Membership reported 39 The Rev. S. W. Nuston preached to the church from October 1st of this year, and was granted the opportunity by vote to preach to the Bear Creek church one Sabbath in each month. J. H. Leachman died this year, and resolutions of respect to his memory were passed and reported upon the church book. The "Female Bible Society" during the year donated to the church a good Bible, and the church edifice was duly dedicated on the second Sabbath in September, 1853. Prior to this the church met in a little school-house 14 feet square. Revs. E. Dodson, Paris Pray and Bell were present at the dedication. Membership reported for year 53. November 11, 1854, James H. Ryan and Elizabeth E. Ryan, presented a letter from the 1st Regular Baptist Church of Springfield, Ohio, and were unanimously received. Mrs. Mariah A. Goodrich and Miss Lydia E. Frink departed this life during the month of November, and a preamble and resolutions were recorded on the church book to their memory. At a meeting held January 13th, 1855, it was unanimously voted to give Rev. Cyrus Miner, of Attica, New York, a call to the pastoral charge of this church, and pledged the amount of $500 for his salary. In the month of April, 1855, letters of dismission were granted to Zack Harris, Athalia Harris, Aaron Behymer, Nancy E. Behymer, Jonathan L. Pugh, Mary Swift, Rebecca Mosidon, done for the purpose of uniting with others in organizing a church at Clear Creek, about seven miles N. W. of Taylorville. August 11, 1855, Rev. C. S. Miner tendered his resignation to the Church. W. Allen, a licentiate from N. Y. State, supplied the church some months during the year 1856, then returned to New York, and died of consumption. June 1st of this year, W. A. Goodrich was appointed delegate to sit in council at Bear Creek for ordaining Rev. B. F. Chapman. In

the year 1856, November 18th, Rev. Thomas Reece was elected pastor. July 27, 1857, Daniel and Margaret A. Barnes were received by letter from Decatur, Illinois.

At a church meeting, May 7, George Duke was expelled from the membership of the church. On request of Rev. W. Reece, deacon T. S. Leachman, W. S. Frink, J. H. Ryan and W. A. Goodrich were appointed delegates to meet in council with the brethren at Pana, Illinois, on the 21st day of July, 1858, to assist in organizing a church at that place. During 1859, Rev. Paris Pray, who had moved from Stonington and settled in Taylorville, supplied the church with preaching occasionally, but the church was without a pastor until September, 1861, when Rev. John W. Terry was called to labor with the church, at a salary of $250 per annum, which was afterward raised to $300; but he closed his labors at the end of the year 1861. Deacon T. S. Leachman, one of the constituent members, died May 7, 1863, and a record of his faithful services were made in the annual letter to the Springfield Association. No minutes during 1864. James S. Ryan appointed as delegate to the Springfield Association, held at Decatur; number of members reported 26. March 27, 1865, at an appointed meeting, the church endorsed and approved of Rev. J. M. Maxwell for appointment by the executive board of the general association of Illinois, to labor with this church for one year, from March 18, 1865, at a salary of $450, asking the association to appropriate $150, which was done. May 13, 1865, Daniel Barnes was elected to the office of deacon for this church. June 7, 1866, Edward Overand and wife from Hartford, Conn., presented their letter and were received by the church; a parsonage was built and an organ secured during the year. W. S. Frink was elected deacon of the church, July 11, 1867. Two members died during the year, viz: Rev. V. R. Watt and Sarah Frink, one of the constituent members. In the month of February, Rev. Edward Jones from Nokomis, began preaching each alternate Sabbath, and was called as regular pastor July 10, 1868. Annie Goodrich from West Jefferson, Ohio, united with the church in April of this year. The church was afflicted by the death of deacon Daniel Barnes, much to their sorrow and regret as expressed in "*Chicago Standard*," of July, 1868. January 31st, Charles E. Barnes united by baptism with this church. Rev. E. Jones resigned the pastoral care of the church October 2, 1870, and W. S. Frink, Joseph E. Ellicott and Rev. Paris Pray were appointed a committee to draft and furnish the church with resolutions expressive of the feelings of the church, in view of this severance of the relations of pastor and people, for publication in the "*Chicago Standard*," and the city papers; about the middle of November, 1870, Rev. E. Jones again resumed the pastoral care of the church, and again resigned the last of April, 1871; he was an earnest, faithful minister of the gospel.

On May 17th, 1871, Rev. R. P. Evans was invited to preach for the Church, which he did, with much satisfaction, until the following September, when he was elected pastor. The following members of the Church were appointed to sit in council at Morrisonville, Christian County, Ills., August 12th, 1871, for the purpose of organizing a Baptist Church at that place, which was at that time accomplished, viz: Rev. R. P. Evans, Rev. Paris Pray, Ed Overand, W. S. Frink and J. P. Ellicott. Rev. R. P. Evans returned to the Theological Seminary of Chicago, about the 15th of September, 1871. Number of members reported this year, 97. On Tuesday, January 2d, 1872, at a business meeting, W. S. Frink, who had served the Church as clerk over twenty years, resigned the office, and C. E. Barnes was elected to fill the vacancy. E. Overand, at the same meeting, was elected as deacon of the Church. January 22d, 1872, Penny, Brown and Ellicott were appointed a committee to confer with the other Churches of the town, with the object of securing the same evening for prayer-meeting, and Wednesday evening was selected. The Church called Rev. J. D. Cole to the pastorate, and he entered upon his labors in May, 1872, at a salary of $700 per annum, and the parsonage for a residence. May 7th, same year, W. S. Frink resigned the office of Trustee of the Church, and a committee was appointed to present to Deacon Frink its warm regards, and gratitude to him for his many years of faithful service for the church. The Church unanimously called to the pastorate, July 15th, 1872, the Rev. John Jones recently from Wales, at a salary of $700, and use of the parsonage. The "Springfield Association" met with the Church this year, and a committee was appointed by the Church to receive the delegates. August 30th, 1872, I. N. Richardson was elected Clerk. Nov. 5th, the Church adopted the weekly system of collecting the Pastor's salary, to hand in as a collection every Sunday morning. Sept. 3d, Rev E W. Dannels, of Zanesville, O., was called as Pastor of the Church. April 1st, 1873, on motion, which was duly voted and recorded, the hand of fellowship was withdrawn from Samuel Brown, on charge of extortion, slander, and disorderly conduct, unbecoming a Christian. During this year the following sums were contributed for benevolent purposes: For Ministerial Education, $87 00; Foreign Missions, 27 00; Home Missions, $50 00; Church Edifice Fund, $40 00; Theological Union of Chicago, $60 00. The experience of the Church, relative to financial matters, was "We have adopted the weekly envelope system for procuring money for all expenses of the Church, and find it to be quite a success, and would recommend it to our sister Churches, where it has not been adopted." Nov. 1st, 1873, Rev. E. W. Dannels resigned as Pastor of the Church, much to their regret, and resolutions expressive of their feelings were presented to him. Rev. M. C. Clark was called to the Pastorate, Dec. 1st, of same year, and presented letters from 1st Baptist Church of Gosport, Ia. April 7th, 1874, a committee of one was appointed to inform the trustees of the Church, that it is the desire of the Church that the meeting-house be used for nothing but devotional exercises. Rev. M. C. Clark resigned the pastoral care of the Church, Nov. 29th, 1874. Rev. D. W. Morgan of Olney, Ill., was called to the pastorate, Jan. 1st, 1875, at a salary of $700 and all that can be raised over that amount. At a called meeting, June 7th, 1875, W. A. Goodrich, Wm. Chamberlain, Levi Witherill, James M. Taylor and W. C. Griffith were appointed a committee of five to decide on the location of a new Church edifice, and to act as a building committee. On the 18th of June, 1875, the committee reported that they had sold the old house of worship for the sum of $230, reserving the bell and seats, and had purchased lots east of the square. On June 21st, 1875, a regular Church meeting was held, and after some discussion as to the authority of the committee, etc., it was voted "That we indorse the action of the committee and request them to go on with the work of Church building." Oct. 12th, 1875, Deacon E. Overand resigned his office; Levi Witherill also resigned as member of the building committee. On the 23d of August, 1875, the following resolution on motion was accepted from the building committee: "Whereas, the subscriptions for the building of the new Church edifice are made payable in one, two and three years, 1875, '76 and '77, and it is necessary, in order to enclose the building and finish the lecture-room and parlors for use the coming winter, that money be borrowed enough to enclose said building, to be met by subscriptions coming due as aforesaid. Resolved, therefore, that the Trustees of this church be, and they are hereby requested, authorized and empowered to borrow the sum of $2500, and secure the payment of the same upon the lots and building of the church,

that sum being necessary to enclose said building, and do the work necessary to be done this fall," which was carried, also to lay the corner-stone of the new church building Monday, August 30th, at 3 P. M. The clerk was also instructed to prepare a list of names of members of the church, with other matters of the church history, to be placed in the corner-stone. Jan. 4th, 1876, Rev. Paris Pray was duly elected to fill the office of deacon, made vacant by the resignation of E. Overand, and N. Burch to fill the office of trustee to supply the place of John Reed, resigned, and J. M. Taylor was instructed by the church to cast the vote for the election of W. S. Frink as treasurer. F. Cook was elected clerk. July 18th, Wm. Chamberlain was elected by ballot as assistant deacon of the church. Rev. D. W. Morgan resigned the pastorate Aug. 29th, 1876, and Rev. S. D. Badger was called to the pastoral care of the church by unanimous vote, June 12th, 1877, at a salary of $600 per annum. July 3d, 1877, a motion was carried to call an ecclesiastical council for the purpose of ordaining to the ministry, Rev. S. D. Badger, said meeting to be held Saturday, August 11th, 1877, at 2 P. M., and the following churches were requested to send two delegates, each to sit in council: First Baptist Church of Springfield, North Church, Springfield, Assumption, Moawequa, Stonington, Pana, Shelbyville, Decatur, Sadorus, McLean and Oreana. Rev. A. A. Kindrich, D. D., of Upper Alton, and Rev. J. M. Gregory, D. D., of Champaign, were also invited to participate in the action of the council, and be members of the same.

The following is a partial report of a financial committee, which is well worthy of notice, said committee being composed of James M. Taylor, Albert R. Peek and W. A. Goodrich, May 27th, 1877: Your committee would suggest, that it is necessary not only that more subscriptions, but larger ones, be paid. They find upon examination of the list of contributions for previous years, when the expenses were much larger, and were promptly met, that the contributors numbered about thirty-five, and that the poorer members of the church contributed nearly, if not quite, as much now as they did then, but that the falling off in contributions is more in the amount contributed, and the hard times seem to have struck the wealthy instead of the poor members of the church, they having reduced their subscriptions, with a few exceptions, from one-half to one-fourth their usual and former contributions, all of which is respectfully submitted.

A license was granted at this meeting to enable O. E. Badger to preach the gospel. James M. Taylor was elected treasurer in place of W. S. Frink. A baptismal committee was also appointed, consisting of W. A. Goodrich, M. A. Goodrich and Sarah Morrison. On September 2d, 1878, James E. Low resigned his position as clerk of the church, and Albert R. Peek was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by resignation, April 1st, 1879. At a regular business-meeting held April 1st, 1879, the trustees were instructed to repair fence around the church-grounds, and also to put out hard maple trees around the outside of said grounds. Rev. Paris Pray resigned his position as deacon, which vacancy was filled by Albert R. Peek. Rev. S. D. Badger's pastorate commenced May 25th, 1877, and closed at his resignation.

Aug. 27th, 1879, at a special business-meeting, a unanimous call was extended to Rev. Oswald Snell, who had been laboring on the field for some weeks to supply the church as minister for three months; and at the end of his four months' service, a very unanimous call was given him by the church to become its pastor, at a salary of $650 per annum for an indefinite time, to be terminated by either party giving three months' notice, when desirable so to do. The church, at the commencement of Elder Snell's labors in it, was in a very low and almost hopeless condition. Many of the members despaired of ever keeping the large church, worth $6,000, in their possession, as a mortgage of $2,800 was bearing upon it; and it was the common expression among worldly men that either the Roman Catholics were going to get the church, or else it would be turned into a theatre; but, in the providence of God, they found a man who could live by faith and inspire others with hope, and things in a few months began to brighten. About this time a bequest of $2 000, which was left by Mr N. Sanders, of Stonington, Christian Co., Ill. (for purposes hereinafter mentioned), engaged the attention of the church and its pastor, and negotiations were entered into to secure the use of the money; and by raising about $820 more in cash, the indebtedness on the church was paid in this city, and this church forever saved to the denomination.

It is expected that at an early date the church edifice will be completed, and we doubt not the completion of such a house of worship, as an ornament to the town, will be gratifying to our citizens, and all will be willing to do what they can to help in this object. Elder Snell, who has been supplying the church and leading in this work since July last, much to their satisfaction and encouragement, has recently received and accepted a unanimous call to become permanent pastor. The church started out anew with hope revived. On the 14th of January, 1879, Elder Snell began a revival meeting in the church, and though small in its beginning, increased in influence and interest, until the whole town was interested and the country for miles was moved upon. Three or four other protracted meetings began with the ending of the week of prayer, and this continued on until the temperance campaign work began, when the meeting was adjourned for two weeks, (so as not to conflict with the temperance meetings,) and was afterwards carried on, and the Lord poured out His Spirit upon the meeting, and some forty or fifty souls were hopefully converted. About 35 additions were the results of the revival at the Baptist Church; about 25 of these by baptism. Rev. D. C. McBride, of Stonington, came about the fourth week of the revival meeting and assisted the pastor very much by speaking and singing in the meeting about fourteen days. The Rev. C. Starkey, of Bethalto, Illinois, also rendered assistance for about a week in this meeting, and the Rev. J. N. Hobart, D.D., General Missionary of the state of Illinois, was also present one day and night, and encouraged much by his kind, earnest words. The workers in this glorious revival meeting, some of the most depraved and hardened men, came to Christ and were saved; several young people and many heads of families. It is expected to finish the church edifice this year D. V. This, without exceptions, has been the most successful year, spiritually and temporally, for the church in Taylorville since its organization. Hundreds left for want of room during the revival meeting, and often now people can not gain admittance, hence the church feels the importance of finishing the edifice, when its seating capacity will be about six or seven hundred when required. J. M. Taylor is the active, earnest Sunday-school Superintendent, and we have averaged the past six months about 125 scholars each Sabbath. Judge Frink is still living and in his 90th year, and walks half a mile to church every Sabbath; reads still without spectacles. Albert R. Peck is still the faithful clerk of the church, as well as deacon, and some two years since laid down his hammer to study law in the office of the successful lawyer, J. M. Taylor. Gus. Goodrich, who was for some years our worthy county treasurer, retains his office with Nich. Burch, as trustee of the church. Parson Pray still pursues the even tenor of his way, and occasionally the Rev. Hobart, D.D., our venerable and much esteemed general missionary of the State of Illinois, puts in an appearance at Taylorville, and by his kind words of advice and sympathy, encour-

ages and strengthens the things that remain. The present pastor, Rev. Oswald Snell, a man much esteemed and respected in this city by all who know him, is now pushing forward the work of completing the beautiful Baptist Church edifice, which is said to be one of the finest in Christian county, averaging about 50 by 90 feet in size. 'Tis pleasant, as this church history draws to a close, to realize, as we take a retrospect of the past, how much improvement there has been in our county and state, socially, morally, and spiritually, and that the great moral governor of the universe, though he buries his workman, still carries on his work. Should any of the numerous readers of our County History come this way, pastor and people will be glad to welcome them by the hand of fraternity, and bid them God speed on their way.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

BY MRS. MARY H. VILLARS.

THE Grove City Station is the outgrowth of a Methodist Class organized in 1833, at the residence of Col. Peter Porter, and supposed to be the oldest Methodist society in Christian county. The class was organized by Rev. J. H. Benson. For some years the society held their meetings at Col. Porter's residence, until a house of worship was erected, which was completed in 1852. Dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Jonathan Stamper, of Decatur. The church was called "Wesley Chapel," and was built on land given for the purpose by John M'Kenzie, about two miles east of Col. Porter's. The society occupied this house until Grove City Church was built in 1866, when the class was transferred to the latter place. Grove City Church is a frame structure, sightly in appearance, and cost $6,000. Dedicatory sermon and services by Rev. H. Buck. The society has generally been quite prosperous, and numbers at present 165 members.

Col. Porter's house was a preaching place for our earliest pioneer preachers. Richard Bird, Peter Cartwright, Peter Akers, and others of the early pioneers, preached there. The house has been moved away some years. Formerly the charge was in the form of a circuit, but became a station in 1867. Pastors, Leonard Smith, J. W. West, J. B. Colwell, Ira Emerson, I. T. Roberts, J. L. Robinson, the present pastor.

Father Bruner, as he is familiarly called, is the oldest member of Grove City charge, was born in Washington county, Maryland, October 5th, 1795. Moved to Frederick in 1812. In 1817 removed to Washington City, where under the labors of Rev. Burch he was converted and united with the Old Foundry M. E. Church, in a Love-feast held September 26th, 1817. Joined a class of men which met at Sunrise, Father Lovejoy, leader. Returned to Frederick in 1818. Resided there until his removal to Illinois in 1842. Father Bruner has been a class leader for over fifty years. Is more than an ordinary man in piety, devotion and intelligence. Has been very useful to the church, and even now is very active for one of his age, being in his 85th year.

H. C. and J. M. Lindsley are among the "reliables" in the church, stewards and class leaders, and men of sterling Christian character, greatly esteemed by the entire community. S. J. Sadler, a large land owner and stock dealer; Wm. McKenzie, a man powerful to "prevail with God," and David Henshie, unassuming and quiet, and thoroughly pious, may also be numbered with the leading men of the Grove City charge. The verdict of one of the pastors of this charge may be of value to those interested. "This is one of the most pleasant charges in the Illinois Conference."

Edinburg Circuit, takes in Edinburg, Sharpsburg, and Bethany, in the bounds of Christian county, comprising a membership of 250, including probationers; the Sabbath-schools aggregate over 200. In 1864, under the pastorate of Rev. Gunn, Edinburg erected a house of worship. Sharpsburg church was built in '74. Bethany in '67. The first class formed, on what is now Edinburg Circuit, was in 1845 or '46, at Robt Richardson's. In the early Methodism of Edinburg we find the name of Wm. Halford as a leader in church enterprise and devotion. Later that of J. B. Eaton.

At Sharpsburg, S. B. Sheldon was for many years a faithful and devoted servant of the church. His kindly services with those of his estimable family will be recalled to mind by the early itinerant with feelings of gratitude. Jared Young, now in Nebraska, Father Nash and family, and Wm. Hargis, were also leaders in every good word and work.

Among the present workers at Sharpsburg may be mentioned O. M. Sheldon, Robt. Nash, G. W. Stewart and Dr. A. F. McNeil.

At Bethany, Robert Richardson and Father Whitman, at whose homes the itinerant Methodist preached, as early as 1840, were the leading spirits of Methodism of early days. In later years we find the names of A. F. Snow, R. Graham, Geo. Waymick, Isaac Richardson, Frank Whitman, John Richardson, Wm. M. Dolby and E. T. Ogden.

The following are the names of the different pastors: Revs. Gunn, A. Orr, John Staples (supply), J. C. Kellar, J. B. Haas, H. Miller, J. J. Dugan and W. W. Curnutt, the present pastor.

MT. AUBURN M. E. CHURCH.

In 1843 a class was organized at the house of John Benson, one mile west of where the village of Mt. Auburn now stands. The class consisted of Mr. and Mrs. John Benson, Eliza White, and three others named Rice. Soon after the organization of the class, six others united, making twelve in all; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Virden, Mr. and Mrs. James Potter, and Mr. and Mrs. George Wilcox.

A church was built in 1859, costing about $3,000, and in 1869 a parsonage was erected at a cost of $550.

The membership has increased considerably in number at different periods. The first members here are nearly all gone to their reward. The present does not probably exceed 20, and for the past three or four years there has not been regular preaching kept up.

The Morrisonville and Palmer Circuit organized in 1871, is composed of six preaching places, Morrisonville, Palmer, Shiloh, King's School-house, Providence and Maple Grove. The Shiloh Class is the strongest appointment in the circuit, numerically and financially. Morrisonville is preparing to build a good church during the coming year. During the past winter (1879-80) the church was so unfortunate as to lose their parsonage by fire, but with commendable zeal and courage, the circuit began at once to raise funds for another, and in less than four months after the fire, the pastor and his family were installed in a new parsonage, larger and much better than the former. The society numbers 200 members. J. B. Haas was preacher in charge in 1871. J. R. Reasons, present pastor.

TAYLORVILLE M. E. CHURCH.

There is no record of the first organization of the Methodist Society at Taylorville. There was a class there for several years, and it was the head of what was known as the Taylorville Circuit. It was made a "Station" in 1866, and it is probable the first class was organized twenty-five years previous, but the records here have been lost, and personal recollections have been the only source of information. The society in the town numbered 100 members, and two country classes having about 30 members in all, were united with the town society and formed Taylorville Station. The Taylorville Church was a small brick (24x36 feet), built in

1848–9. In 1869, the present house, a substantial brick edifice, was erected (40x70 feet), with a seating capacity of over 400. The church also owns a good parsonage. The society numbers 174 members, and is out of debt, in a prosperous condition, and bids fair to make one of the strong appointments of the Illinois Conference. Official board at time of making it a station: J. H. Moore, P. E.; J. B. Colwell, P. C.; A. M. Dunevan, L. D; John A. Hall, L. P.; Jacob Maxwell, F. Young, J. Fraley, J. R. Vanderbelt and J. Demotte, class leaders. H. Maxwell, J. Demotte, John Copeland, J. Maxwell, J. W. Young, stewards. M. C. Long, J. Young, W. F. Hayes and M. L. Young, trustees.

Official Board of 1880: W. W. Anderson, A. Seaman, L. B. Slater, A. Demotte, F. O. Bulpit, M. C. Long, D. McCaskill, J. Shatter, C. S. Blenkenship, A. McCaskill, S. W. Lantz and Mrs. Meda Simpson.

Pastors from 1861–80: D. P. Lyon, A. T. Orr, John Staples, J. B Colwell, H. C. Adams, G. J. Barrett, R. W. Travis, D. Bardsick, J. C. Rucker, J. S. Akers, J Montgomery, P. C. Colwell, Anderson Orr, W. S. Mathens and W. A. Smith, present pastor.

PANA M. E CHURCH.

The first M. E. Class in Pana was organized in 1855, by Green Walker, who was at that time proprietor of a boarding-house in Pana. Mr. Walker was leader of the class, and is said to have offered the first public prayer in Pana. The class consisted of Green Walker and Millie Walker his wife, their daughter Deborah A. Walker, now Mrs. J. C. Stout of the Kentucky House in Pana, Henry Slack, Rachel Slack, Miss Irving Sanders and Mrs. E P. Sanders; seven in all. The first class-meeting in Pana was held in the freight house of the Illinois Central R. R. The first Methodist Sabbath school was held in the same place for over a year, Jesse Heath superintendent.

The first regular Methodist preaching was in the "Yaney House," a small frame house unplastered, fronting on the Illinois Central R. R., and just north of where the Harrison House now stands It was in this house that the first Quarterly Meeting of Pana Methodism was held in the spring of 1856, Rev. Huckstep, P. C.; J. L. Crane, P. E. There is no record of the Quarterly Conference (business meeting), of this year to be found, and the facts were ascertained from parties who were present at the Sabbath services.

The earliest records show the names of the following parties as members of the Quarterly Conference of Pana Circuit, in the spring of 1857: J. L. Crane, P. E.; J. P. Prickett, P. C.; J. W. Housten and R. L. Pulower, local elders; Jonas Thatcher, class leader; H. L. Rose, W. H. Shockly, stewards.

First revival services of M. E. Church in Pana were held in winter of 1857–8, under the pastorate of S. S. Russell and W. A. Wilmer. The services were held in what is now known as "Lawrence Hall," during which quite a number of souls were converted and added to the church, some on probation and some by letter. The following year the church commenced to build a house of worship, but it was not completed until the autumn of 1859. It is a frame structure, and was situated just north of St. James' Hotel, but as the town built up, it was found to be too far from the centre of population, and in 1866 when the appointment was made a station, it was deemed advisable to move it two blocks south of the St. Louis railroad, and two blocks east of Illinois Central railroad, where it now stands. Since its removal a spire has been added, also a study and a chapel, giving the whole church a seating capacity of about 500.

The church in Pana has been served by the following pastors: ——— Huckstep, J. C. Prickett, B. Hungerford, S. S. Russell, J. H. Aldrich, W. B. M. Colt, Wm. P. Paxton, R. Holding, Wm. B. Anderson, G. J. Barrett, J. H. Holloway, C. P. Baldwin, J. Shaw, E. D. Wilkin, A. C. Armentrout, J. T. Orr, and I. Villars, present pastor.

Presiding elders: J. L. Crane, H. Birch, R. W. Travis, J. H. Moore, J. I. Davidson, C. B. Baldwin, James Leatin, H. Buck.

Official board of 1880. J. P. Mooney, W. W. Morrison, E. C. Reece, W. J. Moore, S. M. Haywood, P. M. Nichols, Phillip Jageman, Wm. Hoppok, J. W. Cox, J. T. Albright, A. M. Jewell, J. E. Neely, J. C. Essick.

Sabbath-school numbers about 325, including primary department, and is in a flourishing condition. The Primary department is superintended by Mrs. P. M. Nichols, a very efficient and devoted worker. This department numbers about eighty names. Is conducted in the class system, with eight young ladies as teachers, subject to the direction of Mrs. Nichols.

The church in Pana has had its drawbacks and hindrances, but to-day stands on decided ground, condemning the wrong and firm for the right. The testimony of one who is not a member of the M. E. communion, and has resided in Pana from its earliest history, will perhaps express the position of the church on the *temperance* question. "Pana Methodism ever since the organization of its first class has been noted for its opposition to the traffic in alcohol. The members of the first class made it their business to oppose the sale of intoxicants in the town; and the society has been fighting whisky ever since." A statement which could probably be applied with perfect propriety, not only to Pana and Christian county Methodism, but to Methodism generally.

The society at Stonington was organized in 1867 by Rev. W. H. Furgison, a local preacher. The class was organized at Washington school-house, which stood one-half mile south of the village of Stonington. The class was composed of seven members: Mr. and Mrs. James Furgison, Mr. and Mrs. William Liner, Mrs. Livergood, Wm. Marion and Nancy Williams. In 1873 the society built a good church at a cost of $3,000. The membership at present numbers between 60 and 70. James Furgison, B. C. Chapman and Mrs. J. M. Luster are among the leading members of the society. The pastors since '67 have been W. H. Furgison, John Staples, Joseph Pellatt, J. W. Warfield, J. M. McElherron, R. W. Travis, F. C. Bruner, G. D. Furber. At present Stonington belongs to Blue Mound circuit, and is under the pastorate of J. K. Crawford.

ASSUMPTION M. E. CHURCH.

Assumption society was organized in 1860 with eight members: Joel H. Abbott, class leader, J. L. Demotte, Ann Demotte, W. Demotte, J. P. Stark, Anne Stark, Hulda Custing and J. K. Morton composed the class. It now numbers 77. The society has a house of worship, built in 1868–9, costing $4,000. In 1876 a parsonage was built which cost $750. The society is not very strong financially; but there is a goodly number of earnest working Christians, and their influence is being felt for good in the community. H. H. Tobias is Sunday school superintendent; Amos Kerr, E. W. Mohr and E. J. Fribley, stewards; Isaac Campbell, J. A. Wemple, H. H. Tobias, E. W. Mohr, Amos Kerr, trustees. The circuit consists of Assumption, Millersville and the Wright school-house. The pastors were E. E. Cowperthwait, A. Y. Graham, J. K. Crawford and J. W. Warfield, the pastor now (1880) in charge.

MILLERSVILLE M. E CHURCH.

This society was organized in 1870 by Rev. Moses Tichnell. Twelve persons composed the class at the time: Thomas Miller, Jane Miller, Jemima C. Miller, George Miller, Sarah C. Miller, M.

G. Oakey, Elizabeth Oakey, J. Shaw, Anne Shaw, Susanna Dusenberry, Wm. Maxwell and Wm. A. Maxwell. The society has a small but neat frame church built in 1871.

ROSEMOND M. E. CHURCH.

The Rosemond charge consists of four appointments: Rosemond, Buckeye chapel, Owaneco and Fairview. Although Rosemond is the head of the circuit, it is the youngest of the four classes, being organized in 1867. The society consisted of eight members at the time of its organization: Alex. Simpson, Eliza Simpson, Thomas Hartop, Anna Hartop, Wm. W. Morrison, Ellen Morrison, Henry Bess and Nancy Bess. Since that time, the class has grown considerably in numbers and financial strength. A house of worship was built the same year as the organization of the class. The circuit owns a parsonage near the Rosemond church. The charge has been served by the following pastors: G. Miller, G. J. Barrett, J. M. West, J. E. Lindley, W. Murphy, T. M. Dillon, Wm. McK. Gooding, C. E. McClintock and P. S. Swart, the pastor now in charge. Henry Bess is leader of Rosemond class, and he and his wife are among the faithful and devoted workers of the church. Stewards: J. F. Warner, J. L. Brown; trustees, Wm. Guthrie, Joshua Osborn, John Hathaway, S. Winter and Wm. Weaver; Sunday-school superintendent, Charles Stites.

BUCKEYE M. E. CHURCH.

At Buckeye chapel there is a flourishing society, organized in 1855 by Rev. M. Shunk. The society belonged to Taylorville circuit until the formation of Rosemond charge, when it was included in the latter work. The class was organized with fifteen members: Samuel Cowgill, Louisa Cowgill, Wm. Hunter, Susan Hunter, Mary Hunter, Dr. W. H. McCoy and Mrs. McCoy, Samuel Large, Maria Large, Noel Rape, Elizabeth Rape, Rebekah Baker, and two sisters of Mrs. James Whitlaw—names not given. The society is strong numerically, financially and spiritually, and is an old-fashioned Methodist appointment, in the grandest sense of that phrase. Thomas Bonnell and S. S. Kanaga are local elders; Henry Millard, Wm. Large, class-leaders; Philip Ebert, J. W. Hunter, stewards; Joshua Gimlen, H. L. Mull, T. Bonnell, George McGuire, S. S. Kanaga, J. McGaw, J. W. Hunter, Samuel Large, trustees.

OWANECO M. E. CHURCH.

This society organized in 1862 by Rev. D. P. Lyon, with ten members: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Baker, Nancy Madison, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Brown, and Annie Bradley. The society has a good frame church built in 1873. Class leaders, J. W. Resler, J. M. Shuler; stewards, J. J. Danford, A. B. Leeper; trustees, J. J. Danford, J. M. Shuler, James Hogue, Royal McShea, J. Millhorn, Charles T. Becker, E. W. Stout, H. B. Leeper and J. C. Hunter. Sunday-school superintendent, J. J. Danford.

FAIRVIEW M. E. CHURCH.

Fairview class was organized in 1869 with 26 members. The following are the names of members: E. Denton and wife, R. Umbleby, Lida Umbleby, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Lusader, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Umbleby, Harriet McMiller, Mary McElroy, J. W. and Emma McElroy, J. A. and Annie J. McElroy, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cherry, Mrs. J. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnson. The house of worship was built in 1868, and dedicated Jan. 8th, 1869, by Rev. W. N. McElroy, son of Mary McElroy, and brother to J. A. and J. W. McElroy, and at that time pastor of 1st M. E. Church, Bloomington, now presiding elder of Bloomington district. The church was built and dedicated before the organization of the society, a very unusual proceeding for a Methodist society. But the people of the neighborhood felt the need of a house in which to worship, and many who were not at that time professing Christians gave liberally. Andrew Miller, not a member of the church at that time, gave the site for building and $500 in money as a beginning. Of course, the church was soon paid for. Among the most active members at the time of organization were E. Denton, Wm. Walters, J. M. New. Leading members now: Dr. McDivitt, E. Denton, J. M. New, E. McChristy and C. W. Wilson. Mrs. Mary McElroy, mother of W. N., J. A. and J. W. McElroy, is the oldest living member of Fairview class. Born in 1801, she was converted and united with the M. E. church in 1818, and consequently has been a Methodist for sixty-two years; and those who knew her now and during previous years will testify that hers has not been a merely nominal church-membership. She has been an earnest Christian worker; and while performing Christian duties measured by the very highest standard, she has also had the Christian's spiritual enjoyment. With a heart overflowing with love to God and man, to her "duty has never seemed a load," nor "worship proved a task." A happy, hopeful Christian, with an experience of the "deep things of God," she is truly a "mother in Israel;" and many will bless her memory long after she is called to her reward. Among other elect ladies of Rosemond charge, might be mentioned the names of Mrs. Tichnell, Mary J. Warner, Jane Stites, Anna Sutton and Jane Rosenberry of Rosemond; Margaret Danford, Catharine Millhorn and Angeline Fox, of Owaneco; Frances New, Emma McElroy, Matilda Lusader, Nancy Umbleby and Mary Graham of Fairview; Kate Bonnell, Charlotte Large, Mary A. Large, Martha Hunter, Catharine Hunter, Rebekah Lakin and Mattie C. McGuire, of Buckeye. Total membership of Rosemond circuit, 396 The total number of communicants in the M. E. Church in Christian county is about 1,800, including probationers. There are seven pastors, with an average salary of $725.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

BY REV. FREDERICK SCHULZE.

The beginning of the Roman Catholic Church and its organizations in Christian County dates back almost to the first settlement. Though the membership was smaller in the commencement, one may count between 400 and 500 families at present, who are divided into five congregations or parishes in the following places, viz: Taylorville, Assumption, Pana, Morrisonville and Stonington. According to times and circumstances, the progress and improvement was different in each of these five parishes.

As Taylorville was the first organized town in the county, here also the organization of the Catholic Church made its start. It was about the year 1846. This district, like the whole State of Illinois, was at that time under the spiritual charge of the R. C. Bishop of Chicago. A few families that had come from the State of Kentucky and settled around Taylorville, joined together and erected a small frame building, to serve as a chapel for religious service. The building still exists as the entrance part of the new church. There was no priest residing in the county at that time, and even the attendance of a neighboring clergyman was very rare, as communication was difficult for want of railroads. The place used to be visited about three or four times a year by a priest from Springfield, in the adjacent Sangamon County. This continued till the time when the Catholic congregation of Assumption was organized, about 1860. Henceforth the priest residing at Assump-

tion commenced to attend Taylorville once a month. Since the number of members had increased and the monthly attendance was not very regular, the Catholics of the latter place made some efforts to have a pastor of their own residing with them. Hence they commenced with the building of a new priest-house. This was about 1871. They bought three lots of ground, one block further south of the old church. The house was built by Father Recouvreur, who was for a long time at Assumption, and was then moved to Edwardsville. However, he did not complete the work. This was done by Rev. Father Claus, who was appointed by the R. C. bishop of Alton, as a resident priest for Taylorville, in the year 1872. He finished the building of the house. At the same time he got the old church moved from the former place to the lot where the new pastoral residence had been erected in the year 1874. On this occasion they put a new addition to the older part and a sacristy. Father Claus, after his first coming had been sent to Ruma, and again returned after half a year; still he did not reside in Taylorville very long, but soon moved to Morrisonville, and attended Taylorville every other Sunday from the latter place. This continued till December, 1877, when Father Schulze was sent by the R. C. bishop of Alton to Taylorville with an order to reside there. Thus it stands to-day.

The number of Catholic families amounts to about seventy at present, of whom far the greater part live in the country; about one-fourth of them are of German descent, the rest English-speaking people. The church is entirely too small, but we hope a new building will be erected at a time not far distant. The next Catholic church was organized at Assumption, in 1857, by Mr. E. E. Malhiot. He donated ten acres of ground, and with his own money, built a little chapel and priest-house. The first resident priest was Father Gonaud, a Frenchman. After about three years he was succeeded by Father Dutour, who remained four years. Father Bedart followed him for three years, and then Father Recouvreur. The latter remained only three months. Next was Father Jacque, a native of Alsatia. He remained at Assumption for six years, and greatly improved the Catholic church and congregation. A new brick church was commenced under his guidance. He also built a new priest-house, since the old one had been destroyed by fire. When Father Jacque left Assumption, he was followed by Father Withopf, who remained there three years, till Fenyen came, who remained only three months. Father Dechene succeeded him in November, 1878, and is pastor at the present time. Since he came he has finished partly the inside work of the church and priest-house, built by Father Jacque.

The number of Catholic families at present amounts to about one hundred and twenty, partly French, Canadians, Irish descent and a few Germans. The church is a strong and large brick building, situated in the suburbs of the town. There is also a Catholic grave-yard not very far from it.

The Catholic church at Pana was built in 1860, by Father Cusack. It used to be attended from Shelbyville and different places in the neighborhood. Father Cusack's successors were Father Turmel, Father Jacque and Father Lohmann. Rev. Father Storp, who came there about 1876, remained a short time and moved to Shelbyville. He attends Pana every other Sunday. The number of Catholic families is about one hundred, of which near half live in the town itself.

The Catholic congregation of Morrisonville was organized about 1870 by Father Lohmann of Hillsboro, who built the church at that time. The first residing priest was Father Claus, who moved there from Taylorville about 1873 and attended each place every other Sunday. It was by him, that the priest-house also was built. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Teppe in 1877, who is yet pastor; he attends, also, the Brown settlement, eight miles west, in Montgomery County.

The number of families at Morrisonville amounts to seventy; about twenty of these are Germans, the rest Irish.

The Catholic congregation of the latest date in Christian county is that of Stonington, ten miles north from Taylorville. It was incorporated about the year 1873. Father Kane, at that time pastor of the church in Macon, was the first one to encourage the Catholics around the little town of Stonington to build a church and organize themselves as a congregation. The R. C. Bishop Baltes of Alton, when asked, gave his consent. Hence a subscription was taken up; but for different reasons, the work failed at that time, and was stopped till 1877. This was the time when Father Schulze came as a resident priest to Taylorville. For about half a year he visited Stonington one Sunday in each month and held mass-service in different dwelling-houses. The people were again encouraged to take up the work of church-building. Another subscription was raised and the first steps taken. Two lots of ground were donated by Mr. Covington, who was not a member of the church. The ground having been deeded in the name of the congregation, the building of the new church was commenced in the fall of 1878. Mr. Lukas Pfeiffenberger, of Alton, made the designs and superintended the work. The latter was given by contract to Messrs. Cottom & Cromwell, two mechanics of Taylorville, who completed it about June, 1879. From that time the church has been attended every other Sunday by Father Schulze from Taylorville.

The present membership is about forty families, almost all living in the country surrounding the little town. The church, though a frame building, is of strong material, 70x40 feet, and has a nice and substantial appearance.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

BY W. F. RICHARDSON.*

Every innovation on the established ideas and customs of a nation or community must meet with much opposition, and succeed, if at all, only by the most determined and persistent efforts.

Even truth itself is not secure against the prejudices and jealous mistrust of those who are wedded to an error that has become venerable through age and general acceptance. Every advance in science, art or religion, has been made in the face of a host of opposers; some of whom wholly misconceived its character and design, while others fought it from zeal for the traditions of the fathers, and others, still, from a preference for popular error over unpopular truth.

Especially is this true of religious progress. Any new religious doctrine, whether true or false, is viewed with great jealousy, and attacked with strong denunciation, by those who have imbibed doctrines sanctioned by many generations of pious ancestors. Luther, Calvin, and Wesley, like all other great reformers, had no easy path to tread in leading men into the clearer light of God's holy truth.

A modern example of this prejudice against religious novelty is seen in the history of that religious body known as the "Christian Church," or "Disciples of Christ."

Refusing to wear any other name than that applied by the inspired writers of God; recognizing the authority of the sacred Scriptures alone, in all matters of faith and discipline; and pre-

* Especial thanks are due from the writer to Elder A. D. Northcutt, for valuable information and assistance in the preparation of this sketch.

senting to the world the novel plea of the union of all Christians upon "the foundation of the apostles and prophets," by discarding all human names, creeds, and tests of fellowship—thus restoring the primitive and apostolic Christianity; it could not be otherwise than that many, who had been trained to revere the creeds and churches of their fathers, should strenuously oppose a movement that seemed to them a complete subversion of their cherished systems of faith and worship.

Hence it was, that the first preachers of this order met with a prompt repulse, or a cold welcome, at best, from many sincere Christian people, who were only zealous for what they considered the true interests of the kingdom of Christ.

Christian county was no exception to the general rule. For several years, the preachers of the Christian Church were looked upon by many as perverters of the gospel, and disturbers of the peace of Zion; and the doors of churches and school-houses were closed against them, and communities warned to shun their deadly heresies. In some cases, the opposition assumed the shape of abuse, and such appellations as "Campbellites," and even "water-dogs," were contemptuously applied to them by some who thought that calumny and ridicule were proper weapons to use in religious controversy. In the midst of all this harsh treatment, however, these men of God met with much kindness at the hands of very many good people, who, though they held to a different religious faith, were yet too full of the love of God to maltreat any one, who was seeking honestly to proclaim His holy word.

In short, the experience of these men is identical with that of the pioneers of every religious faith; and the story of the labors and hardships of one, would be equally true of all. To work hard from Monday until Saturday on the farm, and on Sunday to ride on horse-back ten or twenty miles, to fill an appointment at some school-house or log-cabin, returning to the work of the field at daylight Monday morning, was an every week affair with many of them. Hard labor and generous sacrifice was then the common lot of all.

Probably the first preacher of the Christian Church to visit this county was W. P. Bowles, or "Wat" Bowles, as he was familiarly called, whose home was in Logan county.

In the summer of 1842, he was invited by Elder White, a Baptist minister, to assist him in a meeting at a union meeting-house on Mosquito creek, in the north-east corner of the county. Elder Bowles came, in obedience to the invitation, but was denied the privilege of speaking in the church. He thereupon repaired to a grove near by, and preached to a large congregation; and again, the following day, at the dwelling of A. D. Northcutt, at that time a member of the Baptist Church. At the close of the second sermon, three persons were immersed, one of whom was the late James Sanders, well known throughout the county.

In the fall, Elder Bowles returned to that neighborhood and held a short meeting, which resulted in the organization of a congregation of nine members, three of whom are still living, viz., G. T. Fletcher and wife, now of Decatur, and Elder A. D. Northcutt. From this small beginning, grew, in a few years, a flourishing congregation, which at one time numbered over 200 members.

This congregation, known as the Mosquito Creek Church, after some years gave up its organization, and divided itself among the surrounding congregations, of which there were several within a radius of a few miles.

In 1848, Elder Northcutt, then living at Shelbyville, began to make frequent visits to Taylorville, where he preached in the court-house, and occasionally in the school house, or the M. E. Church. These visits were continued until 1853, when the congregation at that place was organized, and for many years Elder N. continued to preach to them with considerable regularity.

In the spring of 1853, Elder Northcutt moved to Prairieton township, where he still resides, and for several years was almost incessantly engaged in preaching the gospel, and organizing congregations in this and adjoining counties.

Among others, churches were established near the present site of Randallville, and at Bolivar, a few miles west of Mt. Auburn. Both of these were were finally absorbed by the Blue Mound and Mt. Auburn congregations.

Elder Northcutt was likewise employed for one year as county Evangelist, by a co-operation of the churches throughout the county. Indeed, a history of the Christian Church, during this period, would be little more than a sketch of his labors and their results. These were very busy years with him, as he was almost alone in the work of preaching the faith he held. But, at last, other laborers came to his assistance, and the work grew in proportions under their combined labors.

In 1856 (?) elder A. C. McCollum organized a congregation in Locust school-house, a half mile north of the present site of Owaneco; and a few years later, elder John W. Tyler, of Macon county, established the Sanders church, in the extreme northern part of the county.

Besides the ministers already named in this sketch, elders John F. England, John Wilson, Thomas Cully, William Vanhooser, A. J. Kane, C. T. Cole, E. C. Weekly and Wm. M. Brown, labored to a greater or less extent at different points; and the following additional congregations were organized:—Liberty, Mt. Auburn, Pana, South Fork, Edinburg, Palmer, Assumption and Salem. Of these, all except Palmer still retain their organizations. The church at that point built a good house of worship, but lost it in a few years by the foreclosure of a mortgage, and soon ceased to be.

The present number of congregations of the Christian Church in this county is ten, viz:—Assumption, Edinburg, Liberty, Mt. Auburn, Owaneco, Pana, Salem, Sanders, South Fork and Taylorville.

The Owaneco, Pana and Salem congregations have no houses of worship.

The aggregate membership of these churches is over 900, and the value of their church property about $14,000. The aggregate seating capacity of their houses of worship is 2400.

There are four ministers of the Christian Church now living in this county, who are regularly employed in the work of preaching the gospel. They are A. D. Northcutt, C. T. Cole, S. R. Willson and W. F. Richardson.

The crying need of the churches of this order in Christian county is *regular pastoral labor*. For lack of it many of them are languishing, and without it, some of them must soon die.

With the numbers and financial ability they possess, a far more laudable work might be accomplished than has yet characterized their history as a religious people.

ASSUMPTION CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The history of the Christian Church in Assumption dates from the fall of 1870, when elder J. M. Morgan held a meeting in the Baptist Church, and baptized several persons These, with a few who were already members of this order, in all numbering twenty, continued for several years to meet frequently on the Lord's day, to attend to the Lord's Supper, and hear the preaching of the gospel by J. M. Morgan and A. D. Northcutt.

In the spring of 1874, a congregation was organized, numbering twenty-five members, and, with the view of building a house of wor-

ship, D. J. Watson, Dr. S. M. Benepe, and J. J. Benepe, were appointed trustees. This undertaking, however, was not carried out till the following year.

In October, 1875, their house was begun, and was completed in January, 1876, elder N. S. Haynes, of Decatur, dedicating it on the second Lord's day of that month. The building, which is surrounded by a handsome grove of maples, is a substantial frame, measuring 36x54 feet, the ceiling being 18 feet, and the spire 85 feet in height. It is neatly finished within, the walls and ceiling being white, the wood-work grained, and the aisles and pulpit carpeted. There is a baptistery under the pulpit, dressing-rooms at the side, a large bell, and a good cabinet organ.

The entire cost of building and grounds, complete and ready for use, was $3800. The seating capacity of the building is 325. The dedication of this church was followed by an interesting revival, which resulted in adding 17 to the congregation, bringing its number up to 41. During this meeting, the organization of the church was completed by the election and ordination of W. P. Mauzy and D. J. Watson as elders, and William Abbott, Dr. S. M. Benepe and John J. Benepe as deacons. On the 30th of January a Sunday-school was organized, which has increased in numbers and interest till the present time.

From this time forward, the growth of the church was rapid and uninterrupted. O. Q. Oviatt and J. O. Henry filled the pulpit of the church during the spring and summer of 1876, and in October, elder Geo. F. Adams added 17 members, in a protracted meeting.

During the following year (1877), F. M. Guinn preached regularly at Assumption for about three months, and was succeeded by elder A. D. Northcutt. In October of this year, the congregation held a revival of 30 days, conducted by elder D. P. Henderson, and resulting in the addition of 13 persons to the church. During this meeting, the official board of the congregation was increased in number, by the addition of J. R. Milligan as elder, and L. T. Watkins and S. M. Coonrod as deacons. At the same time E. E. Cowperthwait was ordained to the work of the Christian ministry.

Throughout the following year (1878), A. D. Northcutt and E. E. Cowperthwait preached regularly for the church, and frequent additions were made to its membership. During September of this year, the church held its annual revival meeting, assisted by elder W. F. Richardson, which increased by 13 the membership of the congregation.

In March, 1879, W. F. Richardson was called to the pastoral charge of this church, and is now in his second year's labor in that capacity.

The aggregate membership of this church since its organization is 138, and its present membership 112.

Its Sunday-school numbers 90, with four officers and nine teachers. J. M. Birce is the efficient superintendent, and A. G. Chilton, secretary.

EDINBURG CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

It was not far from the year 1856, that the above-named congregation was organized by Elder A. D. Northcutt. It numbered 30 members, and chose as elders, B. F. Stokes and B. K. Prater.

In 1872, a house of worship was built, at a cost of $2,500, having a seating capacity of 400.

In April, 1875, it was blown over during a severe wind storm, but was rebuilt at once, at a cost of $1,200.

Since its organization this church has employed, in pastoral labor, A. C. McCollum, E. C. Weekly, J. Logan, Samuel Williams and J. H. Matthews; and, as evangelists, S. B. Lindsley, ——· Colston and W. A. Mallery.

For two years past, Elder John L. Wilson, of Macon county, has preached for this congregation, with the most satisfactory results.

The present membership is 120. B. K. Prater, S. D. Matthews, T. J. Prater and J. M. Chandler compose the eldership; and R. K. Johnson and Elisha Prater are deacons.

LIBERTY CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In the spring of 1853, Elder A. D. Northcutt settled in Prairieton township, and began at once to preach in the school-houses in the vicinity, and in the dwellings of his neighbors. The only members of the Christian Church in the neighborhood at that time were himself and wife, and Stephen Workman.

In 1854, a congregation of nine members was organized in a log school-house on Flat Branch, Stephen Workman being chosen as elder, and S. B. Workman as deacon.

About 1860 a house of worship was built at a cost of over $2,000. It is situated about three miles south-west of Moawequa, near the banks of Flat Branch creek, and surrounded by fine forest trees. The building, however, has not been kept in good repair, and now presents a very dilapidated appearance.

There have been upwards of 400 names on the roll of this congregation, since its organization, many of whom have moved to the western states and territories, and helped to form new churches there. The Christian Church at Friendville, Nebraska, is composed of members from this organization.

The present membership of Liberty Church is 157. George Bilyeau and A. B. Lawrence are the elders, and Michael Workman and William Robinson, deacons.

A. D. Northcutt is the only minister this church has ever employed, in regular pastoral labor. He is at present preaching there one-half of his time.

Protracted meetings have been held there by W. T. Maupin, J. W. Houston and S. A. Willson.

MT. AUBURN CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In 1863, several members of the Christian Church living in and around Mt. Auburn, began meeting for worship occasionally in the school-house at that point.

In 1866, they succeeded in building a house of worship, at a cost of $2,200. It is a frame structure, 36 by 50 feet in dimensions.

In 1869, the congregation, then numbering about forty, completed its organization by the selection of C. T. Cole, Ira Ellis and Paul Smith as elders; and William Young and James Evans as deacons.

For several years following its organization, the Mt. Auburn church enjoyed the regular labors of Elder John W. Tyler and A. D. Northcutt, with occasional visits from John L. Wilson, John England, Dr. John Hughes, Dr. John Engle, and E. C. Weekly. At a later date, C. T. Cole and Alfred Lewis preached at that point for three years.

The present officers of the congregation are C. T. Cole, elder, and Levi Sherman and James W. Stobaugh, deacons.

The nominal membership of the church is 150; but as it has not met for worship for nearly two years, unless a revival soon take place there, the Mt. Auburn Christian Church will be a thing of the past.

PANA CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In the year 1869, elder J. O. Henry, of Vandalia, organized a Christian Church of 18 members, at a school-house two miles south-east of Pana.

J. H. Dawdy was chosen elder; and J. B. King and G. B. King, deacons.

In 1874, the place of meeting was changed to Lawrence's hall, in Pana; and again in June, 1878, to the City Hall, where the church still assembles for worship. The present officers are:—J H. Dawdy and Griffith Evans, elders; J. F. Miller and Richard Couch, deacons; Charles Dawdy, clerk. The membership is now 47.

Among the Christian ministers who have preached at various times in Pana, are A. D. Northcutt, B. W. Henry, J. O. Henry, A. C. McCollum, B. B. Tyler, J. M. Morgan, N. S. Haynes, William Vanhooser, J. Carroll Stark, and B. R. Gilbert, who is now preaching for the church there once a month.

This congregation hopes to be able soon to build a house of worship, which, if realized, would very materially advance its influence and growth in the community.

SALEM CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This congregation meets for worship in the Salem school-house, four miles west of Blue Mound. It was organized on the first Lord's day in June, 1879, by elder C. T. Cole. The membership, at that time numbering 14, has now increased to 27.

Ira Ellis is elder of the congregation, and Frank M. Piper and P. C. Ellis, deacons.

Elder Cole has preached regularly for this church since its organization.

SOUTH FORK CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church, located in the eastern part of South Fork township, was organized in September, 1871, by elder A. C. McCollum; and the following year erected a house of worship, costing $1500, and having a seating capacity of 300.

Silas Matthews, Leason Adams, and Quesy Johnson were the first elders chosen. Among others who have preached for this congregation, are A. C. McCollum, A. D. Northcutt, Samuel Williams, J. B. Royal, A. J. Kane, E. C. Weekly and W. H. Mallery.

This church is at present, and has been for some time, without preaching; and with 150 names on the church book, has an actual membership of but 25.

The present elders are Leason Adams and John W. Taff.

TAYLORVILLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In 1853, elder A. D. Northcutt held a two weeks meeting in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Taylorville, and organized a Christian Church of 35 members. William Singer, B. F. Maupin and J. W. Thompson were chosen elders; and A. J. Sparks and Griffin Evans, deacons.

This congregation occupied the C. P. Church a part of the time till the following year, when a house of worship was built, at a cost of about $2500. This was, at that time, the best church building in the county.

So rapid was the growth of the church at that time, that the congregation numbered 150, shortly after the completion of the house of worship. Had harmony and zeal characterized its efforts at this period, a very strong church might have been established in Taylorville.

As it was, however, the labors of many good and true men were not enough to counteract the effect of discord and carelessness; and at the end of twenty years, the church was weaker, instead of stronger, than at the beginning.

Among those who preached for the congregation during these years were A. C. McCollum, A. D Northcutt, Thomas Cully, John L. Wilson, J. W. Taylor, William M. Brown, A T. Maupin and William Vanhooser.

A few years ago, a wolf in sheep's clothing forwarded the work of destruction, and the church became thoroughly disorganized, and the members scattered on every hand.

Matters remained thus till December 1st, 1878, when Elder S. R. Willson came to Taylorville to attempt a restoration of the church. The task seemed hopeless at first, but after many months of hard labor there seemed a promise of success. On September 28th, 1879, thirty-three members of the Christian Church entered into a covenant, pledging themselves to more earnest and united labor for Christ, and effected an organization by the selection and ordination of the proper officers. William Frampton, R. P. Langley and W. N. Long were chosen as elders; to whom was afterwards added L. R. Hendricks.

A. S. Thomas, Morgan Milligan, and Joseph Torrence were chosen deacons; and Mrs. J. A. Tyler, clerk

Elder Willson is now on his second year's labor for the Taylorville church, and the growth, though slow, is very perceptible. The congregation now numbers forty; and though far from strong, either in numbers or wealth, yet the harmony that prevails, and zeal that characterizes the membership, seem to promise better days for the Christian Church in Taylorville.

The Sunday School in connection with this church is thriving in the hands of a corps of efficient officers and earnest teachers. It numbers over one hundred scholars. William Frampton is the superintendent, and Miss Susie L. Harner, secretary.

ROSEMOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BY REV. CHAS. T. DERING.

Christian county has never had but one Congregational Church, and this is located at Rosemond

A colony, mainly of Massachusetts people, began a settlement on the prairies of this township in January, 1856. Almost without exception they were people of religious faith and habits, and it was their determination to establish Christian worship and ordinances as soon as possible.

The first Sunday the colony spent in the settlement was observed by divine services in the only house which was then built, and each Sunday thereafter services were held, members of the colony taking turns in conducting them.

Early in the Spring of the same year, the whole congregation organized themselves into a Sunday School, which held its session immediately after the usual morning service. Mr. O. M. Hawkes was superintendent. The following summer, Rev. Joseph Gordon, of Alton Presbytery, came to the settlement once a month and preached, with the exception of two Sundays, when services were conducted by visiting ministers; this was all the assistance received previous to the organization of the church.

The majority of the colony had previously been members of Congregational churches; hence they preferred this form of government.

September 7th, 1856, the church was organized. Rev. A. T. Norton, of Alton Presbytery, was the only minister present, and presided. Twenty-two persons entered into covenant as follows:

Debby A. Hawley, from Congregational Church, Sunderland, Mass.
Brainard Smith, " " " "
Mrs. Nancy O. Smith, " " " "
Rupes Russel, " " " "
Edward S. Hill, from 13th Street Presbyterian Church, N Y. City.
Mrs. Catharine M. Hill, " " " " "
Orlando M. Hawkes, from Congregation'l Church, Charlemont, Mass.
Mrs Debby A. Hawkes, " " " "

John Putnam, from Congregational Church, Hinsdale, Mass.
Mrs. Flora Putnam, " " " "
Ophelia M. Putnam, " " " "
Silas S. Clapp, from Presbyterian Church, Canal Dover, Ohio.
Mrs. Lucy A. Clapp, " " " "
Timothy L. Bacon, " " " "
Mrs. Catharine Bacon, " " " "
Abram Groesbeck, from Congregat'l Church Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Orinda Groesbeck, " " " "
Benjamin R. Hawley, from 1st Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. H. R. Hawley, " " " " "
Mrs. Menuda K. Marvin, " " " " "
John E. Guild on profession.
Emma L. Mason, "

Soon after the organization, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin E. Warner were received to membership by letters from the Congregational Church of Hinsdale, Mass.

O. M. Hawkes and Brainard Smith were chosen deacons, and Edward S. Hill, clerk.

In October of the same year the church connected itself with the Morgan Conference of Congregational Churches, which has since become the Southern Congregational Association of Illinois.

The church has always held to the faith and principles of the Pilgrims, who landed from the Mayflower in Dec. 1620, and established the first Congregational church in America.

The church is governed by the following

PRINCIPLES OF POLITY.

1. All principles of Congregational polity are derived from the New Testament.

2. A church is a company of Christians associated for communion in the gospel ordinances and for the promotion of the Christian faith, having no superior but Christ.

3. The Church of Christ has but one spiritual order of persons.

4. The officers of a church are bishops (called also pastors) and deacons.

5. Congregational churches entrust no ecclesiastical power to their officers.

6. A church has power,—
 (1.) To choose its own officers.
 (2.) To admit or exclude its own members.
 (3.) To adopt its own creed.
 (4.) To arrange the details of its own worship.
 (5.) To choose its own methods of religious and benevolent work.

7. Churches may unite in associations or conferences for purposes of mutual assistance and edification; but all decisions of ecclesiastical bodies have only a moral power over the churches.

In February, 1857, the church called for its first minister, Rev. William C. Merritt, who labored here until February, 1861; he continued to live in Rosemond until 1866, when he removed to Dallas City, Illinois. In 1870, he removed to California, where he has since resided. Under his ministry the church grew rapidly, and 44 members were added.

Mr. Merritt was born at St. Clairville, Ohio, November 14th, 1814. Graduated at Illinois College in 1842, and at the same Theological Seminary in 1845; was ordained by the Illinois (now Quincy) Association at Mendon, in May, 1846. He married Mary L. Carter, a native of Connecticut. They have four children living.

The second minister of the church was Rev. Timothy Hill, a brother of Edward S. Hill, one of the original members; he labored here nearly three years. Under his ministry quite an extensive revival occurred, in consequence of which the church received about 30 members. Mr. Hill was the son of Rev. Ebenezer and Abigail (Jones) Hill, and was born in Mason, N. H., June 30th, 1819. His father was the pastor of the Congregational Church at Mason for 64 years. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842, and at Union Theological Seminary in 1845; was licensed by the Third Presbytery of New York in April, 1845, and ordained by the Presbytery of St. Louis, October 22d, 1846; was supply pastor of Presbyterian Church, St. Charles, Mo., 1846–1851; Fairmount Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Mo., 1852–1860; Congregational Church, Rosemond, February, 1861, to October, 1863; Shelbyville, Illinois, Presbyterian Church, October, 1863, to July, 1865; Second Presbyterian Church, Kansas City, Mo., 1865–1868; District Secretary Pres. Board of Home Missions from October, 1865, to the present time. Received title of D.D. from Highland University in 1873. Married November 2d, 1854, Frances Augusta Hall, and has two children living.

The third minister was Rev. Edward B. Tuthill, who remained but one year, viz., from April, 1864, to April, 1865, during which time the church received six members. The church was then a year without a minister; but regular services were sustained, and eleven members added. After leaving Rosemond, Mr. Tuthill was supply pastor of the Congregational Church at Concord, Illinois, eleven years, and has since leaving there labored in Colorado and California.

The fourth minister was Rev. Alfred A. Whitmore, who also remained but one year, beginning June 1st, 1866. In that year five members were added, and the church building was erected at a cost of $3,200. The congregation had worshiped for some years in the school-house, but owing to some difficulty created by members of another denomination, the directors refused to allow this house to be used any longer for religious services.

Mr. Whitmore was born near Geneva, N. Y., July 7th, 1817; graduated at Oberlin in 1846; labored one and a half years as an evangelist; was supply pastor of Congregational Church, Ashburnham, Mass., 1848–1853; labored in Ohio, 1853–1864; was supply pastor of Congregational Church, Henry, Marshall county, Ills., 1864–1866, and of Rosemond Congregational Church, 1866–7. Since leaving Rosemond he has labored in northern Illinois and Iowa. He married September 17th, 1849, Martha P. Fletcher, of Enosburgh, Vermont, and has six children living.

The fifth minister was Rev. John R. Barnes, who remained a little more than two years. The most extensive revival the church has known occurred under his ministry, and forty-three members were added to the church.

Mr. Barnes was born in Southington, Ohio, December 15th, 1829; graduated at Oberlin College in 1861; was approbated for the ministry by Plymouth Rock Association at Hampden, Ohio, in 1862; preached a few months for the churches of Hartford and Fowler, Ohio, and then entered Andover Theological Seminary; graduated there in 1865; ordained at Plainfield, Connecticut, Oct. 5th, 1865, and preached there until the spring of 1867; was supply pastor at Rosemond, June, 1867, to September, 1869; at Collinsville, Illinois, Presbyterian Church, September, 1869, to April, 1874; at Earlville, Illinois, Congregational Church, November, 1874, to November, 1876; at Eldora, Iowa, Congregational Church, November, 1876, to November, 1878; since February, 1879, has been supply pastor at Fayette Congregational Church, Iowa.

The sixth and present minister of the church is Chas. T. Dering. He was born on Long Island, N. Y., January 21st, 1842; graduated at Hamilton College, 1864, and at Andover Seminary, 1868; began labor here December, 1869, and was ordained pastor of the church,

March 9th, 1870. During his ministry the church has received fifty-one members. He married, October 26th, 1876, Mary J., daughter of William Bailey, of Rosemond.

The oldest member at the organization of the church was Mrs. Debby Amelia Hawley, widow of Rev. Wm. A. Hawley, of Hinsdale, Mass. Her brother, Mr. B. E. Warner, and all her living children except one, were members of the Rosemond colony. She was the mother of Benj. R. Hawley, Mrs. John Putnam, Mrs. Brainard Smith, Mrs. O. M. Hawkes, and Mrs. John L. Marvin. All these were among the original members of the church. She died April 8th, 1858, aged 69.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL ST. JOHN'S CHURCH AT PANA, ILLS.

BY REV. FRED. PFEIFFER.

Rev. Matthias Galster, a pioneer of the German Evangelical Synod of N. A., located at Pana, after having worked for many years in Ohio and Indiana, and organized a congregation ten miles north-east of this city, and began to preach in August, 1864. In September he organized a congregation under the name of German Evangelical Lutheran. Its first members were L. Schlierbach, Nichol Neu, Michael Neu, Christian Neu, Peter Neu, L. Paul, and A. Botschner. Its first stewards were L. Schlierbach and Nichol Neu. The services were held partly in the first M. E. Church, while on its old site, and partly in the old city school building, called the Lawrence School. In order to have a house of worship of their own, they passed in a meeting in December, 1865, a resolution to build a frame church, 40x25, which resolution was without delay executed at a cost of $3000.

In another meeting, the members then united, changed the name "Evangelical Lutheran" into simply "German Evangelical," with the additional "St. John's," so that it now bears the name "German "Evangelical St. John's Church." As the founder of the church, Rev. Galster, lived too great a distance from the town, the congregation thought it to their best interest to have a minister of the gospel residing in thieir midst, and, according to the advice of brother Galster, tendered a call to Rev. J. Gubler, then at St. Charles, Mo. He accepted and entered his field in this city in July, 1870. As the congregation had no parsonage then, the preacher had to rent for one year, at the expiration of which they bought the very same building with lot for $475.

Rev. Gubler connected with his charge at Pana a new field eight miles west of Taylorville, so that in Pana he preached but every other Sabbath. For three years he taught a parochial school. As a great desire was manifested by the Americans to learn the German language, the German school was then attached to our department of public schools, and is conducted as such to this date. A Sabbath School was started in the beginning of the congregation, but has been more successfully carried on since a preacher located in Pana.

In 1875, Rev. Gubler resigned and went to Inglefield, Ind. The writer of this sketch is his successor. Before entering his new field, the congregation built a school-room to the west end of the church for the sum of $250, so that Rev. Pfeiffer found for his work a neat little school-house, which proved to be too small through all this time of his teaching. As the preacher's family suffered from chills and fever owing to the location of the parsonage, the congregation agreed to sell it and build a new one in a healthier location. This resolution was carried out in 1877; the old parsonage sold for $625; a lot on the west slope of the east ridge was bought, and a two-story frame house erected thereon for the sum of $1215, of which the last part was paid this spring, so that the property of the congregation is free of debt. When the old Presbyterian church was taken down, the congregation obtained the bell of that church; also a few years before a good and beautiful organ from Prince & Co., of Buffalo. The congregation has now forty members; has service every Sabbath morning, and every other Sabbath evening. The Sabbath School numbers from forty to fifty scholars, superintended by L. Schlierbach. From this congregation have sprang one west of Taylorville, and one seven miles south of Pana, at Oconee, Shelby Co., Ills. Among its first members who still belong to the church are L. Schlierbach and L. Paul.



THE DISASTROUS STORM OF 1880.

(EXTRACTS FROM THE "MORRISONVILLE TIMES.")

Saturday, April 24th, 1880, will long be remembered by the residents of Christian county as an epoch in its history, fraught with desolation, ruin and death

On Sunday morning vague rumors were afloat, as to the awful calamity caused by the dread cyclone's resistless march. The storm seems to have gathered in the south-west, and traveled almost a north-eastwardly direction, with but little deviation from a direct line from whence it came, until eleven miles of a beautiful farming country had been utterly stripped of buildings, fruit trees, fences, etc., the accumulation of years of toil of many a sturdy tiller of the soil, leaving in its track three dead and many wounded, several of whom will probably die; besides stock of every description, strewn about, and mangled in every conceivable manner.

The first place in the track of the storm was the home of Mr. Thomas Smith, 4½ miles from this place. Mr. Smith, in his delineation, represented the storm as seen by himself, as gathering in mid air preparatory to the fell onslaught, and remaining stationary for a few seconds, then with a rush beyond comparison, swooped down, lifting the house clear of the foundation and partially turning it about, dropped it some twenty-five feet away, overturning the kitchen stove and a dish safe, the latter falling upon his little boy of three years, fortunately doing him no harm. The outside of the house presents the appearance of having withstood a siege from a battering ram, the shingles being torn off in many places, while a great hole in the side of the house, shows plainly that a missile of some weight found a lodgment there.

Next in turn came the home of S. W. Hawkins, on the farm of Andrew Simpson, of Taylorville, and full two miles from Mr. Smith's and four miles north-west of Clarksdale; the intervening property seeming to have escaped with very little, if any damage. The buildings on the Simpson farm, were a farm-house one and a half stories in height, an old house used for storage, a smoke-house and barn, of which hardly a vestige remains. A son of Mr. Hawkins, in reply to your correspondent said: That on the approach of the storm the whole family gathered in a room in the south-east corner of the house, and that at the first burst of the cyclone it wrenched the door open, and being shut in the interval of a momentary lull, was kept shut during the rest of the gale. Just here it may be well to state that every one in speaking of the gale, agree in the one statement, that there were but two blasts, and that the second one did the damage—the second tore the house from its accustomed resting place, tearing away the top story; and bursting out the north side, leaving the wrecked hull thirty or thirty-five feet from the foundation blocks. On the upper floor were three beds and a lot of canned fruit, of which not a particle can be found; the stable is a mass of ruins. The old house and smoke-house are utterly obliterated; one new wagon and sleigh were broken to pieces; one wheel and a part of an axle of the wagon were found across a hedge one hundred yards away. A colt standing in the stable remained unhurt through the demolishing of the structure. The poultry belonging to the farm were either killed or scattered, as none can be found. Luckily the orchard escaped without serious damage. The family were fortunate in passing through the whole disaster without a scratch, but how, no one can imagine. Surely a higher power than that of the storm king's kept watch there.

From the Simpson farm to the home of the widow Carlton two and one quarter miles away, the cyclone seems to have raised and passed harmlessly over, there dropping low enough to catch up the house, unroofing it, and like the two dwellings before spoken of, left the remains several feet from its former resting-place. Mrs. Carlton was alone and sick at the time, but in some manner escaped unhurt.

At Mr. Edward Leigh's, the gale struck with terrific violence, sweeping everything before it; dealing out pain and death, devastation and its manifold accessories more cruel in its mighty wrath than the vaunted fire fiend or mighty waters of the vast deep. Mr. Leigh and family (eleven) sought safety in the cellar, to which, no doubt, they owe their happy escape from death. The house, a handsome two story frame building, erected last fall, at a cost of three thousand dollars, was swept away with as little ceremony as one would toss an objectionable bit of board from the side-walk; and as a spectator said, grinding it into fragments while suspended in the air. The family are all uninjured (except Lizzie, aged twelve years, who was slightly bruised). His total loss will probably amount to $5,000.

Next in the track of the storm came the residence of Mr. John Gessner, who, with his family—like Leigh—took refuge in the cellar—all escaped unhurt. Mr. Gessner's house and barn was utterly demolished, and one horse and one cow killed, three horses injured, besides losing furniture, clothing, etc., entire.

Thos. J. Langley's house stood about two hundred yards east of John Gessner's. Here the cyclone, terrible in its frenzy, snatched up a human being and dashed it down to death. Mr. Langley's family consisted of himself, wife and two children—boys. Mrs. Langley was instantly killed; the body, as found after the storm had abated, presented the appearance of having been struck with some projectile, tearing a great hole in the side of the body—undoubtedly the death wound. Mr. Langley is horribly bruised and

cut, but with the chances in favor of his recovery. One boy of eleven years was cut about the face and arm. Mr. Brents—a visitor at the Langley home at the time of the disaster—escaped with a scalp wound of three inches in length, and a few bruises.

Mr. A. Elliott suffered to the extent of having several ribs broken, also the bridge of his nose. Mrs. Elliott, who with a mother's devotion, sought to shield her offspring from harm, regardless of the peril menacing herself, clasped a child under each arm, with another in her lap, awaited the onset. Mrs. Elliott was severely wounded, while the children came out unhurt. The house is a total ruin.

Of Rynaldo Carlton's house, not a piece remains. Mr. and Mrs. Carlton attempted to hold the door, but without success. They then ran out and were only slightly injured.

Willow Ford bridge, across the South Fork of the Sangamon river, and four miles south-west of Taylorville, was next caught up and hurled to destruction; pieces of the timbers being found on the bluffs a mile away. On the west side of the bridge the tornado had swept through the timber, laying in waste everything in the road of its merciless march. One curious feature of the storm was here manifest. Huge trees that had been standing side by side; the one would be found with the top directly in the teeth of the storm, while its mate was prostrate in the opposite direction. At the bridge, the track of the cyclone, as shown by the devastation, could not have been more than a hundred yards in width.

James J. Williams and wife saw the storm approaching and took refuge in a cave. Although the door was blown down, and death seemed inevitable, they escaped unhurt. Nothing was left of the house but the parts on which it stood. The furniture, bedding and clothing were blown away—not a vestige remaining. A horse and mule were killed, and ten head of cattle are missing. A new wagon that he had only taken home on Saturday, was torn to pieces, and one of the tires was found several hundred yards away, wound around a log. A quarter of a mile beyond his place was another house, owned by him and occupied by A. J. Cutler. As the storm approached, Mr. Cutler, who was at Williams' house, attempted to reach home, but was overtaken by the hurricane, and compelled to run the gauntlet of flying rails, boards and timber. How he escaped a violent death, is indeed a wonder, as his clothing was literally torn from his body. When nearing his home, the tornado lifted the house from the ground and he saw the form of his little daughter carried away, high above the tree-tops; the body was found the next morning quite a distance from the house, in a brush pile with the upper part of the head gone—the skull crushed. His little son was found a short distance from the house, horribly mutilated and dead.

Frank Peters occupied a house near the Cutler family. On the approach of the storm the family took refuge in a log stable; turning the horses out, they placed the children in the manger and tried to hold the door shut, but without avail. The structure was almost entirely destroyed; happily the whole family escaped with but a few slight bruises. The house so lately deserted, was so completely demolished that hardly a log or piece remains. The horses trotted off to the west of the track of the storm and came through unhurt.

John Hayes, a tenant on the farm of Mr. Valentine, narrowly escaped. The house was lifted from over the heads of himself and family, leaving them on the floor—none were seriously injured, except Mr. Hays, who received a fracture of the skull. One horse, a dog, several hogs and some poultry were killed. The roof was taken off the house of Wm. Welsh, who lives close by the Hays family. Here the tornado left the timber and shot across the prairie, tearing up hedges, fences, and laying waste everything in its course—hogs, cattle and live stock of every kind were horribly mangled and killed. The barn of E. A. Miller was utterly demolished, and a large amount of stock killed or crippled, so as to render them worthless. A house owned by Mr. Miller and occupied by Andrew Olliver was blown down, the family remaining unhurt. Mr. and Mrs Geo. Higgins were found a few hours after the storm had subsided, a quarter of a mile away from where the house had stood; locked in each other's arms, covered with mud, insensible, bleeding and horribly mutilated. James Watts and wife lost their home, household goods and a great deal of stock. They are both seriously injured. Not yet satisfied with the destruction already wrought, the hurricane swept on, next striking and demolishing the house of Mrs. Holfner. She, with five children, were caught in the falling building, injuring Mrs. Holfner and two children so badly that their recovery is despaired of. Frank Harkett's house next came in route—one end was blown out and the roof lifted off, leaving the occupants uninjured. Jonas Kimmerer's barn went next, together with several buildings and sheds adjoining; all the stock on the place was either killed or maimed so as to render them utterly valueless. The Perkins' school-house is a complete wreck; nothing remains to show where it once stood.

The last stroke of the terrible cyclone fell on the 40x110 feet barn and elegant buildings and sheds, on the fine stock farm of J. J Perkins, literally demolishing the whole, and sweeping them away with such velocity as to not leave a trace behind. Most of the stock having been sold during the day, the loss in the killed and injured will not fall heavily on Mr. Perkins.

Here the reign of the storm fiend seems to have ended after having run his mad race, and laid in waste miles of the most prosperous part of Christian county; and it is with thankfulness that we lay down the recording pen—glad to know that here ends the most disastrous chapter in the history of old Christian, but with sad memories of the scenes of suffering, devastation, woe and death.



TOWNSHIP AND CITY OF TAYLORVILLE.

THE early history of what is now known as Taylorville township dates as far back as 1818—twenty-one years before the county of Christian was organized, and to the year when the great State of Illinois was admitted into the sisterhood of states. The hardy pioneer and hunter, the advanced couriers of civilization in the west at that early day had penetrated its forests and plains where before alone had trod the stealthy Indian in search of the noble bison, and smaller game that roamed at will over the broad prairies. These pioneers were a hardy race; they were possessed of untiring energy, dauntless courage, and physical constitutions that could withstand the hardships and privations incident to a pioneer life. It was their task to clear the forest, push back the red man and blaze the way for the incoming tide of immigration and civilization that was pouring in with resistless force from the old world into the new, and from the east to the great west. How well and nobly they performed their task is well known and written in the history of every state in the west.

The township of Taylorville includes in its boundaries all of Town 13, Range 2, save about half of section 31 and a small portion of section 30, and sections 1, 2 and 12, and of sections 3, 11, 13, 14, 24 and 25 in Town 13, Range 3. The township is bounded on the north by Buckhart, and on the east by May, on the south by Johnson and on the west by South Fork. The township is watered and drained by the South Fork of the Sangamon river, and Flat Branch. The former enters the township on the south side of section 36, Town 13, Range 2, and flows in a northerly direction to the south-west quarter of section 25, from whence it flows in a south-westerly direction, and out of the township in section 34. It again enters the township in section 31 and flows in a north-westerly direction, forming the western boundary of the township. It makes its exit from the township in section 3, Town 13, Range 3. Flat Branch enters the township in section 24, Town 13, Range 2. It flows in a south-westerly direction and empties into the South Fork of the Sangamon in the south-west part of section 25. The township is well timbered with all kinds of wood indigenous to this climate and section of the country. The soil is exceedingly fertile and sufficiently undulating to carry off the excess of rainfall. The Decatur and St. Louis railroad, now under the control of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Company, and the Ohio and Mississippi railroads, offers abundant facilities for conveying the surplus products of the soil and creating good markets for the farmers and merchants.

EARLY SETTLERS.

In writing the early history of a county and its townships, recapitulation to some extent becomes unavoidable, and in order to avoid it as much as possible, we must refer our readers to the general history of the early settlements to be found in another chapter of this book.

From the best information possible to be obtained, the honor of being the first settler in what is now known as Taylorville Township belongs to John S. Sinnet. He located and built a cabin on a portion of land now embraced in the south-east part of Taylorville, not far from where the fair-ground spring is. He located there in 1818. In 1829 he sold out his improvements to Col. Thos. S. Young. The Brents family came soon after, and by some it is thought that they were settlers here before Sinnet, but as stated above, the best information is that Sinnet was first and the Brents came in 1820. The widow Brents brought her family with her. There were William C., John and Simeon; her sons were young boys at that time. The latter son is still living in the county. Daniel C. Goode is credited with being in the county and a resident of this township as early as 1824. He located two and a half miles east of Taylorville, and close to where the town of Allenton stood. He entered the first land in the township in 1830. We will have occasion to speak more fully of him further along in this chapter. In 1825, William Wallis arrived. He married a daughter of the widow Brents. He opened a small farm one mile east of the present town of Taylorville. He was a Kentuckian by birth. Jesse Langley first settled on a tract of land on the west side of the township in 1828. In 1834, he removed to a small improved farm formerly occupied by John Brents, on the east side of the township. Mr. Langley, in his day, was one of the prominent and influential men of the county. He became a large land-owner and wealthy. He was the first man in the county that erected a distillery and manufactured alcoholic spirits. In 1829, there was quite a large number of settlers came into the township. Among them may be mentioned, Jesse Murphy, who settled on an improved piece of land about two miles west of Taylorville. Aaron Vandeveer, a native of Washington County, Indiana, a farmer and a Baptist preacher, came into the county in the year above mentioned. His son, Hon. H. M. Vandeveer, came to Taylorville in 1839, when the county-seat was located, and has remained here up to the present. The same year, 1829, witnessed the arrival of the "Young" family—Col. Thos. S. Marcus L. and John, with their families. They were from Kentucky. In 1830, John Gore, Sr., arrived; he settled on and improved a tract of land four miles west of the town of Taylorville. In 1833, Thos. Young, Sr., settled in the township at a point one mile south-east of this town. James Hanes came to the township in 1834. He subsequently erected the first hotel in Taylorville, now a part of the Globe Hotel, on the north side of the public square. Daniel C. Goode entered the land on which Taylorville now stands, in 1835. He afterward settled on a farm three miles north-east of Taylorville, where he died. Thomas Dawson was an old settler in the county; he came in 1822. In 1824 he built a horse mill on Flat Branch, and ran it three or four years, after which he moved to Missouri. Thomas S.

Leachman, a farmer, came into the township in 1837, and Frank Hanes in 1838. In 1839, Ezekiel S. Young, a prominent man, became a resident of Taylorville, where he resided till his death in 1857; he raised a large family, and many of his descendants still reside in the county. On the organization of the county, he was elected its first county clerk. He resigned the office August 1st, 1840. In August, 1842, he was elected a member of the County Commissioners' Court. William Thomas was an early settler; he was elected justice of the peace, and held the office for many years, or until his death. In 1839, Morgan Goode, a half brother of Daniel C., emigrated from Indiana and lived the first winter on the Fraley farm, four miles east of Taylorville. The next year after the location of the county-seat, he moved to Taylorville. He is credited with building the first dwelling-house in the town. There were other buildings, a half-dozen perhaps, that had been moved from Edinburg and Allenton and used as business houses and dwellings, but his was the first house erected for dwelling purposes exclusively in the town. It was afterwards removed to the alley in the rear of Anderson's bank. James Waddle and family came in 1836, and settled on a tract of land adjoining Taylorville on the east. He remained there for several years. In 1840, came John W. Wheat and settled in Taylorville, and taught the first school in the town after it was located. He was also a lawyer, and was second resident practicing attorney in the town or county. After him came Philip C. Ferguson. James R. Lucas and family came in 1840. He, however, had been a resident of the county since 1836. Then came the Easthams and Goodens. W. S. Frink came to the county in 1836. He afterwards became the owner of the land on which Allenton stood.

The first marriage in Taylorville took place January 1st, 1841. The high contracting parties were John Gilbert and Clara Ann Young. They were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. Aaron Vandeveer. The marriage license was the twenty-sixth one issued in the county.

The first child born in the town of Taylorville was Sarah Lucas. The first death was "Cockle" Reece, who was proprietor of the first grocery store in the town.

The first entry of land upon record, in Taylorville township, was made by Daniel C. Goode. The entry bears date January 25th, 1830. He entered the E. half of the N. E. quarter of section 24, T. 13 north, Range 2 west. The second entry was made by Jesse Langley, May 30th, 1830. He entered the E. half of the N. E. quarter of section 12, T. 13, R. 3 W. The same day, John Young entered the N. E. quarter of section 1 in T. 13, R. 3 W.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Supervisors:—W. W. Anderson, elected 1866, and re-elected 1867; J. C. Morrison, 1868, re-elected 1870 and 1871; J. H. Parsons, 1872, re-elected 1873; H. W. Sharp, 1874; Abner Bond, 1875, and by re-elections held the office till 1879; Harry Cheney, 1880.

Assessors:—T. G. May, 1876; Wm. Richardson, 1877; W. S. Richardson, 1878; Cecil Adams, 1879; Seth Mason, 1880.

Collectors:—James C. Morrison, elected 1866, re-elected 1867; Elijah A. Miller, 1868; James Brooks, 1869; John Knopp, 1870; Wm. H. Kirkwood, 1871; John Knopp, 1872; A. S. Martin, 1873; John Knopp, 1874; A. S. Martin, 1875, re-elected 1876 and 1877; J. S. Torrey, 1878; James M. Crabb, 1879; William I. Woodruff, 1880.

Town Clerks:—W. T. Evans, 1876; James White, 1877, re-elected 1878; J. S. Torrey, 1879; F. H. Harrison, 1880.

Commissioners of Highways:—Geo. D. Potts, 1876; Wm. Hall, 1877; W. F. Langley, 1878; Nicholas Burch, 1879; H. M. Langley, 1880.

Constables:—Gustavus C. Johnson, F. M. Good and L. A. Dodge, elected in 1873; G. W. Long, 1874; Gus. C. Johnson, J. J. Williams and W. C. Harris, 1877; Joseph B. Gore, 1879; Joseph Kennall, 1880.

**Justice of the Peace:*—Wm. Singer, elected in 1866; Jesse Hanon, 1866; Enos Sabin and M. C. Long, 1870; James M. Taylor, M. C. Long and Wm. M. Provine, 1873; M. C. Long, E. Overand and J. N. C. Shumway, 1877.

TAYLORVILLE.

The town of Taylorville is one of the oldest in the county. It is centrally located, and is equi-distant from Springfield, Decatur, Shelbyville and Hillsboro.

It was located May 24th, 1839, by a commission appointed by the legislature for that purpose, soon after the organization of the county. When the location was made, the land on which Taylorville was built belonged to Daniel C. Goode, who entered it on the 14th of December, 1835. He conveyed it to Dr. Richard F. Barrett, John Taylor, M. Eastham and Robert Allen, who had it surveyed and platted. At the time of the location of the county-seat, the towns of Edinburg and Allenton were rivals for that honor. Edinburg had then a population of several hundred inhabitants, and Allenton presented advantages of no mean pretensions. Both towns were backed by their respective citizens. Both were sufficiently near the geographical centre, so that opposition in that direction was not thought of. The query arises, why these places were overlooked and neglected, and the county seat located where there was not the least sign of a habitation. The location was made through the personal efforts of Daniel C. Goode. He was in many respects a remarkable man, and as a manager of men and director of local events and enterprises, it is doubtful if the county has ever produced his equal. He was a large, fine-looking man, with a splendid physique, and had a personal magnetism that won men to him at once. He and Robert Allen laid out the town of Allenton. Allen was the owner of the stage line, between Springfield and Terre Haute, Indiana. Goode kept the stage stand at Allenton.

The town was named after John Taylor, one of the commissioners who located it. He was a resident of Springfield, and was for a long time Register in the Land Office. The first house erected was a small frame building 12x12 feet; H. M. Vandeveer was the builder. He commenced its erection in July of 1839, and completed it in several months, after which he occupied it as clerk, a position to which he had been appointed when the county was organized. It served as his habitation, clerk's office, court room, etc., until the erection and completion of the new court-house in 1840. In the winter of 1839-40, buildings were removed from Edinburg and Allenton to the county-seat. The first business house was Samuel Reece's grocery store. It was a building called the old Charlie Clark home, moved from Edinburg, and stood on lot No. 9, block 15. He kept store in one end and lived in the other. The counter was about six feet in length. He sold coffee in those days at fifty cents per lb., and other luxuries in proportion. He did not have much to sell, but, notwithstanding, he was considered of much importance in his day. Dr. Alexander Ralston, a Scotchman, and Mr. Gilbert opened the second store in Taylorville. The doctor used his room for some time as an office, after which was opened the store of Ralston & Gilbert. The store-house of

* The roster of the offices is not quite full, owing to the fact that the records are not complete.

Prickett's was moved from Edinburg to Taylorville. Benjamin L. Yates opened a general store. In 1846, Messrs. Walker, Phelps & Co., of Carlinville, brought an extra large stock of goods to the town. They were in a small building on the north side of the public square. The whole stock amounted to $1700. It made a great sensation. No princely merchant with a $50,000 stock could at this day produce more profound sensation.

The building now occupied as a dwelling by the family of the late Dr. Goudy, was moved from Edinburg, where it had done duty as a hotel.

Dr. Slater was the first physician in the town. He remained but a short time. Dr. Ralston was the second. After him came Drs. Higby, Chapman and Goudy. The first sermon preached in the town of Taylorville, after its location, was by Rev. Michael Shunk. H. M. Vandeveer was the first post-master. The post-office was in the court-house.

The town improved slowly. The Great Eastern stage line passing through the place daily, imparted a little life and excitement to the town. The merchants had to haul their goods from St. Louis. Flour was hauled from Springfield, and sold at $3.50 per barrel. Farmers hauled their wheat to Springfield, and received from 35 to 40 cents per bushel. Pork was worth $1.50 per hundred. Beef $2.00 per hundred. Butter was worth 5 to 6 cents per pound, and potatoes 15 to 20 cents per bushel.

The first school taught in Taylorville was by John W. Wheat, in 1840. Then followed Thos. B. Dougherty, David Miller, Aaron H. H. Roundtree, Miss Sarah Holland. Schools were taught in different houses; the last, in Captain Hardin's office, on the south side of the public square. Miss Holland was one of Gov. Slade's "School Marms" sent out from the New England states. She was well educated, and possessed superior attainments. She died with cholera, in Springfield, in 1852.

The brick seminary was erected in 1850, by the school directors of the town and the Sons of Temperance, Division No. 145. The lower story was used for school purposes, and the upper one as a temperance hall. Among the teachers employed in this building were D. L. Moore, John B. Jones and others. In 1858, the town was divided into three districts, and school-houses erected in each. These subserved the interests of the people until 1870, when the town was divided into two districts. The districts have now two fine brick school-houses; the one in the east costing $10,000, and the one in the west $24,000. The value of school furniture is about $600 The number of children attending these schools between the ages of six and twenty years, are eight hundred and fifty. There are two principals, and ten assistant teachers employed in these schools.

CHURCHES.

The first church erected in Taylorville was the Cumberland Presbyterian. It was occupied December 24th, 1848. It was a frame structure in the south-west part of the town, located on lot No. 5, block No. 28. The building was 24 by 36 feet. No longer needing it for church purposes the society sold it in May, 1874, for $400, and it has been converted into a family residence. The M. E. Church was a brick building built in 1848. It was located on lot Nos. 5 and 6, block No. 24. After being used for many years it was torn down, and on its site was erected the present building. About one year after the completion of these two churches the Roman Catholic Church was finished by old "Dickey" Simpson, who made sacrifices without which it never would have been built. He deserves to be held in dear remembrance by the Catholic society for his untiring and self-sacrificing work in the cause of his and their faith. He deserves a burial under its chancel, with a marble slab to perpetuate his virtues and memory. This church stood south of the Public square on lot No. 4, block No. 27, but was moved, in the summer of 1874, further south, to lot No. 6, block No. 30, on the Catholic Church grounds.

The Baptist Church was the fourth, and was erected in 1854. The Presbyterian Church society, of Taylorville, was organized in 1857, by Dr. J. G. Bergen, of Springfield, Illinois, and its present frame house of worship was built in 1870. The present new Cumberland Presbyterian Church edifice was built in 1873. In size it is 40 by 70 feet, and seats 400 persons. Its cost, when built, was $9,000. The Christian Church was built in 1857.

RAILROADS.

In the winter of 1856 Dr. Goudy was sent to the legislature from this district, and among other measures secured, obtained a liberal charter for the Pana and Springfield railroad, and perfected the charter of the Decatur and East St. Louis railroad. These charters remained comparatively a dead letter, but served the valuable purpose of agitating and keeping the project before the people until it resolved itself into an accomplished fact. The charters were renewed, and both roads built and put in operation. The Pana and Springfield, now known as the Ohio and Mississippi road, has been extended to Beardstown on the north, and Shawneetown on the south. This road was the first one contemplated to this place. The first advent of the "Iron Horse," in Taylorville, was on the 28th of October, 1869. Its arrival from Pana caused no little sensation. The Decatur and St Louis railroad was completed soon after. With the completion of these roads, Taylorville improved rapidly. Good and substantial buildings were erected, trade and business more than doubled, and its population increased to 3,000 inhabitants.

MANUFACTURES.

The first man in Taylorville who might be termed a manufacturer, was Abel Conner, a blacksmith. Jesse Langley built a horse mill in the year 1837, on Spring Branch, one mile and a half east of Taylorville. Its power was obtained by an inclined wheel propelled by milch cows. In connection with the mill he had a distillery. He built the mill with a double object in view, for the grinding of corn and barley, for the use of the distillery, and at the same time to grind corn for the accommodation of the neighborhood. He carried it on for three or four years, when he sold it, and it was removed to the North Fork.

In 1850 Dr. Goudy supplied a want long felt by the erection of the first steam saw and grist mill in Taylorville. It contained but one pair of burrs, used for grinding corn. It was built at a cost of $2,000. It was located in the south-east part of the town. It was the first thing that stimulated enterprise in furnishing lumber and the building up of the town. In time it changed hands, and Esquire E. S. Young & Sons became the owners. It burned down in 1853.

The first steam flouring mill was built by William T. Sprouse & Co , in 1853, in the western part of the town. In its day it was looked upon as a "big thing," and of no mean pretensions. It was furnished with two run of stones, one for wheat and the other for corn. It changed ownership several times, being successively operated by Wm. T Sprouse & Co., Col. Thomas P. Bond, Jesse Richardson, King & Co., V. T. Priest, Barfield and Sandford, and C. W. Davis. The latter purchased the entire mill in 1860, and converted it into a woolen factory,—carding and spinning. During this time he bought and shipped some 20,000 lbs. of wool annually. In 1872 it was again converted into a "custom flouring mill." It is still owned by C. W. Davis, but at present is not operated.

The rapid emigration into the county created a greater demand

for milling facilities. In 1859 V. T. Priest erected a merchant steam flouring mill in the southern part of the town, below the old Fair grounds. It was of more enlarged capacity, capable of running four pair of burrs. It was styled and known as the "Forest Mills." It was a three story brick structure, and cost about $15,000. It was destroyed by fire in 1872.

In 1868 Reuben Wilkinson, John W. Price and William S. Moore erected the steam flouring mill in the northeast part of the town, on the O. & M. railroad, known as the "Ruth Mills," and now operated by Price & Wilkinson. It is a brick structure, three stories high, has four run of burrs, and is furnished throughout with the latest improve-ment and appliances. The cost of the building and machinery was $30,000. It has a capacity for manufacturing 100 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. There is also attached to the mill an elevator for the handling and shipping of grain, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels annually. The firm of Price and Wilkinson manufacture into flour 50,000 bushels of wheat, and buy and ship 100,000 bushels of wheat and 200,000 bushels of corn annually. The firm of S. S. Sprague & Co have also an elevator on the track of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railroad. Their capacity for handling grain is about the same as Price & Wilkinson's. They have also two run of burrs and manufacture large quantities of corn meal which is shipped to eastern markets.

The Sattley Bros., manufacturers of agricultural implements, organized and commenced operations in 1869. They manufacture from five hundred and fifty to six hundred sulky plows annually, and about the same number of walking plows, and about four hundred cultivators. The main building is 100 by 30 feet, and wing 60 by 30 feet. Messrs. Sattley Bros. have all the latest improvements in machinery for turning work out skillfully and rapidly.

INCORPORATION OF TAYLORVILLE.

John W. Young, President of the Board of Trustees of the town of Taylorville, presented to the County Court, March 11, 1853, the following statement of the poll books of an election held on the 4th day of March, 1853, to vote for and against "Incorporating the town of Taylorville," in these words and figures to wit: "At an election held at the court-house in the town of Taylorville, in the county of Christian and State of Illinois, on the 4th day of March, 1853, to vote for or against incorporating the town of Taylorville, the following was the vote given, viz: For incorporating 45 votes; against incorporating 6, certified by me, H. D. Brigham, *President*; Milton Pike, *Clerk*.

The present officers of the town are: T. W. Long, President of the Board of Trustees; James White, T. P. Baxter, C. W. Powell, R. Wilkinson and James White, Trustees; J. C. McBride, Attorney for the Board; J. P. Baxter, Treasurer; J. B. Ricks, Police Magistrate; W. R. Elzroth, Marshal.

No change has been made in the government of Taylorville since its incorporation as a town, in 1853.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society was organized on the 21st day of July, 1856. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. At the preliminary meeting to determine whether a society should be formed, Frederick Weelhouse was called to the chair, and H. M. Vandeveer appointed secretary. The organization elected the following officers: George Housley, President; A. D. Northcutt, Griffith Evans and H. O. Farrell, Vice-Presidents; D. D. Shumway, Recording Secretary; John D. Brown, Corresponding Secretary; J. H. Clark, Treasurer; Albert Sattley, Chief Marshal.

The first fair was held on the society's grounds, south of Taylorville, October 21st, 1856, and was a creditable affair. The society had purchased fifteen acres of land from Albert Sattley for fair grounds.

The present officers are: John B. Ricks, President; W. A. Perkins, Vice President; W. A. Goodrich, Secretary; A. Sattley, Treasurer; H. W. Sharp, J. W. Hunter, W. T. Baker, J. M. Simpson and J. A. Hill, Directors.

THE TAYLORVILLE DRAMATIC COMPANY.

A society known as the above-named, was permanently organized on the 16th of December, 1878, with the following officers:—James B. Ricks, President and Manager; Arthur Crooker, Assistant Manager; V. B. Kelly, Treasurer; Wm. H. Kaup, Secretary.

The membership consists of the above-named officers, and Messrs. Charles E. Johnson, C. A. Parish, Wm. McCaskill, Wm. T. Vandeveer, and Misses Retta Ricks, Lillie Clark, Minnie Kittle, Jennie Goudy and Adah Hay.

They have given several exhibitions of the minor drama and comedy order, in which they displayed considerable talent and received the highest encomiums from the local press and competent critics.

LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES OF 1880.

Banks.—The banking interest of Taylorville is represented by the following firms and individuals: H. M. Vandeveer & Co., Anderson & Shumway, and A. G. Barnes.

Dry Good Merchants.—J. M. Richardson, H. P. Shumway, G. A. Deterding, Chamberlain & Barnes, and S. M. McKnight.

Clothiers & Merchant Tailors.—Marblestone Bros., Kuder Bros., Samuel H. Mossler, H. Cohen, and J. Wertheimer.

Grocery Stores.—The grocery and provision trade is represented by Wilkinson & Co., Young & Anderson, L. R. Hedrick & Co., James Bourne, Colloway & Torrey, J. H. Fowler.

Hardware and Tinware.—Is represented by S. A. Low, Case Bros., C. Barnes, and W. E. Smith.

Druggists.—Barnes & Williams, A. Seaman, Jayne & Rockwell, Crooker & Son.

Hotels.—Long House, Globe Hotel, Traylor House, Railroad House, People's House.

Lumber Dealers.—H. M. Powel, Paddock, Greenman & Co.

Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.—B. F. Long, G. W. Torrance, George Waggoner.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Moore & Bach, John Reed.

Leading Physicians.—J. H. Kitzmiller, L. H. Clark, J. H. Clark, C. V. Rockwell, A. L. Perry, L. B. Slater, J. E. Whitecraft, D. K. Cornell, H. C. Chapman, A. J. Roe, T. M. Johns, C. Pierce, Wm. McNeill, J. J. Firey.

Dentists.—T. L. Brown, M. Bonbrake.

Millinery Stores.—Miss Dora Allen, Kelley Sisters.

Photographers.—G. N. Burleigh, Wheelen Bros.

Jewelry Stores.—G. Anderson, Jayne & Rockwell.

Agricultural Implements.—Post & Barton, Sattley Bros., F. Cook.

Saddlery and Harness.—John Reed, Alexander McClain.

Furniture Dealers.—J. F. Westenberg, Anderson & Shake.

Tonsorial Artists.—Whitzell & Morris, J. Medford, Riesemy & Opperman.

Meat Markets.—Samuel Milligan, T. E. Sexton,

Restaurants and Bakeries.—A. J. Woolington, Mrs. Margaret Murphy, Richard Bourne, James Bird, Peter Michaels & Co. Wendling & Co.

Cigars and Tobacco.—G. A. Brua.

Marble Cutter.—J. S. Culver.

Mills and Elevators.—Ruth Mills, Price & Wilkinson, proprietors; S. S. Sprague & Co., C. H. Davis.

Wagon and Carriage Manufactories.—F. Cook, J. Shetler, Linhart & Hunker.

Newspapers.—Democrat. Republican, Saturday Republican, Farmer's Journal.

Insurance Agencies.—J. N. C. Shumway, Kinney & Peck, A. T. Kinney.

Abstractor of Titles.—N. D. Ricks, J. M. Taylor.

Book and News Store.—Simpson & Squier.

Confectioner.—C. A. Morrison.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mound Lodge No. 120 *A. F. and A. M.* was organized under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge, December 1st, 1851. The charter members and names of first officers were:

Jerome R. Gorin, W. M.; William R. Funk, S. W.; E. J. Rice, J. W.; W. R. Frink, Treas.; D. D. Shumway, Sec.; James Ashton, Tyler.

The present officers are J. T. Townsley, W. M.; A. T. Kinney, S. W.; H. P. Shumway, J. W.; A. Ritcher, S. D.; A. H. Nelson, J. D.; W. W. Anderson, Treas.; H. M. Powel, Sec.; J. Shetler and Richard Brown, Stewards; M. L. Young, Tyler. Present membership 109.

Taylorville Chapter No. 122, *R. A. M.*, was organized under a dispensation from the Grand Chapter of the State of Illinois, July 18th, 1866, by Comp's William T. Frink, H. P.; B. T. Brown, K.; and W. A. Goodrich, S. The Chapter was regularly chartered October 5th, 1866. The first three principal officers were D. D. Shumway, H. P.; B. F. Barnes, K., and W. A. Goodrich, S.

The present officers are William T. Vandeveer, H. P.; A. McCaskill, K.; A. S. Rockwell, S.; W. H. Kaup, Sec.; James White, Chaplain; Samel H. Mossler, C. H.; Joseph Torrey, P. S.; J. T. Townsley, R. A. C.; J. Shetler, W. R. Calloway; J. Brooks, M. of 1, 2 and 3 V.; M. L. Young, Tyler. Present membership 44.

Taylorville Lodge No. 413 *I. O. O. F.*—This Lodge was organized and instituted March 8th, 1870. The names of the charter members were Francis Sauter, Peter Neu, Wm. H. Barr, and L. F. Wolfkill. The first officers were D. S. Wolfkill, N. G.; Francis Sauter, V. G.; Wm. H. Barr, Sec.; Peter Neu, Treas.; Chris. Neu, Guard. The present officers are D. Hoover, N. G.; E. C. Holmes, V. G.; J. H. Abell, Rec. Sec.; William T. Vandeveer, Treas.; E. J. Hunt, Guard. Present membership 86.

Amraphael Encampment, No. 137, was instituted April 8th, 1872. The charter members were Samuel H. Mossler, A. P. Osborn, Chas. Spire, H. C. Johnson, Gus Stine, J. H Abell, and S. Skiles. The present officers are, Samuel H. Mossler, C. P.; A. P. Osborn, H. P.; Wm. Williams, J. W.; J. W. Nichodemus, S. W.; J. H. Abell, Scribe; C. N. Meredith, Treas.; E. J. Hunt, Sen. Present membership 26.

Knights of Pythias, Mystic Lodge, No 64, was organized December 15th, 1875. The first officers were J. S. Culver, P. C.; William T. Vandeveer, C. C.; S. A. Barnes, V. C.; Alex. P. Osborn, Prelate; E. T. Weston, K. of R. and S.; J. H Kitzmiller, M. A.; Theo. P. Baxter, M. of F.; Charles A. Dean, M. of E., representative to Grand Lodge; J. S. Culver, Deputy, G C.; William Vandeveer. The present officers are G. Anderson, C C.; B. F. Lantz, V. C.; S. McKnight, Prelate; Jas B. Ricks, K. of R. and S.; H. Cheney, M of E.; Jas. M. Crabb, M. of F.; M. Williams, M of A.; J. H. Kitzmiller, I. G.; E. J. Hunt, O. G., Representative to Grand Lodge and D. G. C.; James B. Ricks.

A. O. U. W. Peerless Lodge No. 42.—Pursuant to a call by the Depnty Grand Master Workman, Bro. W. H. McCormick, a meeting was held Friday evening, February 16th, 1877, at the Lodge rooms of the I. O. O. F and K. P., and an organization instituted, the same to be known as above stated. A list of the present officers is as follows: A. P Osborn, P. M. W.; M. Bonbrake, M. W.; W. S. Richardson, F.; George B. Crooker, O.; Geo. A. Brua, R.; G. Anderson, R.; Charles Whitmer, Treas.; I. G. Vail, G.; I. W. Baker, I. W.; W. E. Smith, O. W.; G. B. Crooker, H. P. Shumway, Charles Whitmer, Trustees. Representative to Grand Lodge, Charles Whitmer.

TAYLORVILLE GUARDS.

This command was organized June 17th, 1876. It numbered fifty men, and included among its members the best and most active citizens of the town. The first officers were, Wm. T. Vandeveer, Captain; S. McKnight, 1st Lieutenant; James S. Culver, 2d Lieutenant, were commissioned June 21 to rank from June 19th, 1876. These officers assisted in the organization of the 5th Regt I N. G., on the 20th day of June; at that time it drew its letter and has since ranked as Company "B," 5th Regt. I. N. G. On the 12th day of July, 1877, the company was organized under the new military code—which became a law July 1st, 1877—under the same commissioned officers, its strength being forty men. During the riots of 1877 this company did effectual service in aiding the State and county authorities, at various points, in protecting private and public property, and both officers and men deserve much credit for the part they took in assisting to preserve and maintain order. At the time of the riots the company numbered 54 men, including officers, and every man was in his place. Peace being restored, the company left East St. Louis and returned home, where they were greeted by a large concourse of citizens, in the court-house yard, where Miss Lulu Rockwell, in behalf of the citizens, welcomed the boys to their homes and presented them with an elegant stand of colors. Capt. Vandeveer received them in behalf of the company, and returned its thanks for the ovation, for the colors, and for the kindly words of welcome. August 4th, 1877, Capt. Vandeveer was commissioned Major, and aid on the Governor's staff. On the 8th of August he was relieved from command, and his connection with the company ceased. At an election held Aug 6th, 1877, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Capt. Vandeveer, Sergeant McKnight was elected Captain, James S. Culver 1st Lieutenant and Wm. H. Haup 2d Licutenant On the 13th of Aug. following, the company received forty stand of improved Springfield rifles. On the 23d of May, 1878, the company, under command of Capt. McKnight, took part in the removal of the old battle flags and trophies from the old Arsenal, in Springfield, to Memorial Hall, in the new capital building. Decoration day was observed by this company May 30th, 1878. July 1st, 1879, Capt. S. McKnight was appointed inspector of rifle practice for the 5th Regt., which position he now holds. At an election held to fill vacancy, James S Culver was elected Captain, Wm. H. Kaup 1st Lieut., F. L. Parkison 2d Lieut., subsequently Lieutenant Kaup resigned and Sergt. G N. Burleigh was elected to fill the vacancy. The present officers are James S. Culver, Capt.; G. N. Burleigh, 1st Lieut.; F. L. Parkison, 2d Lieut., an old soldier and officer in the war of the rebellion. The company is in good condition, and deserves well of the citizens of Taylorville.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



Very truly
H. M. Vandeveer

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Indiana, born in Washington county, March 12th, 1816. The Vandeveer family were originally from North Carolina; moved to Kentucky, then to Indiana; and in the fall of 1829 his father, Rev. Aaron Vandeveer, came with his family to Illinois, and settled on a farm on Clear creek in Sangamon county. The country was sparsely settled, and the means for obtaining an education limited. Here and there over the country was a subscription-school; the teacher, "boarding around," taught on the principle of the three "R's." It was in one of these log-cabin schools that he entered, and after a three-months' course graduated. His parents were poor, and of necessity required their sons to labor constantly on the farm to aid in supporting their large family. He thus toiled most of the time till he was twenty-one years of age. He is emphatically a self-made man, and the most of his education was obtained by studiously devoting to his books all the spare time at his disposal. He acquired a taste for reading early in life, and by close and assiduous study attracted the attention of Hon. John T. Stuart, of Springfield, Illinois, who tendered him the use of his valuable library, by which means he was able to gain considerable legal knowledge. He remembers the kindness of Mr. Stuart with the most grateful thanks, and always speaks of this gentleman as his friend and benefactor.

As is the custom of most indigent young men, he, too, played the part of the "school-master" for a time. In the year 1836 he taught in a log school-house on Andy Finley's farm, some twelve miles west of Taylorville, then in the county of Sangamon. The building was made in regular pioneer log-cabin style, without the use of a nail, with a large fire-place, and a log some ten or fifteen feet long cut out of the side for a window, using oiled paper for window-panes. His was a subscription-school of three months in the year, terms $2 per quarter for each scholar and board around. The latter arrangement did not suit his genius or taste, as it frittered away too much time, which he wished to devote to the study of his chosen profession of law. To obviate this difficulty, he put up a log-cabin 10x12 feet in size on his farm adjacent, and "kept bach." Thus he passed one or two years, farming in the summer, teaching in the winter, and reading during his leisure hours. The Judge had a great aversion, then as now, to seeing idlers around him consuming day-

light to no profit. In all such cases he would press them into service, and with astonishing success.

He remembers his milling experience in earlier years. Corn was shelled by scraping it on the back-edge of a knife driven into the end of a board, and in the absence of any contrivance of this sort, the fire-shovel was used over the wash-tub. Wash-tubs were improvised by sawing a barrel in two. The older boys generally went to mill on horseback, mounted on a two-bushel bag of grain—and occasionally it would not be very well adjusted, when it caused the boys a great deal of trouble. They usually kept one grist at the mill, thus having a load each way. They often had to go a long distance to mill.

In time he was admitted to the practice of law. His first case was in the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, in Springfield. He was employed by the widow of Samuel Miller, deceased, to institute suit against Jesse Hanon, Sr., to compel a more faithful administration of his trust. This caused the young barrister to appear before the able and intelligent bar at the capital of the state, then composed of such men as Lincoln, Logan, Baker, Lambourn, and others, where he distinguished himself in managing the case to a successful issue. This triumph was as gratifying to his old neighbors as it was stimulating to his own future success. He participated in the organization of the county, and at the first election held on the 1st of April, 1839, was elected "County Recorder," and a few days thereafter appointed by the County Court school commissioner, which caused his removal to the county seat. On the 1st of June of the same year he was appointed by Judge Treat clerk of the Circuit Court, which office he held for many years. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1842 over Martin White, the former representative, and Henry T. Luckett—both popular men. On his return home, at the close of the session in 1843, he was reappointed clerk of the Circuit Court; being a member of the legislature, he was ineligible, for the time being, to hold the office. In the same year he was elected justice of the peace. He was subsequently appointed post-master of Taylorville, which office he held for many years. The older inhabitants remember its being kept in the clerk's office up-stairs, in the old Court House, then the most public place of resort in the town.

In 1846 he answered to the first call of his country, and raised a company for the Mexican war, and was elected its captain. When beating up for recruits several public meetings were held in the Court House, and some amusing as well as patriotic speeches were made. The company was rejected by the Government, as the quota of the state under the call of the government was full. He was shortly afterward appointed by President Polk as assistant quartermaster in the United States Army, with the rank of captain. He had the command of his department under Col. W. B. Warren, of Jacksonville, in his forced march from Monclova to Saltillo, and so discharged his duties as to receive high commendation from Col. Warren. He was in the battle of Buena-Vista, and was acting as aid on the staff of General Taylor, Capt. Vandeveer does not claim to have been able to distinguish himself in the army, where there were so many eminent soldiers, but he feels that he discharged the duties of his office to the satisfaction of each of his commanding officers, and had their confidence and respect, and particularly that of Col. Warren and Gov. Bissell.

On his return home, at the close of the war, his name was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Congress. And at the democratic convention held shortly afterward at Shelbyville, after numerous ballotings for the various aspirants, he would have been nominated on the next ballot had he not stepped within the bar and peremptorily requested the withdrawal of his name from the contest, greatly to the disappointment of his friends. He was chosen one of the democratic electors in 1848; was elected, and cast his vote for General Lewis Cass. It was a sore trial as against his old commander, General Taylor, of Mexican war fame.

In 1849 he was elected judge of the County Court of this county under the newly-adopted constitution, and was elected to the same office in 1853. He held the office for a term of eight years, and during that time displayed for his county some of the powers he is supposed to use with success in his private business. Although the county was comparatively new, and in a monetary point of view poor, he and his associates erected the present fine Court House, at a cost of about $16,000, and paid for it as the work was done, while many other counties in the state, more favorably situated, are in debt for their public buildings. In the other duties devolving upon him, not only in current county affairs, but in the probate department, he displayed equal skill and good judgment in his various decisions.

After his return from Mexico in 1847 he resumed the practice of his profession, and has stood at the head of the bar as a successful practitioner for over a quarter of a century.

In November, 1860, he was elected, for the second time, a member of the House of Representatives from Christian and Montgomery counties. It was during this time that the civil war commenced, demanding legislative skill and judgment, which he possessed in an eminent degree, commanding the confidence and respect of the members of that body. He was severe in his remarks on the rotten, broken banks, and on all occasions voted for a sound, reliable, constitutional medium of exchange. Perhaps a better idea of the character and standing of Mr. Vandeveer, as a member, may be gathered from an article written by a correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*, under the title of "Sketches by a Lobbyist," who thus speaks: "Judge Vandeveer, of Christian, is one of the active, thinking, and working members of the House of Representatives. He is not much given to speech-making, but when he does he commands the individual attention of the whole house. He is a lawyer by profession, and generally participates in the debates when legal questions are before the house; is posted upon all matters of general interest, understands the wants of his constituents, and is an able and efficient representative. He is a man of fine appearance, unquestionable integrity, and acknowledged ability; is a stanch democrat, and always votes the straight ticket. He occupies a high position in the affections of his people, and has several times been solicited to run for Congress, but as often refused. His social qualities are of the most agreeable order: he is a warm-

hearted friend, but is independent and decided enough to determine what is right."

In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian and Shelby. A long experience in business, and a general knowledge of men and things, acquired by contact with the realities of life, enabled him to be a useful member of the Senate. He participated in many of the discussions before this body, and commanded its attention and respect. Many of his speeches have been highly spoken of, and have occasionally been illuminated with flashes of genius that would do honor to any man. The leading trait of his character is his strong and unswerving will. He never abandons a position once taken. This quality has the effect in his case, as it has had in all others, to make him warm friends and bitter enemies. He is an ardent democrat of the old school, and has an abiding faith in democratic principles.

In June, 1870, he was elected judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, embracing the counties of Christian, Montgomery, Fayette and Shelby, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Rice. Was again elected without opposition in 1873 for a term of six years. As a presiding judicial officer he has rendered general satisfaction, and won golden opinions from the members of the bar and others interested.

Judge Vandeveer came to the bench directly from a large practice. He is a good lawyer, and possesses by nature a strong, clear, and vigorous intellect. He is a close thinker, stands well as a judge, and has rendered many important decisions. His manner is plain, with no attempt at a flourish of language or oratorical skill.

Judge H. M. Vandeveer was happily married in the spring of 1841 to Miss Mary Jane Rucker. She is a native of Kentucky, but was a resident of Christian county, Illinois, at the time of her marriage. Five children are the fruits of this union, three of whom are living, viz., William T. and Eugene A., who are jointly engaged in the banking business in Taylorville, under the firm name of H. M. Vandeveer & Co.; and Lizzie J., who is yet beneath the parental roof.

Judge H. M. Vandeveer is a representative Western man, and one who, by the sheer force of indomitable will, industry, and perseverance, has risen from the depths of comparative obscurity, and made for himself a name and honorable position among men. His has been the most familiar and prominent name in Christian county for nearly a half century. The history of one can almost be traced in the other. From the organization of the county town to a recent date, he has been in one way or another identified and connected with its civil history. In its political history he has been a central figure, wielding more influence and directing more successes than any other citizen of the county. He was always a trusted leader and safe counsellor.

The world's measure of success, is success. Measured by this standard, Judge Vandeveer is one of the successful men of Illinois.



A. McCaskill

Was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, January 23d, 1832. His father, Daniel McCaskill, was of Scotch parentage. They came to America about the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled in North Carolina. Daniel McCaskill became a resident of Illinois. He subsequently removed to Brown county in this state, where he died in 1851. He was a Methodist minister, and also a physician, and practiced his profession, more or less, for the greater part of his life. He married Esther Turner, a native of Virginia. She died in 1864. There were nine children, eight of whom survived the parents. Alexander is the fourth in the family. He spent his youth upon the farm and attending the schools during the winter months. When he arrived at his twentieth year he left home and attended schools at Mt. Sterling, Ill., and prepared himself for the profession of law. He spent the following six years in attending and teaching school, and in reading law. A portion of that time was spent in the law office of Judge Bailey, Van Vleck and Wells, of McComb, Illinois. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and commenced the practice of his profession immediately thereafter in Prairie city, McDonough county, Illinois. In the year of his admission he came to Taylorville, where he continued the practice until the spring of 1859, when, in company with his brother and three others, he determined to go to Pike's Peak, in quest of gold. They provided an outfit, and the trip was pleasantly and safely made. After their arrival at the Peak the subject of this sketch commenced mining for gold, in which he was tolerably successful. He remained there until the fall of the same year, when he returned to Brown county, Illinois, and, in the spring of 1860, again went to the Peak and remained there until 1861, when he came back to Taylorville and resumed the practice of law, in which he has continued, with but slight interruption, up to the present time. In 1865 he was appointed, by the county court, to fill out the unexpired term of the County Superintendent of schools. In the fall of the same year he was elected to a full term of the office, and continued Superintendent until 1869. He then resumed the practice. In the summer of 1872 he was appointed State's Attorney for the county, and at the general election, in the fall of the same year, was elected to fill that position for four years. In 1877 he was nominated by the democratic party, in convention assembled, for the office of County Judge, and was elected, and is now discharging the duties of that office in a manner that justifies the wisdom of those who honored him with their suffrages. In politics he has always been an uncompromising democrat, and has, on all occasions, given his adhesion to that political organization. He has been twice married In 1856 he was united in marriage to Miss Elvina Metcalf, a native of McDonough county, Illinois. She died in 1862. In 1864 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Hedd *nee* Maxwell. By the first marriage there were two children, both boys, named William H., and Davy McCaskill. By the second he had two children named Thomas Eddie and Carrie, only daughter. The latter died November 21st, 1879, in the fifth year of her age.



A NATIVE of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, was born Dec. 2, 1839. His father's name was Samuel Taylor. He married Isabella Lawrence, both of whom died while James M. was yet young. He attended the village schools during the winter seasons and herded sheep in the summer months. In the spring of 1854, while yet in his fifteenth year, he left his native land and came to America, landing in Quebec in June, and from there went direct to Waukegan, Lake county, Illinois. There he worked upon a farm, and in the winter months attended school.

In the fall of 1856 he went to La Crosse, Wis., where he worked in a mill, and remained there till about September 1st, 1857. In the winters of 1858, '59, '60 and '61 he taught, and in the summer of those years attended Kenosha High School or Waukegan Academy, and by that means perfected his education. On the 1st of August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company C, 96th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Col. Thomas E. Chapman, commanding. He served with the regiment, and participated in most of its engagements until wounded. He had been promoted to second sergeant, and was in line of promotion, when, unfortunately for him, he was struck in the right elbow with a rifle ball while in line of battle at Buzzard's Roost or Rocky Face Ridge. He was wounded on the 9th of May, 1864, and suffered amputation of the arm on the 27th of the same month. He was discharged from the service March 20th, 1865. A younger brother, John Y. Taylor, also a member of the same company, was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and lost his right arm. He afterwards died from his wounds. After Mr. Taylor was discharged from the service he returned to Lake county and attended school during the summer and winter of 1865.

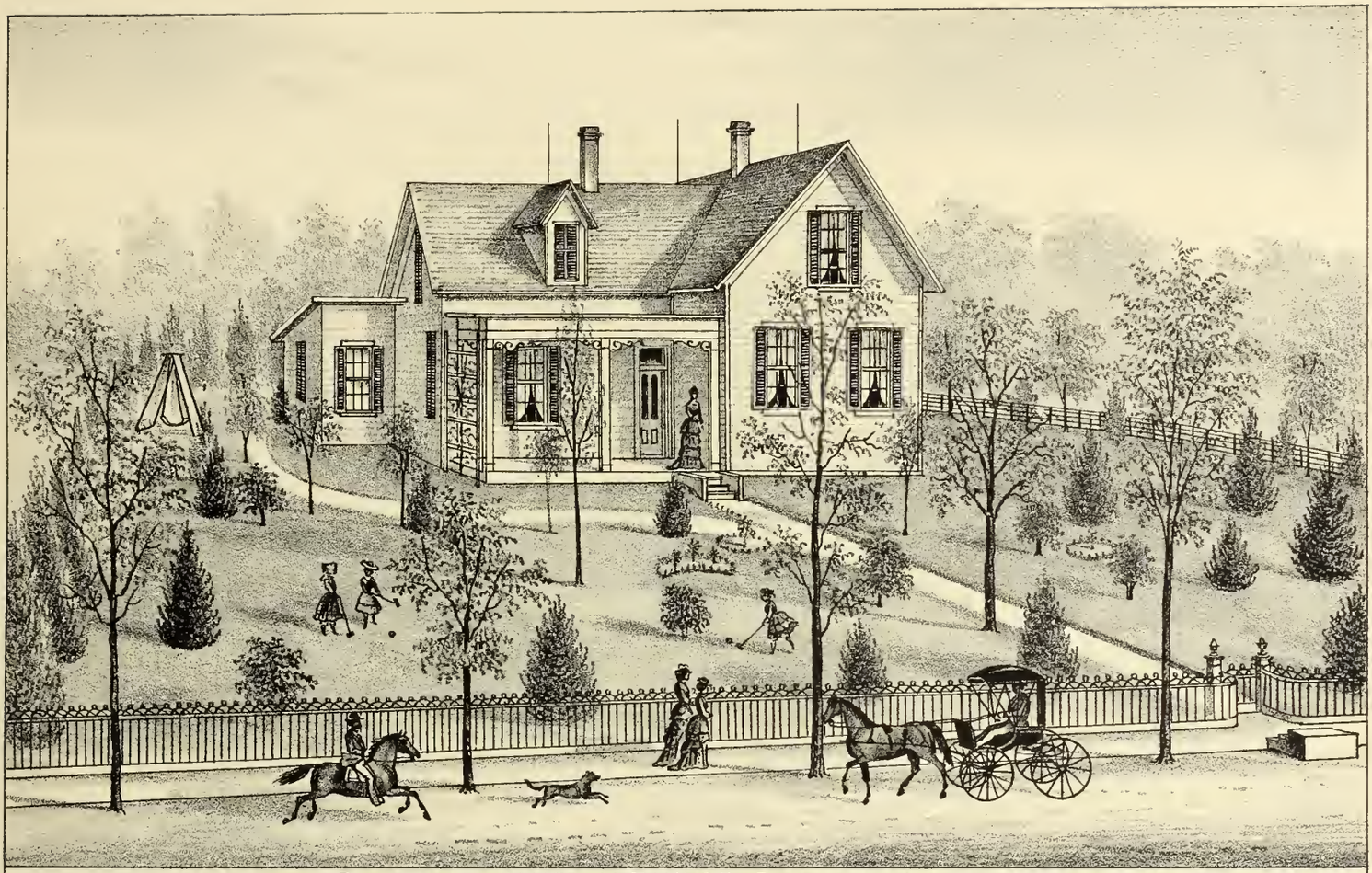
In January, 1866, he entered the law office of Messrs. Blodget, Upton and Williams, of Waukegan, and commenced the study of law. He was admitted to practice in 1868 at the spring term of the Supreme Court at Ottawa. In the fall of the same year he came to Taylorville, and commenced the practice here in connection with Andrew Simpson, with whom he formed a law partnership, which continued for two years till January 1st, 1870. He then resumed the practice of his profession alone, and has so continued to the present. In 1872 he purchased a set of title abstracts of H. P. and D. D. Shumway, and has pursued that business in connection with his law practice.

He was married on the 26th of November, 1868, to Miss Adelia A. Stewart, of Waukegan, Illinois. Her father, Philander Stewart, is an old resident and prominent man of the northern part of the state. He is of Scotch ancestry, and was a native of Western New York. Five children have been born to James M. and Adelia A. Taylor—three boys and two girls. Their names are Samuel Stewart, May F., Mabel G., Leslie James, and John W. Taylor.

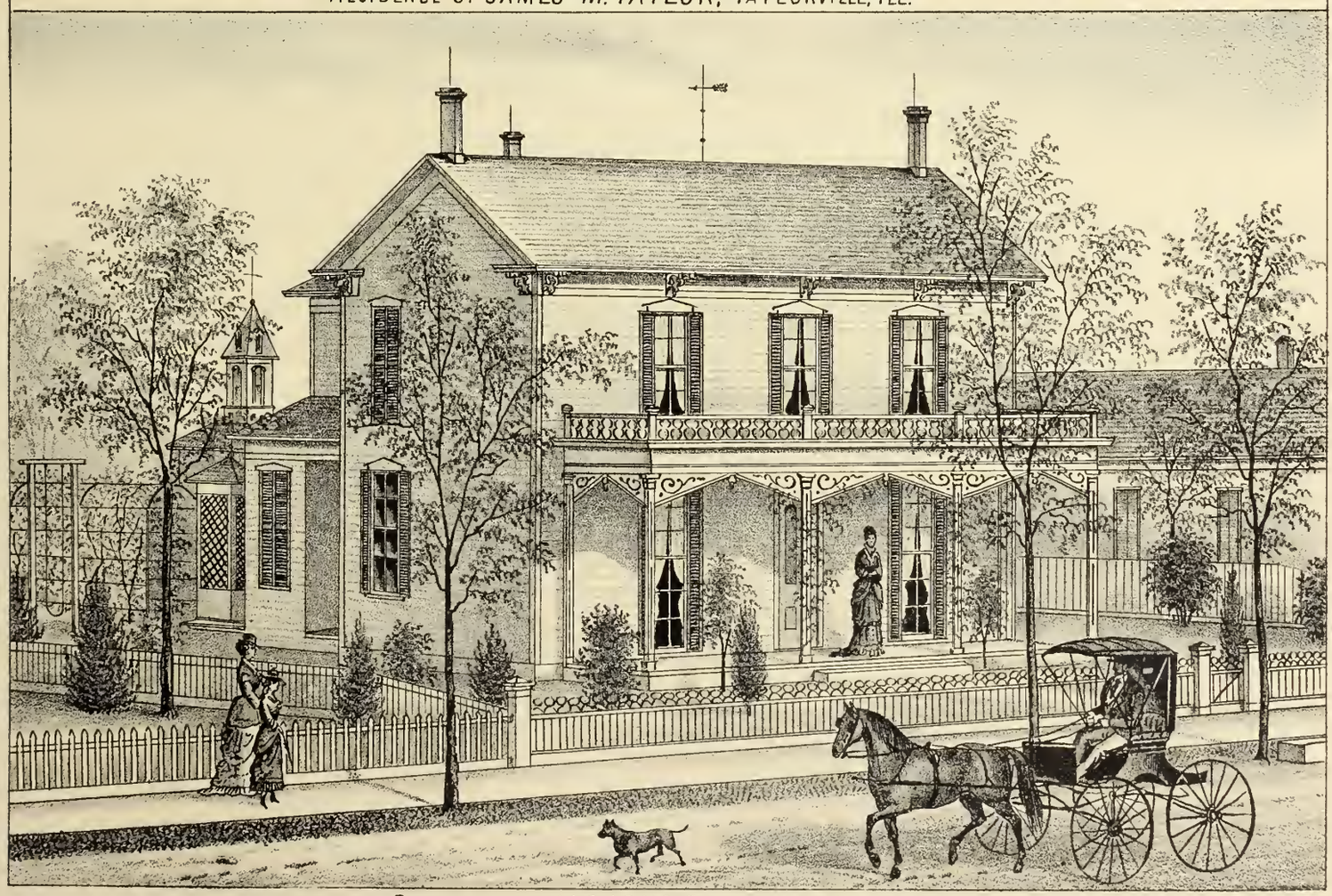
In politics Mr. Taylor is an ardent and active republican. He was for six years chairman of the republican county central committee. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and since then has stood by the party of his first choice.

During his residence in Waukegan he was Deputy Collector of Customs under Judge Scates, and such was his superior's confidence in his honesty that he was not required to give a bond.

As a lawyer, Mr. Taylor takes front rank at the bar of Christian county. In his manners he is a social and agreeable gentleman, and is regarded as an upright and honorable citizen.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES M. TAYLOR, TAYLORVILLE, ILL.



RESIDENCE OF M.C. LONG, TAYLORVILLE, ILL.

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Wm. H. Kirkwood.

BOOK-MAKERS, and the compilers of local history, like the manufacturers of other articles, are guided, in a measure, by the taste of the public, and are often compelled to accede to its demands. Never before, however, have the writers of county history been required, by public sentiment, to make a record of one who came into the county a stranger, and almost a boy, with no introduction but his face and manners, and no capital but his health, his honor and his intellect, and left it before he reached the meridian of his manhood.

And yet, in compliance with such a sentiment—such a public wish—we insert in this volume a brief biography of William H. Kirkwood. He was born on the 31st day of May, 1844, in Ross county, Ohio; the third son of Charles and Hannah Kirkwood. His two elder brothers died in infancy. Shortly after William's birth his father moved to Chillicothe and became a merchant, but by endorsing heavily for a friend, was soon involved in debt, and with the loss of his property, lost his ambition and energy. The family then moved to Circleville, where, after five years of extreme poverty, his father died.

At the tender age of eight years he was left with his brave-hearted mother to begin the battle of life, and, as best he could, to keep from their door the hungry wolf of poverty, which so long had stood glancing and impatient in the yard. He was employed for four months by a wealthy lady to drive cows to pasture, at seventy-five cents a month. He was then engaged for two years as a message boy in the telegraph office at five dollars a month, and was instructed by the kind operator in writing and arithmetic. A railroad was built into Circleville, and he became a news-boy and fruit dealer. He was encouraged and patronized by every body, and had some opportunity for culture.

The sun of prosperity began at last to shine on his pathway. When the war broke out his business so increased that he could employ an assistant, and his profits were often $150 per month.

When about twelve years old, while bathing in the Scioto river, he saved the life of George Crouse, and this incident, when related in Kirkwood's picturesque language and animated style, is one of the most interesting and romantic in his history. It proved him to be a brave and manly boy, won him the favor and support of a wealthy and cultivated family, opening to him the avenues of refined society.

At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the three months' service under Capt. "Don" Piatt, in Co. C, 13th Regt. O. V. I., as drummer boy, and remained at Camp Dennison until discharged. He re-enlisted as a private in Co. C, 61st Regt. O. V. I., and served under Fremont in Shenandoah Valley, in 1862, and after the battle of Cross Keys, crossed the Blue Ridge and served under Pope through the memorable campaign which ended with the second battle of Bull Run. He was first made Corporal, then Sergeant, 1st Lieutenant and Captain of his company.

He fought under McClellan, at Antietam; under Burnside, at Fredericksburg; under Fighting Joe Hooker, at Chancellorsville, and under Meade, at Gettysburg—went south with Hooker and fought at Look-out Mountain, in the battle above the clouds and in the battle of Mission Ridge, and then proceeded to Knoxville to the relief of Burnside, who was besieged by Longstreet.

Their time having expired, Captain Kirkwood and his company veteranized and went home on furlough—thirty days—whose immensity of pleasures and glory beggars language and defies description.

They returned to duty at Rocky Face, Ga., and marched under Sherman to Atlanta, and "from Atlanta to the sea." At Savannah he was made Commissary of the Brigade, and after it fell went

through the Carolinas to Washington and rejoined the Army of the Potomac. He was discharged at Louisville, Ky., August, 1865, and thus closed his long, severe, eventful and spotless military career.

His next venture was in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he lost his all through the treachery of a friend. He went to Cleveland, and from there started for Kansas City, but was forced to go into winter quarters at Pana, Ill., for want of funds. He worked for his board during the winter of 1866 and '67 for John Hunter, in Shelby county. In the spring, aided by Mr. Hunter, he opened a three horse livery stable in Assumption, and soon after a hack line to Taylorville (the first and only daily line to that place) which line was maintained until superseded by the railroad.

In 1869 he moved to Taylorville and continued in the livery business until Nov., 1873, when he was elected County Clerk on the democratic ticket by an unprecedented majority of 932 votes. For four years he served the people of this county as County Clerk, in a most satisfactory manner. As an officer he was affable, correct and honest, and at the expiration of his term his many friends urged him to become a candidate for re-election. But wishing to engage in regular business, he declined in favor of Mr. Whitmer, and after assisting in the struggle which resulted in Whitmer's election, he moved to St. Louis, where he now resides.

"Kirk's" strong points are his courage, his integrity and his brain. He is formed for political combinations and leadership. Nothing escapes his eye and ear. Nothing slips from the iron grasp of his memory, and nothing is beyond the reach of his shrewdness and invention. While others sleep he labors, and, of course, where others fail he succeeds.

He is sometimes too frank and always too liberal—he never forgets a friend, and sometimes, it is whispered, remembers an enemy.

A penniless boy, he forced his way to recognition and success, and left behind him a multitude of friends, real friends, who have confidence that hereafter, as heretofore, he will never shirk a duty hoist a white flag or tarnish the purity and brightness of his personal honor.

Major D. D. SHUMWAY.—(Deceased).

One of the most prominent early settlers of Christian county, was Major D. D. Shumway, who was born in Williamsburg, Worcester county, Massachusetts, September 28, 1813. Attracted by the glowing accounts of the far west, he, on attaining his majority, emigrated from the "granite hills" of his native state in 1834, and settled at first in Zanesville, Ohio, where he remained till the year 1837, when he removed to Zanesville, Montgomery county, Illinois, and embarked in mercantile pursuits.

On the 3d of June, 1841, he was married to Miss Emily R. Rountree, daughter of the late Hon. Hiram Rountree, of Hillsboro, Ill. In the spring of 1843, he removed to Christian county, and on the wild prairie some four miles east of Taylorville, improved a farm of several hundred acres, on which he resided till the year 1851, when he became a resident of Taylorville. There he again engaged in mercantile business, and continued with marked success till 1858.

The Major was accustomed to relate the following rather amusing incident: When his first goods were landed in Taylorville, he was accosted by a sturdy-looking blacksmith with, "I say, Major, have you got any *vices?*"

The quick retort was, "No, but this looks like the place to acquire some."

In 1858, he retired from active life, and expended a large part of his accumulated wealth in improving his landed property, and especially in adorning and beautifying his homestead adjacent to town.

He was a gentleman of culture and taste, and it was one of the chief purposes of his life to make his home pleasant and attractive to his family.

He was a man of noble, generous disposition, and was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He filled with honor the offices of County Commissioner, (Montgomery county), Major of State Militia, and County Judge, (Christian county). In 1845, he was elected to the legislature from the counties of Christian and Shelby, and at the following session was elected clerk of the State Senate. In 1848, he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and was prominent in the important deliberations of that body.

After his retirement from mercantile pursuits, he commenced the practice of law to the reading of which he had devoted his leisure hours while in business.

He was, in fact, a strictly self-made man, his qualifications being such as to fit him for any pursuit or position.

He possessed one of the finest libraries in the country, and his fund of information on all the leading topics of the day was as ample as his collection of books was complete.

At the time of his death and for many years previous, he was master in Chancery of the county. For several years he was an honored member of both the county and state Agricultural Societies, and always took a lively interest in the farming pursuits of the county.

To him is due much praise for advancing the material prosperity of this town and county. By his efforts and speeches, he contributed very largely to the securing of railway communication through Christian county, and gave liberally of his time and means to all public enterprises, thus proving himself to be not only a public-spirited man but a noble benefactor of his race. While a member of the state legislature, he never failed to guard the interests of his own district, and to advocate wise and prudent legislation for all parts of this great commonwealth.

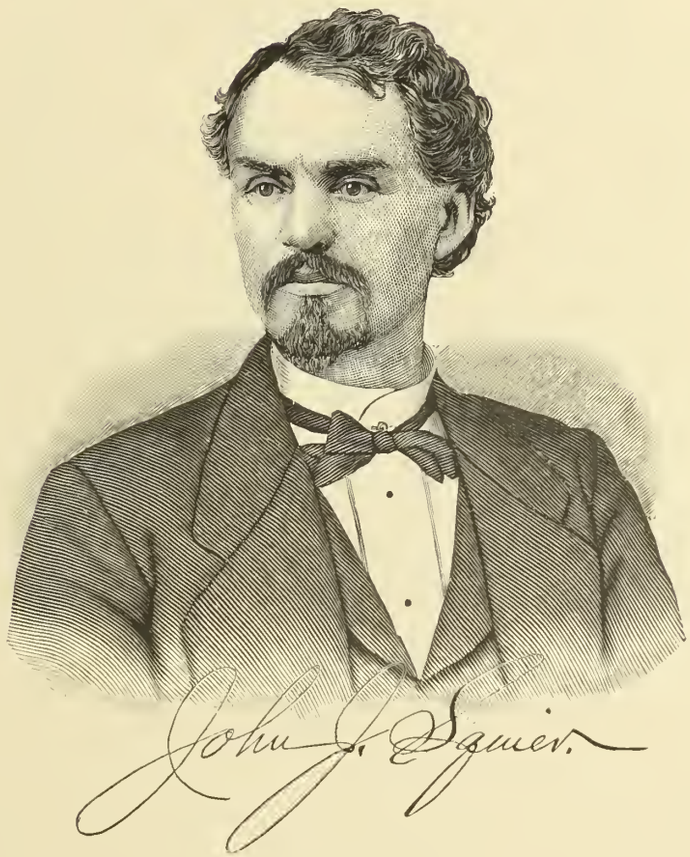
The location of the Terre Haute and St. Louis Railroad through the south-eastern part of his county, at that time, a wild unsettled region, was accomplished by his untiring energy and legislative strategy.

Otherwise Christian county would have been deprived of this important medium of travel and traffic, and of the flourishing towns of Pana and Rosemond. He became also one of the incorporators and directors of the Springfield and South-eastern Railroad. He held and discharged the duties of many minor offices always with honor and fidelity, never betraying any trust reposed in him by his fellow-citizens. The Major devoted much time to the interests of Masonry.

In 1839, he was made a master Mason, and was a charter member of Mound Lodge and the Taylorville Chapter, and after serving his Lodge as Worshipful Master for eighteen successive years, he was complimented on his retiring therefrom with a Past Master's Jewel. He was High Priest of the Chapter at the time of his death, and was buried with Masonic honors.

He contributed freely to the M. E. Church at Taylorville, and sad to relate his was the first corpse borne from the sanctuary his own hands had helped to erect. His death occurred May 9, 1870. On the day of his funeral, the stores, shops and public buildings closed their doors, that all might pay the last sad tribute of respect to departed worth, and mingle their tears and sympathy with the bereaved family. His widow still survives, and his seven children, as follows: Hiram P. Shumway, John N. C. Shumway, D. Dwight Shumway, Augustus F. Shumway, Nellie Shumway.

Mrs. Sarah Moore, wife of D. T. Moore, of Nebraska, and Mrs. Nannie Weber, wife of Geo. W. Weber,—all amply provided with the comforts of life.



THE Squier family are natives of New Jersey. David F., the father of John J., emigrated from that state to Ohio at an early day. He remained there until 1844, when he came to Illinois, and settled in Stonington township, Christian county. He subsequently removed to Taylorville, where he died in 1854. He engaged in farming until his removal to Taylorville, after which he followed merchandizing. He married Elizabeth Smith, who was also a native of New Jersey. She died in 1879, in Taylorville. There were eight children by this union, four of whom have survived the parents. The subject of this sketch is the sixth in the family. He was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, February 18th, 1842. He received a good education in the schools of Christian county. At the age of 16 years he entered the circuit clerk's office of this county, where he continued as clerk for several years. He then taught school for a time, worked on a farm, and afterwards learned photography. The latter business he continued for three years. In 1866 he purchased a half interest in the *Taylorville Flag*, a Republican newspaper, printed in Taylorville, the name of which was subsequently changed to the *Republican*, and which still continues as the principal exponent of Republican ideas in the county. He became sole owner of the journal in 1867. As a newspaper man, Mr. Squier has demonstrated his ability to run a newspaper successfully. He early recognized the fact that in that business it requires close and careful management, and good business qualifications if success was to be attained. The latter qualification he possesses in an eminent degree. As a writer, Mr. Squier is about the average, and he makes his journal interesting and instructive to his readers. Politically, the *Republican* wields an influence second to no other journal in the district. In 1872, Mr. Squier was appointed postmaster by President Grant, and re-appointed in 1877, and at present exercises and performs the arduous and perplexing duties of that office, to the entire satisfaction of the people of this vicinity. On the 5th day of October, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Anderson. She is a native of Indiana, but was a resident of Taylorville at the time of her marriage. Four children, three of whom are living, are the fruits of this union. In politics, it will be readily known that Mr. Squier is a republican. He cast his first presidential vote for the martyr Lincoln, in 1864, and since that time he can be placed with the stalwarts of that political organization. He is an honored and active member of the ancient and honorable order of Freemasonry. Besides the publishing of his paper and duties of postmaster, he is a member of the firm of Simpson & Squier, dealers in books, periodicals and notions. Thus have we briefly sketched the life of Mr. Squier. In his manners, he is of pleasing address and unpretentious style, of rather a reticent and retiring disposition. As stated above, he is possessed of more than ordinary business qualifications, and, being a man of energy, has, as a matter of course, succeeded, where perhaps others would have failed. He exhibits enterprise and skill in the publication of his journal, and is fully abreast with the times in all new ideas in the progressive art of modern journalism. In his character as a man and citizen he bears an honorable record.

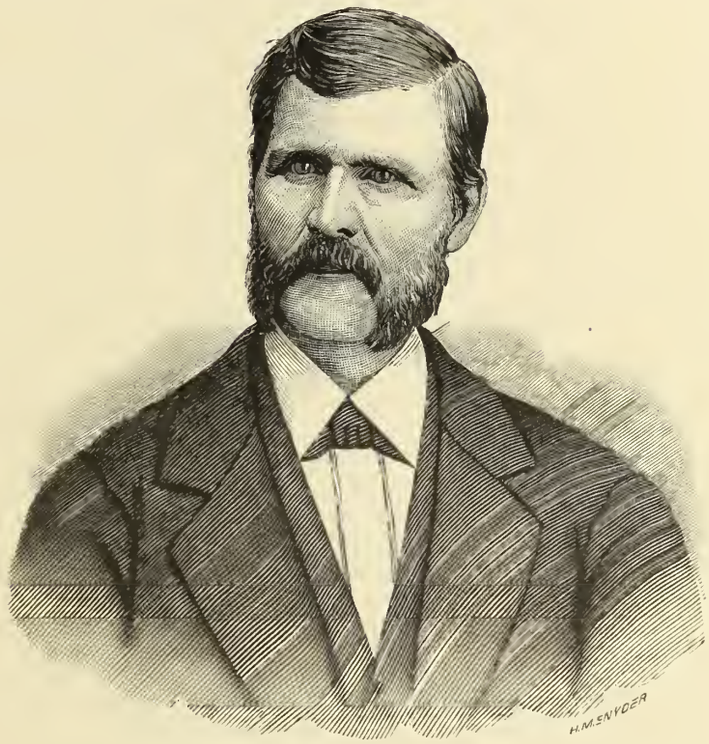


Josiah A. Hill



Elisabeth Hill

THE present efficient Circuit Clerk was born in Montgomery county, Illinois, January 5th, 1831. Henry Hill, his father, was a native of South Carolina. The Hill family removed to Kentucky and settled in Warren county, and in 1829 came to Illinois and settled in Montgomery county, where they remained until 1842, when they removed to Fayette county. In 1856 Henry Hill came to Christian county, and remained here until 1857, when he returned to Montgomery county, where he lived until his death, which occurred in March, 1862. He was by occupation a farmer and school-teacher. He married Ruth Adams. She was a native of Virginia, but a resident of Warren county, Kentucky, at the date of his marriage. She survived her husband but two weeks, dying in the same month and year. Eleven children were the fruits of that marriage, eight of whom have survived the parents. Joshua A. is the third in the family. He, in his youth, received a limited education in the common schools of his native county. The schools, and educational system of Illinois, forty years ago, were very crude and imperfect, as compared with the present, and the youth of that day had to be content with what would now be regarded as a very slight education. Mr. Hill, at a comparatively early age, became self-supporting and reliant. He worked upon a farm, and when the Illinois Central railroad was in progress of building, he helped to grade the track and get out ties upon which to place the iron. In 1852, and prior to this, he came to Taylorville and found work, and assisted in getting out the timbers for the mill that stood in the west part of the town. He afterward returned to Fayette county, where he remained until February, 1855, when he moved his family to, and permanently settled in this county. He engaged in farming upon his arrival here, and continued in that occupation for a number of years. He was elected Justice of the Peace twice. He was the first Town Collector of South Fork township, under the township organization act. In 1867, '68, he was Deputy Sheriff under John White, and in 1868 was elected Sheriff, and remained in office until his term expired, in 1870. He then engaged in mercantile business in Taylorville for a short time, when he went to his farm and remained there until 1874, when he was elected Sheriff of the county for the second time, and that, too, without opposition. He remained in office until 1876, when he was elected Circuit Clerk, and at present discharges the duties of that office in a manner that gives entire satisfaction to his numerous friends. In politics Mr. Hill is a democrat. He cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce, in 1852, and since that time has been a reliable and consistent member of that political organization. He is also a member of the A. F. A. M. Lodge, both Blue Lodge and Chapter. On the 22d of April, 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Casey, a native of Fayette county, Ill. Her father, Thomas Casey, was born in Kentucky. This union has been blessed with six children, five of whom are living. Martha, the eldest daughter, died in her nineteenth year. The others are yet beneath the parental roof, except Sarah J., who is the wife of I. J. Glass. The names of the others are, Mary E., Amanda, Emma, and Levi Eugene Hill. As an official of the county, Mr. Hill possesses the entire confidence of his constituents. He is a reliable, capable and trustworthy servant of the people. That this is the verdict of the citizens is attested by his frequent elections to responsible offices. In his manners he is a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman and a straightforward man, polite and attentive to all who come in contact with him in his official position. He has been honored by his fellow-citizens by being elected to different offices, for which he returns them his sincere thanks, and in retiring to farm-life once more, feels the proud satisfaction of knowing that he carries with him their best wishes.



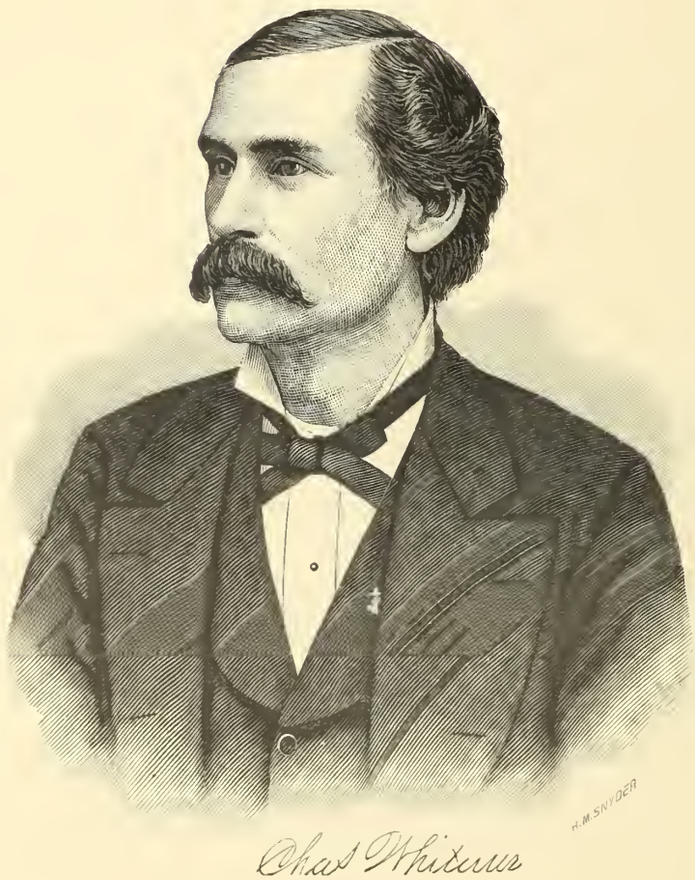
T. G. May

THIS gentleman represents the substantial farmers and prominent stock dealers of Christian county. His father, Stephen U. May, removed from Kentucky and settled near Whitehall, in Greene county, Illinois, in 1842. He soon after removed to near Wilmington, where he remained until his death in 1844. He married Elizabeth J. Allen, who was also a native of Kentucky. She died in 1849. There were six children by this marriage, three of whom are living. Thos. G. is the youngest of the family, and was born in Butler county, Kentucky, April 28th, 1837. His father and mother dying while he was yet in his youth, he was deprived of the advantages of even a common school education. He was thrown upon his own resources, and was compelled to provide for his own maintenance, at an age when youth needs the kind and caressing hands of parental affection. But if he was disciplined in a hard school, it taught him habits of self-reliance, which have been of service to him in every subsequent step in life. He remained in Greene county until 1856, when he went to McLean county, in this state, and worked upon a farm, and soon afterward leased land and engaged in farming, and so continued until 1862, when he came to Christian county and settled in Taylorville township, where he resides at present. During his residence in this county he has engaged in agricultural pursuits and live stock shipping. In the latter business he has, in connection with others, been among the largest and most extensive buyers and shippers in the county.

On the 9th of September, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Emeline Simmons. She was born in Indiana, but was a resident of McLean county at the time of her marriage. By this union there have been six children, four of whom are living. Their names are John Irvin, James T., Levi A. and Minnie Ellen.

In politics he was formerly a democrat, and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglass for President in 1860; but after the breaking out of the war he arrayed himself on the side of the party of the union and constitutional liberty, and since that time he has been a consistent and reliable member of the republican organization. In 1876 he was nominated by the republican party of Christian county in convention assembled for the office of Sheriff, and at the ensuing election in November following was elected by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the county was largely democratic. Another evidence of his popularity and standing as a citizen of the county was shown in his running twelve hundred votes ahead of his party's strength. He remained in office and discharged the duties thereof in a manner that gave complete satisfaction to those who had honored him with their suffrages; and when his term expired he returned to his farm in this township, where he had formerly resided, and commenced again his agricultural pursuits. Before he was elected Sheriff he was, in the years 1875 and 1876, elected Assessor for his township, and was appointed in 1880 Census Enumerator for Taylorville township outside of the corporation of the city of Taylorville.

Mr. May is one of those who started in life unaided. Left an orphan at an early age, he had to go out and take his place among men and earn a livelihood for himself. What he has now, in the way of worldly possessions, has been the accumulation of his own toil and patient industry, aided by economical habits and good management. In thus accumulating he has made for himself at the same time a name for strict honesty and integrity in both public and private life.



Is a native of Ohio. He was born in the village of Jacksontown, Licking county, on the 2d day of February, 1847. The Whitmer family, on the paternal side, is of German ancestry. John Whitmer, the father of Charles, was a native of Pennsylvania. He came with his father to Ohio at an early period in the history of that state. In September, 1847, the family left Ohio, and removed to Crawford county, Illinois, and entered a large body of land. John Whitmer remained there until November, 1856, when he removed to Edina, Knox county, Missouri, where he followed the trade of carpenter and house-joiner. He subsequently moved to Macon county, in the same state, and in 1861, at the breaking out of the war, he came back to Illinois, and stopped in Hancock county, subsequently removing to Sangamon county, and, in the Spring of 1862, located in South Fork township, Christian county. He then engaged in farming, at which he continued until his death, which occurred Sept. 28, 1874. He married Sarah Overmier, a native of Pennsylvania, but a resident of Ohio at the time of her marriage. She was also of German ancestry. She died in South Fork township, Christian county, Illinois, January 9th, 1874.

Nine children are the fruits of this marriage, six of whom have survived the parents. Of the latter all have reached the age of maturity, and all are residents of this county. Charles is the eighth in the family. He had but slight opportunities for receiving even a good common school education. His advantages in this direction were mainly between the years of ten and fourteen. In these four years he attended the schools of his neighborhood during the winter months, and in the summer worked upon the farm. In May, 1864, while yet in his seventeenth year, he enlisted in Company A, 133d Regt. Ills. Vols. He was honorably discharged in September of the same year. In 1868 he was appointed deputy under Sheriff Hill, with whom he remained until the end of his term. He then clerked for several years in a dry goods store in Taylorville, and was also for some time book-keeper in H. M. Vandeveer & Co.'s bank. In 1874, he again entered the office of Sheriff Hill, as deputy. He remained in the sheriff's office until the expiration of Hill's term. In 1876, Mr. Hill was elected circuit clerk of Christian county, and the subject of our sketch served with him as deputy clerk. He remained in that capacity until 1877, when he received the nomination for county clerk at the hands of the democratic party. At the ensuing election in November of the same year, he was elected by a majority in excess of his party vote.

On the 28th day of April, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss T. A. Greenwood, who is a native of Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county, Illinois. Her father is a native of Kentucky, and her mother of New Jersey, and both of English descent. Three children have blessed and cemented the marriage, two of whom are living, viz: Nellie M. and Freddie E. Whitmer. In politics it is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Whitmer is and always has been a staunch and reliable democrat. His first presidential vote was cast for Seymour and Blair, in 1868, and since that time he has adhered to the fortunes of that political organization. He is a respected member of the honorable order of A. O. U. W.

In his manners Mr. Whitmer is a kind, genial gentleman, with a pleasant and affable address. In the affairs of his office, and in the capacity of county clerk, he is methodical and correct, and in the discharge of his duties is prompt and industrious. He is a good business man, and under his management the county's interest will be looked after and attended to with scrupulous exactness. His character as a citizen is above reproach.

JOHN BOND RICKS

Both branches of the Rieks family are of English descent, the ancestors of whom came to America and settled in the Carolinas prior to the revolutionary war. Richard Ricks, the paternal grandfather, was a soldier of the revolution. The family subsequently moved to Kentucky, where William S. Ricks, the father of the present sketch, was born. He came to Illinois in the spring of 1835, and settled on Bear creek, on sect. 34, town 12, range 3 west, where he had purchased land of his brother-in-law, Col. Thomas P. Bond. He afterwards entered considerable bodies of land in other parts of the township and county. He remained there until an advanced age, when he moved to Hillsboro, and subsequently to near Springfield, where he died March 7th, 1873. During his life he was a prominent man, particularly in the early history of the county. He was instrumental in having Christian county stricken off He was the first sheriff, and was re-elected for the second term He also in 1844 represented the district in the legislature, and while a member of that body was the room-mate and intimate friend of Lyman Trumbull. He married Margaret U. Bond. She was born in South Carolina, but was a resident of Kentucky at the time of her marriage. She died in 1865. Mr. Rieks afterward married Edith Gibson. She is now a resident of Canton, Kentucky. By the first marriage there were eleven children, five of whom are living. John B. is the fifth in the family, and was born in Trigg county, Kentucky, near the Cumberland river, November 14th, 1833.

He attended the country schools of Christian county, and received such instruction as they could give, and also spent one term at the seminary in Mechanicsburg, in Sangamon county, and afterward entered McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, where he remained two terms; then returned home and engaged in stock business, in which he became the most extensive dealer and largest shipper in the county. He continued in the business until 1873. In 1865 he was elected Sheriff of Christian county. In 1866 he was nominated by acclamation for the office of representative in the legislature, and in November of the same year was elected by a handsome majority. While a member of that body he was on several important committees, among which was the committee to investigate the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville and other state institutions. He was one of the committee who accepted the place for the new State-house, and fought for its present location. In 1868 he was elected Circuit Clerk. In 1872 he was re-elected, and went out of office at the expiration of the term in 1876.

On the 24th of December, 1851, he married Miss Docia B. Haines, a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Sangamon county at the time of her marriage. Five children have been born to them, all of whom are living.

In politics he is a democrat, and always took an active part in local and state elections. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

His eldest son, James B Rieks, is a native of Christian county. Born December 23d, 1852. He received a good education in the common schools of Christian county, and at the age of seventeen he entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, where he remained until 18—, when he returned and entered the law office of Capt. Andrew Simpson, of Taylorville, and read law. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1874. As a lawyer he is methodical, and gives evidence of future usefulness in the profession. He was elected Police Magistrate in 1876, and re-elected in 1880. He is democratic in politics. He is an active member of the Knights of Pythias.

On the 22d of December, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Pammie Geltmacher, of Bloomington, Illinois. Five children have been born to them, three of whom are living. Their names are Agnes, Carroll and Jesse Jay.

W. W. ANDERSON.

Among the old and prominent business men of Taylorville stands the name of the subject of this sketch. The Anderson family, on the paternal side, are of Welsh ancestry, and on the maternal Scotch-Irish. The ancestors on both sides came to America prior to the revolutionary war. George H. Anderson, the father of W. W., was a native of Virginia. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was with the forces under command of General Jackson. After the war he settled in Tennessee, and subsequently removed to Kentucky, where he remained until 1829, when he came to Illinois, and settled in Montgomery county, where he died in 1852. He was a carpenter and millwright by trade. After he came to Illinois he engaged in farming.

He married Nancy Mann, who was born and raised in North Carolina. The marriage took place while he was yet a resident of Tennessee. There were twelve children by this marriage, five of whom have survived the parents. William W. is the sixth in the family. He was born in Henderson county, Kentucky, October 25th, 1825, and was in his fourth year when his parents came to Illinois.

His education was obtained in the subscription-schools and in the rude log school-houses of the pioneer age of Illinois. His advantages, therefore, for receiving an education were few, as compared with the present. At the age of seventeen years he entered the store of Hon. Hiram Rountree, of Hillsboro, and there commenced and laid the foundation of his business life. He remained in the service of Mr. Rountree for seven years.

In March, 1851, he came to Christian county and engaged in farming, at which he continued for three years; but that occupation proving uncongenial to his tastes at the close of the third year he resumed clerking. He engaged with D. D. Shumway, who was in the general merchandizing business, and remained as a clerk until 1856, when he purchased a half-interest in the store, and became an equal partner in the house and profits. Two years later he purchased Mr. Shumway's entire interest, and continued the business with great success until 1871, when he sold the stock and retired from the business. When he first commenced the dry goods and general trade in Taylorville, he, to accommodate the public and facilitate business, furnished exchange, received deposits, and did a private banking business. This continued to grow until it assumed such importance as to demand more time and almost his exclusive attention. After he closed out his stock of goods he continued private banking, under the style and name of W. W. Anderson & Co., D. D. Shumway being his partner. The banking-house of this firm may be regarded as the oldest in the county, and also one of the most substantial.

On the 16th of August, 1850, while yet a resident of Hillsboro, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy B , daughter of Judge Hiram Rountree, of the same place. By this union there was one child, which died in infancy. Nancy B. Anderson died in January, 1854. In April, 1859, Mr. Anderson married Mrs. Martha L. Wright, *nee* Randle, daughter of Rev. R. Randle. She is a native of Madison county, Illinois, but was brought up near Bellville, in St. Clair county. By this latter marriage there have been five children, four of whom are living. Both Mr. Anderson and his estimable wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is an active member, and one who contributes liberally of his means to the cause of Christianity.

In politics he gives his support to the democratic party. His first vote was cast for Lewis Cass in 1842, and since that time to the present he has been an unswerving member of that political organization. While an ardent and enthusiastic democrat yet he is not a politician. His life has been too busy to give it any other attention further than to express his opinion when required, and cast his ballot for his choice. He is a respected member of many years standing of the ancient and honorable order of Freemasonry.

Thus, in short, we have given a biographical sketch of one of Christian county's oldest business men. To a great extent he started in life unaided, and whatever success he has achieved, he attributes to his unceasing labor, careful supervision and oversight of his own business, never intrusting the general run or details to any one, always keeping his business well in hand, and meeting his obligations promptly. He is of a liberal and enterprising spirit. All enterprises having for their object the good of the town or county receive his aid and substantial recognition. In the education of youth he is particularly active, and fully abreast with the spirit of the age upon that question. In his manners he is a plain, quiet gentleman of pleasant address, possessing good conversational powers and a fund of good, practical information.

DR. CALVIN GOUDY—(DECEASED).

DR. CALVIN GOUDY, a native of Ohio, was born during the war of 1812, when the State was comparatively a wilderness, on the 2d of June, 1814. He was of Scotch-Irish descent—the son of Robert and Jane Goudy. In 1826 he emigrated to Indiana with his parents. They settled in Indianapolis—then a small village surrounded by forests and swamps, containing one church, which was Presbyterian, of which Rev. Geo. Bush was pastor. In 1832 his father emigrated to Vandalia, Ills. He accompanied his parents and found employment in the State printing-office and book-bindery for two years. This was during the celebrated Black-Hawk war. The whole north part of Illinois was then uninhabited—Chicago was but a name, and the citizens of the "Prairie State" were often the victims of savage cruelty at the hands of the Indians. Here, at Vandalia, he put in type Gov. Reynolds' first message to the legislature. The Governor had a peculiarity of using the small "i" invariably where the capital "I" was proper. Being twitted about it in the presence of young Calvin, he replied by saying, "The fact is, my predecessor was such a great egotist that he had used up all the capital 'I's,' and I found none left when I came into the office." In the fall of 1833 the Doctor's father removed his family to Jacksonville, Ills. The family consisted of the parents, six boys and three girls. In January, 1834, he entered Illinois College and graduated in 1839. Among his college mates were the late Gov. Richard Yates, Gov. Edwards and Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., of Chicago. In 1835 he taught school near Jacksonville, at the same time keeping up his class recitations in Greek and Latin in Illinois College. During his college career he worked part of the time in the printing-office. He printed Rev. J. M. Peck's "Gazeteer of Illinois," in 1834, also "Wakefield's History of the Black-Hawk War," and "Goudy's Almanac," for several years. During the year 1837, in connection with his brother, he issued "The Common School Advocate," which was the first journal devoted exclusively to the cause of education in the great North-west. During his residence in Jacksonville he was on the 8th of Nov., 1838, one of the party in the first car behind the first iron horse harnessed in the valley of the Mississippi, making an excursion of eight miles, from Meredosia to Morgan City, Ill. He passed over the same road again, now a link in the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, on the 6th of July, 1876, for the first time after a lapse of thirty-eight years. On that first excursion were Gen. Joseph Duncan, then Governor of Illinois, Murray McConnell of the Board of Public Works, Col. James Dunlap and Thomas Jannary, contractors and builders of the road, and others.

After graduation, he spent three years as a student of medicine, in the office of Drs. Hewry and Merriman, in Springfield, Ills. He attended his full course of lectures, and graduated at the St. Louis Medical College in the spring of 1844. In May, 1844, he located as a physician in Taylorville, Christian county, Ills., where he resided for over a third of a century, and at which place he died on March 6th, 1877.

This place he found an excellent field for a young physician—the county new and the people sickly. He would often stand on the court-house steps and see herds of twenty and fifty deer bounding over the prairie, within less than a mile of town. Bears and wolves also were not an unusual sight. On one occasion the Doctor had a narrow escape from a pack of hungry wolves that pursued him at night across the prairie. He practiced his profession here successfully for several years, and being popular, was induced to enter the arena of politics, however against his better judgment. In August, 1847, he was elected Probate Judge for a term of four years. In 1856 he was elected to the legislature from Christian and Montgomery counties, of which he was a very active and efficient member. To Dr. Calvin Goudy is due the high honor of having obtained the passage of the bill creating the Normal University, which has justly been termed the "head and front" of our great common school system. The *Chicago Times* of July, 1860, in speaking of the history of the Normal University said, "The bill creating the institution met with a vigorous opposition in the House of Representatives of the Legislature of 1857, many being desirous of establishing a different educational system. But by the energetic aid of such men as Dr. Goudy, of Christian county (whose efforts in this case should endear him to the heart of every lover of education) the bill finally passed by a majority of one!" And to him more than any other member do the agricultural societies of the State, owe a debt of gratitude for the successful passage of the act granting a bonus of $100 annually from the State to each society for their encouragement and support. He projected and introduced a bill incorporating the Pana and Springfield Railroad. Dr. Edwards, President of the Normal University, in his decennial address of June 29th, 1872, alluding to the members of the State Board of Education said; "Next among the present incumbents comes Dr. Calvin Goudy, of Taylorville, Ills., who has been a member of the Board for many years. He was a member of the legislature when the law, establishing the institution, was passed, and the success of the measure was largely due to his persistent fidelity. He has been a faithful and pains-taking member, patient in the inspection of details, necessary to be known, and from which most men shrink. In his support of the institution he has been generous, hearty and unselfish." In Sept., 1848, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Rock Island Medical College, and delivered a course of lectures on chemistry before a class of some eighty students, in the winter of 1848-9. Prof. M. L. Knapp, in his introductory lecture, delivered Nov. 7, 1848, at the opening of the winter course, said: "Prof. Goudy, who fills the chair of chemistry, resides at Taylorville, Ills., and has long been a resident of Sangamon and Morgan counties, where he enjoyed a high reputation as a ripe scholar and an accomplished physician. His preceptor, Dr. Merryman says of him, 'He is an apt scholar, and con-

tinues, since a practitioner, to be a close and hard student, possesses clear and quick perceptions, is a young man of a very philosophical turn of mind, a gentleman in private life, greatly beloved for his exceedingly many virtues, and chemistry is his hobby.'" In the spring of 1852, on account of failing health, he relinquished his profession and engaged in a general merchandizing business for some nineteen years. Dr. Goudy erected the first steam mill in Taylorville, in 1850, which was a great public benefit, and added largely to the improvement of the town. His public spirit led him to move in the matter of establishing a great air line State road from St. Louis to Chicago and eventually placing thereon a daily line of mail coaches. He proeured the enactment of a law establishing the south end of the road from Decatur to St. Louis, via. Edwardsville. He and four others were appointed commissioners to have the same located and surveyed. They met in Decatur in May, 1847, and proceeded in the discharge of their duty. The public were much interested in the proposed road. But the opening of railroads, soon after, fortunately superseded this noble enterprise, and it was, of course, abandoned. On the 6th of Sept., 1863, he was appointed Deputy Provost Marshall for Christian county, by Capt. Wm. M. Fry, Provost Marshall of Tenth Illinois District, which appointment he declined. In Jan., 1863, he was appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate as "Member of the State Board of Education," which position he filled honorably for nearly twenty years. He has held many minor but important offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens, and was at the time of his decease the oldest resident of Taylorville, a city of over 3,000 inhabitants.

He aided in the organization of the first Sabbath-school of Taylorville, in 1848, and is the author of several works, and was a frequent contributor to periodicals; was a member of the Presbyterian Church for nearly fifty years, a ruling elder in the same, an active contributor to benevolent movements and charitable enterprises. He was a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Brooklyn, N. Y., in May, 1876, and was, for more than fifty years, an active Sabbath-school worker. Was married in Decatur, Ills., on the 10th of May, 1848, to Miss Martha A. Mahood, of Cadiz, Ohio. Of this union there were eight children, six of whom still survive.

The record of his life is complete, and is that of a noble, true and good man. It is that of one who, amidst the toils and hardships of our early history, held fast his integrity and manhood, and moulded upon his associates the virtues of his character. This is the reward of the righteous, and many arise to "call him blessed."

Hon. JOHN B JONES.

The subject of the following sketch is the oldest son of Samuel and Sarah Jones, and was born in Uhricksville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, June 28th, 1843. He grew to manhood upon the farm. His father being in moderate circumstances was only able to afford him the rudiments of an education—such as are obtained in the common schools. In 1864 his father moved with his family to Christian county, Illinois, and remained here a few years, when he removed to Montgomery county. After the family came west John B. followed the profession of school-teaching for several years, and taught several terms in the public schools of Taylorville. During this time he read the standard text-books upon law. He made application and was admitted to the bar in May, 1868. Began the practice in Nokomis, Montgomery county, where he remained six months then returned to Taylorville, and for one year was Deputy Circuit Clerk. At the end of that time he again took up the practice of his profession, in which he has continued with great success to the present. As a lawyer Mr. Jones takes front rank at the bar of Christian county. He is very industrious, and a pains-taking attorney. He is a clear, logical thinker and a good practitioner, and from his studious and industrious habits has acquired a good knowledge of law. It may here be added that his law library is the largest and most complete in the county.

In politics he has been a democrat from boyhood to the present time. He is a sincere believer in the idea that the conservative principles of the political organization to which he has given his constant adherenec are best calculated to serve the purposes of free government and perpetuate our institutions on the basis proposed by the founders of the republic. He is not a politician, although he is recognized as one of the safe counsellors of his party, and is to a certain extent a leader. In 1878, at the urgent request of his friends, he became the candidate for the Legislature, and was elected representative to the 31st General Assembly with but little opposition. While in that body he was a member of several important committees. During the term he sustained the reputation of a careful and prudent member, bringing to the practical work of the house a large share of valuable business experience and much common sense. All his actions were dictated by a just view of the interests of his constituents and an honest and honorable desire to please those who had honored him with their suffrages. On the 27th day of May, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma A. Price, who was formerly of Madison county, Ohio. By this union there is one child, a girl, named Alice.

WILLIAM B. HUNDLEY

The subject of this brief biographical sketch is a native of Trigg county, Kentucky. The family were originally from Virginia, but moved to Kentucky at a period while that State was yet under a territorial form of government. J. B. Hundley, the father of W. B., was born in Kentucky, August 14, 1795. He married Urath O. Dorsey, who was born October 5th, 1804. In 1824 he removed from Trigg to Jefferson county, Kentucky, and remained there until 1836, when he came to Madison county, Illinois, and settled in Alton, where he remained until his death, which occurred June 12th, 1847. His wife, and mother of William B., survived him twenty years. She died March 17th, 1867. He was by profession a civil engineer, and followed surveying during the greater portion of his life. He was also for a long time Deputy U. S. Marshal, under Harry Wilton, for the Southern District of Illinois. During the war of 1812 he was a soldier in Captain Lancaster's company. Our subject is the eldest of two children, both boys, born to J. B. and Urath O. Hundley. He was born May 19, 1823, and was thirteen years of age when he came with his father's family to Illinois; attended the common schools of his native State, receiving such instruction in the rudiments of an education as they could give. In 1837, after he came to Illinois, he entered Shurtleff college, at Upper Alton, where he remained several years and perfected his educational training. While there he was a room and classmate of General John Pope, of second battle of Bull Run notoriety. In his class were other men who have since become prominent in the history of the State and nation. After his retirement from college he engaged in farming in Madison county, at which he continued until 1867, when he came to Taylorville and, in connection with J. M. Nimerick, purchased a flouring mill, operated it and continued in the business until the spring of 1870, when he sold out. During the summer of

the same year he was nominated by the democratic party, in convention assembled, for the office of Legislator for this district, and was elected. He served in the Legislature of 1870–71 and also in the extra session in the winter of 1871–72. In 1872 he was elected to represent the Thirty-first Senatorial District in the State Senate. He served as a member of that body until 1875, when he resigned. While a member of both legislative bodies he held the chairmanship of several important committees. During his residence in Madison county he was elected Associate Justice, and served one term. It is from that office that he receives his title, and is familiarly addressed as "Judge" by his many friends in Christian county. In the summer of 1875 he removed west, and settled in Helena, Montana Territory, where he at present resides. On the 27th of December, 1847, he was united in marriage to Miss America L. Luckett. She is a native of Virginia, but was a resident of Mechanicsburg, Sangamon county, at the time of her marriage. Two children have been born to them, both girls. The eldest, Willie, is the wife of W. G. Prewitt, a resident of Helena, Montana. Jennie, the youngest, is the wife of W. L. Miner, also a resident of the same place.

In politics Mr. Hundley is a sound democrat. His first presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk, in 1844, and at every subsequent national or State election he has uniformly voted that ticket. He has been a member of Piasa Lodge No. 27 A. F. and A. M. since March 18th, 1852. Few men ever came to Christian county who made more warm friends and fewer enemies than Judge Hundley. His independence of thought and action, together with his straightforward, plain methods and views upon all subjects of private or public policy, soon won him hosts of friends, who showed their appreciation and esteem for him and for his character as a man and citizen by electing him to honorable and responsible offices. And it may here be added that in all positions to which he was elected he faithfully carried out the wishes of the people who had honored him with their suffrages.

ALBERT G. BARNES.

Among the successful business men of Christian county stands the name of Albert G. Barnes. The Barnes family on the paternal side were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Daniel Barnes, the father of the family, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a bookbinder by trade. He was largely interested in the business, and was, for a number of years, state binder. Also at the same time he kept a book store in Harrisburg, the capital of the state. In 1839, he came west to view the country. He returned in 1840, brought his family with him, and located in Springfield, Illinois, and remained there until 1850, when he removed to Decatur and remained there until 1857; he then came to Taylorville, Christian county, where he continued until his death, which occurred June 13, 1868. During his residence in Springfield, he engaged in general merchandizing.

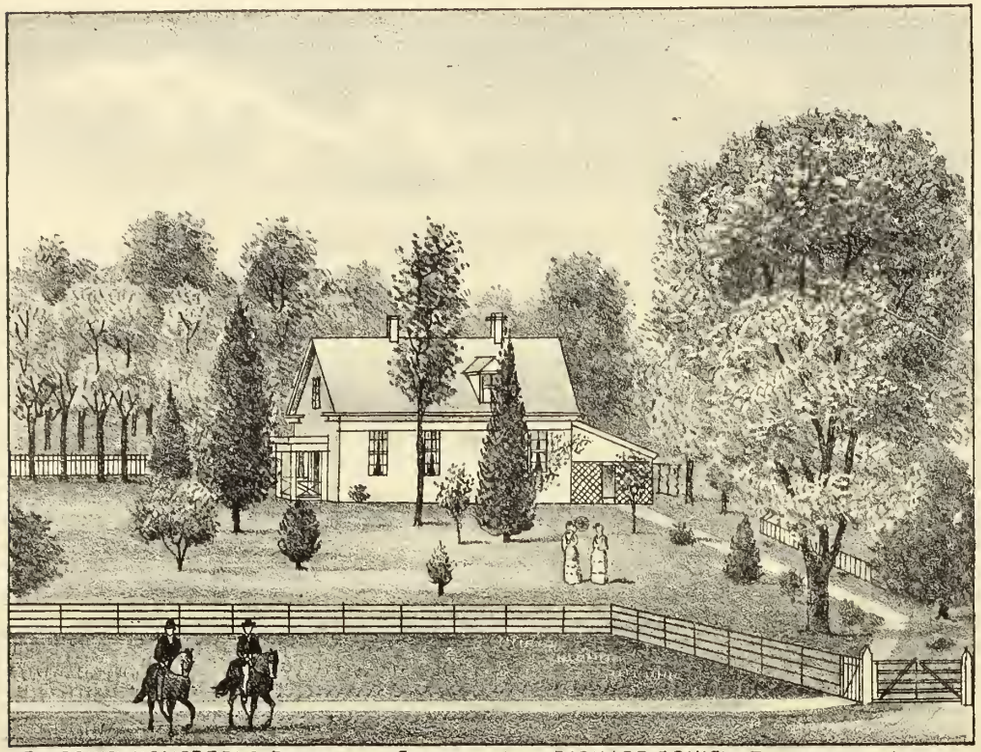
After he came to Taylorville, he was principally in the hardware trade, in which he continued until his death. He married Margaret A. Richardson, who was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. She died in December, 1879. By this marriage there were seven children born to them, four of whom have survived the parents. Our subject is the second in the family. He was born in Harrisburg, Pa., September 4, 1835. His education was obtained in the common schools of Springfield, Illinois, and ended in his twelfth year, at which time he was taken into his father's store, and kept there until his fifteenth year; at that age he determined to become a printer, and with this object in view he entered the office of the *Decatur Gazette*, owned and edited by James Shoaff, now deceased. In that office he helped to set up the first newspaper ever printed in Macon county. The printing business proving too laborious and confining, young Barnes remained in the office but one year, then clerked in a dry goods and clothing store, in which he remained for four years longer. In 1855 he came to Taylorville and opened the first regular clothing house here. His stock was small and considerably mixed, and his first venture in merchandizing would probably have been a total failure, if it had not been for a friend in Decatur, who assisted him and gave him a financial standing until he could get a start. He attended strictly to his business, was saving and economical, and soon succeeded. In 1865 he began the first regular grocery and provision store in the town. One year later he formed a partnership with Mr. Calloway in the business, which continued for several years. In 1861 he closed up the clothing business, and engaged in the general dry goods trade, in which he remained alone until 1873, when he associated with him in the business William Chamberlain. The firm of Chamberlain & Barnes, dry goods merchants, still continues. In 1867, in connection with Col. John Williams, president of the First National Bank of Springfield, Illinois, he established the Christian county bank. One year later he purchased Mr. Williams' interest, and from that time to the present, the banking-house of A. G. Barnes is recognized as one of the substantial banks of Christian county, as it is also the oldest in the county.

On the 27th of August, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Branson, a native of Mechanicsburg, Sangamon county, Illinois. Her parents were natives of Kentucky, and came to Illinois at an early period in the history of the state. There have been seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, five of whom are living—three boys and two girls. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is also an honored member of the order of A. F. & A. M. Mr. Barnes gives his adhesion to the republican party. His first vote was cast in 1856, for John C. Fremont, since which time he has acted and voted with that political organization. In the business of life, Mr. Barnes has been what the world calls a successful man, which success he attributes to careful, prudent management, economical and industrious habits. He never was a spendthrift, nor yet does he stint himself for anything that can add to the health, pleasure or convenience of himself or family. He contributes with open hand to all the calls of real charity, and responds with substantial aid to all enterprises of a public nature that have for their object the increase of the material wealth or good of his town or county.

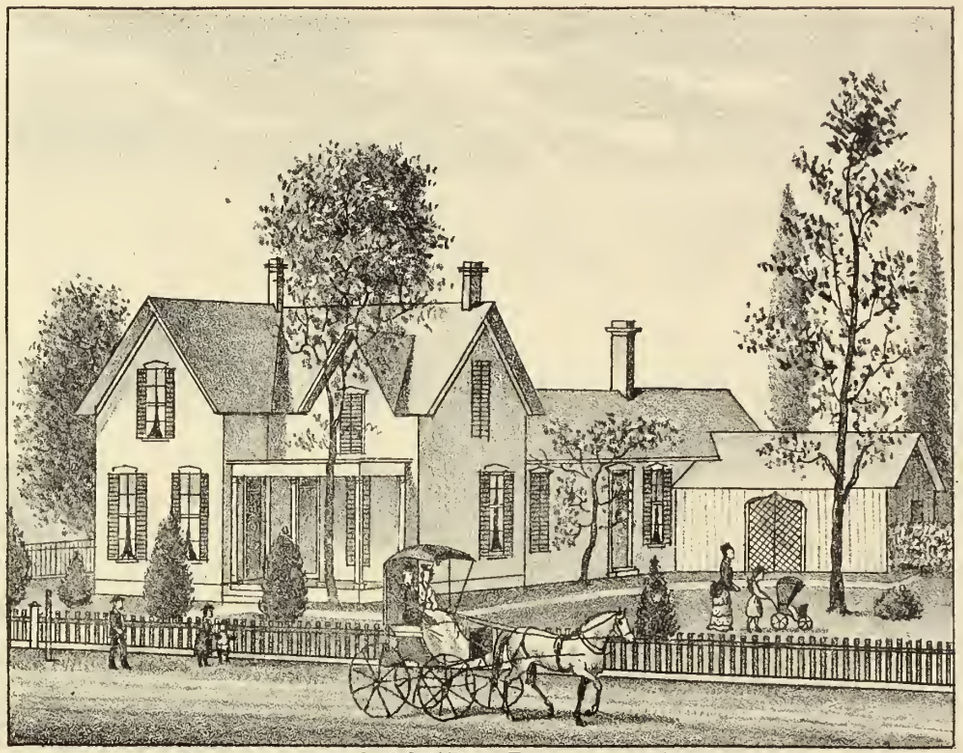
In his manners he is a pleasing gentleman, with good address and easy conversational powers. His reputation as a business man and citizen, is that of a straightforward, honorable man. In his habits he is temperate, and on the subject of the traffic of alcoholic liquors, he is a prohibitionist. In his later years he has given his attention to farming and raising fine stock, in addition to his banking and mercantile business.

R. W. ORR,

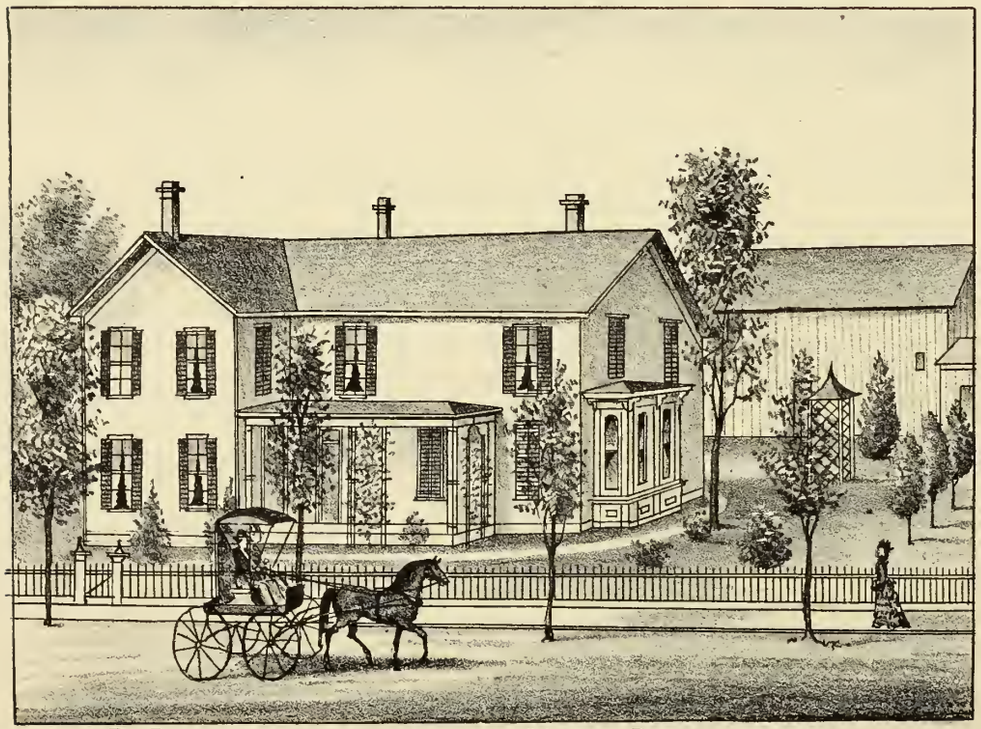
The present County Superintendent of Schools, was born in St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, September 30th, 1834. When he was two years of age, his father removed to Jefferson county, in the same state. Here he received his early education, in the Union School, in Wayne township. At the age of seventeen, he entered the Harmony School, at Bloomfield, Ohio, under the instruction of Prof. John H. Forester, and here he spent most of the two following years. In the autumn of 1854, he removed with his father's family to Christian county, Illinois, where



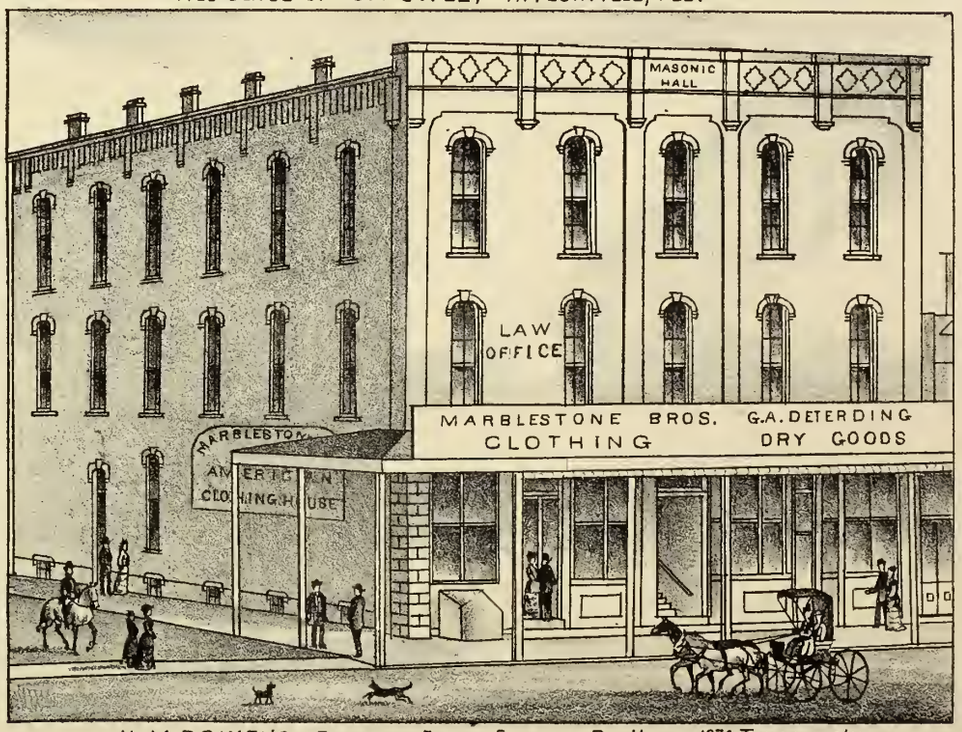
THE POWEL HOMESTEAD, FORMERLY THE RES. OF THE LATE RICHARD POWEL, TAYLORVILLE ILL.



RESIDENCE OF C. POWEL, TAYLORVILLE, ILL.



THE RESIDENCE BUILT IN 1872, OF H.M. POWEL, TAYLORVILLE, ILL.



H. M. POWEL'S BUISINESS BLOCK ERECTED BY HIM IN 1876, TAYLORVILLE, ILL.

The Library
of the
University of Illinois

he has since resided. His father, Andrew Orr, died on Buckeye Prairie, on the 4th day of February, 1858, leaving a widow and nine children, of whom R. W. was the oldest. His mother, Mrs. Ann Orr, is still living, and in her seventieth year. His religious training was of the Presbyterian type, both his parents being devout and consistent members of the United Presbyterian Church. His mother is still an honored member of that church at Pana, her present home.

Soon after his arrival in Christian county, he engaged in teaching, which profession he pursued most of the time until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted as a private in Company D., 130th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on the 4th of August, 1862. At the organization of the Company, he was elected Orderly Sergeant. On the second day of February, 1864, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, which position he filled until the 11th day of June, 1864, when he was commissioned Captain. He retired from the army in February, 1865, in consequence of the consolidation of the 77th and 130th Illinois Infantry Regiments, thereby causing a surplus of officers in both regiments who were mustered out. Upon his return to private life, he again engaged in teaching, which he followed until his election to the office of Superintendent of County Schools, in November, 1873.

On the 13th of July, 1871, he united in marriage with Hattie E. Shumway, daughter of the Rev. Paris Pray, and widow of Z. P. Shumway, who died May 3d, 1865. The fruit of this first marriage, Miss Lulu A. Shumway, still graces her mother's home. Since Mr. Orr's marriage, four children have been born to him, viz: Lillie, Daisy, Frank and Charlie.

As Superintendent of Schools, he has labored unceasingly for the good of the schools of his county. In his efforts to raise the standard of qualification for teachers, he has met with some opposition, but, in the main, his labors have met with the hearty approval of the intelligent citizens of the county. In politics, he is a stanch member of the democratic party yet, in his election to the office of Superintendent, he has always been largely supported by republicans, as well as democrats, thus showing that his fitness for the position weighed more with the people than party ties.

Financially, Mr. Orr has been singularly unfortunate. A peculiar train of circumstances running through most of his business life has conspired to keep him at the lowest round on the ladder leading to wealth. But with unswerving integrity, and a determination to do what good he can in the world, he yet looks forward to brighter days to come.

HARVEY C. CHAPMAN, M. D.,

Is a native of North Stonington, Connecticut. He was born March 13th, 1821. The Chapman family is an old one, and dates back to an English ancestry as far as the twelfth century. The name has been famous in the history of England in almost every department of learning, science and art. They were among the first settlers of New England, and the pioneers of this section of the State.

Thos. P. Chapman, (born September 12th, 1791) the father of the subject of this sketch, married Rachel B. Wylie. They were both natives of North Stonington. There were three children by this union, viz.: Erastus F., Harvey C., and Harriet N., wife of James L. Grant. In the year 1837, Thos. P. Chapman came with a colony from his native town, and settled in Christian county, then a part of Sangamon county. The settlement was made, and the place named Stonington, in honor of their native village in Connecticut. Mr. Chapman entered a large body of land, and remained in that vicinity until his death, which occurred January 16th, 1867. Harvey C. was in his sixteenth year when the family came to Illinois. He received a good common school education in his native State, which, even at that early day, was noted for its excellent and thorough educational system. He attended the primitive schools of Illinois one season, and recollects well the puncheon floors and greased deer skin windows. Both he and his brother taught school for some time. They both determined upon adopting the profession of medicine as the business of their life. They, therefore, obtained medical books, and H. C. Chapman studied under the direction of Drs. Merryman and Henry, of Springfield, and Erastus F. studied with Dr. Edwards, of Edwardsville, Illinois.

In 1844, Dr. Chapman went to Zanesville, in Montgomery county, Illinois, and was induced to stay there and go into the practice. He remained there a short time, and then went to Audubon. The Mexican war was then in progress. He enlisted, and was appointed surgeon of his company. They offered their services to the government, but the quota of Illinois troops being full, the company was not accepted. He then settled in Van Burensburg. After remaining there a short time, he went to Greenville, and from there was induced to go to Nauvoo, where he remained in the practice for five years. The cholera then broke out in Chicago, and was raging with great violence. The doctor having, after great research and labor, discovered, as he believed, a specific and certain cure for that dreaded disease, determined to go to Chicago and fully test his remedies, relieve the distressed, and save the lives of the citizens. Finding his cholera cure all he had hoped for it, and a much wider field for the practice of his profession, he remained there, and continued in practice for nine years. At the end of that time he came back to Christian county, and in the year 1870 became a resident of Taylorville, and has remained here until the present time. In January, 1850, he married Rhoda Welch. She was a native of Erie county, N. Y. She died in 1853. Two children were born to them, viz: a son, Herbert, and a daughter, Elzora, wife of William Partrage, now a resident and farmer of Wilsonville, Farness county, Nebraska. On the 1st of March, 1857, he married Miss Emily C. Butler. She is a native of New York, but was a resident of Lockport, Will county, Ill., at the time of her marriage. Two children have been born to them, one living, named Frances M.; Gilbert E. died at the age of five years.

Dr. Chapman has given the best and larger part of his life to the study of his chosen profession. His industry, research and experience, have brought their reward; not in the accumulation of great wealth, but in the discovery and admixture of compounds, that have brought relief to suffering humanity wherever they have been introduced. His medical discovery known as the "King of Oils"—the great specific for bronchitis, diphtheria, croup, and all affections of the throat, breast or kidneys, or for rheumatism—has no equal within the range of the *materia medica*. Its wonderful properties and healing powers cannot be properly appreciated until tried. It is with pleasure that we here add our mite of praise, and speak of it from experience, and say that its curative properties are most wonderful indeed. His "Cholera Balm" is also a wonderful medical preparation, but not of such universal use as the "King of Oils." In cases of severe cramping, it cures almost instantaneously.

MAJOR THOMAS LONG.—(DECEASED).

IT is fitting that in a history of Christian county, proper mention should be made of him whose name heads this sketch. Major Long was the youngest son of a family of eleven children. In 1794, the

family removed to Nelson county, Kentucky, where both parents remained until their deaths. He was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, May 6, 1795. His father, James Long, was a native of Culpeper county, Virginia. He married Elizabeth Griffin. In his youth, he learned the tanner's trade, and followed that business for many years. He remained in Kentucky until 1829, then moved to Illinois and settled on Lick Creek, in Sangamon county, where he remained until 1835, when he removed to Rochester and resided there until the winter of 1850, when he came to Taylorville, Christian county, and engaged in hotel business, in which he continued until his death, which occurred July 13, 1875. On the 4th of February, 1819, he was united in marriage to Annie Hurlbutt. She is a native of Chittenden county, Vermont. She was born February 14, 1801. Her father, Joseph Hurlbutt, died before she was born. Her mother afterwards married George Hawley. By this marriage there were six daughters and three sons. The Hawley family left Vermont September 11, 1816, and came to Ohio, and remained over winter in Cincinnati. In March, 1817, they went into Kentucky, and settled in Caldwell county, where they remained until the death of Mr. and Mrs. Hawley. Mrs. Long was a resident of that county at the time of her marriage. There were born to Thomas and Annie Long nine children, six of whom are yet living. Their names are: Matthew C.; John H. died in his twentieth year, James G. who is now a clerk in the Folding Department, Capitol building, Washington, D. C.; William C. who died in his fourth year, Thomas W., George W., Elizabeth Ann, wife of Charles Manners; Benjamin F. and Francis M. Long. The latter enlisted during the late war, and was elected Captain of Co. "G." 41st Regt. Illinois Volunteers. He was afterward promoted Major of the regiment. He was wounded in a skirmish, after the battle of Jackson, Miss., and died three days later from the effect of his wounds. During the Black Hawk war in 1831–2, Major Long raised a company of soldiers in Sangamon county for the service. He was elected captain. Afterwards, the company increased to a battalion, and he was elected major. This is where he received the title of Major, a name by which he was ever afterwards familiarly addressed. In his life Major Long was an ardent democrat of the old Jeffersonian and Jackson school of politics. Although not a politician in the strict sense of the word, as he would not accept an office, yet he took a lively interest in all political contests, and exerted considerable influence for the principles of the political organization of which he was a member. Early in life he attached himself to the southern wing of the M. E Church. From the older residents of Taylorville we gather the information that Major Long in his life and residence here was a warm-hearted man, full of generous impulses, but unyielding in his dispositions and opinions when he thought and believed he was in the right. Of a strictly honest and honorable nature he expected of others a corresponding disposition. His wife still survives him. She has passed the scriptural time allotted to humanity to live, but now while in her eightieth year, she is still hale and hearty, and bids fair to live and cheer her friends for many years to come.

DR. JOSEPH H. KITZMILLER.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Eastern Tennessee, May 27, 1849. He is of German descent. M. V. Kitzmiller, his father, is a Baptist minister of many years standing. He moved with his family to Girard, Macoupin county, Illinois, in 1856; where he organized the first Baptist church in that place and became the pastor, and from that time to the present has lived there and remained in charge of the Baptist organization. He married Mary Crouch, also a native of Tennessee. The doctor is the second in a family of ten children, seven of whom are living. He early determined to adopt the profession of medicine as the business of his life, and therefore, while yet a young man, entered the office of Dr. Fountain Jones, of Girard, and read the standard text books upon Anatomy and Materia Medica. After attending lectures in 1871–2, he began the practice as a physician in White Oaks, Montgomery county, Illinois. He remained there one year, then removed to Pana, Christian county, practiced his profession for two years, and came to Taylorville, Illinois, where he has resided and continued the practice to the present. Since his residence in Taylorville, he has attended lectures in Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, and graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D.

On the 27th of May, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma M. Bray, a native of Ohio, but a resident of Pana at the time of her marriage. Two children have been born to them, a boy and a girl. Their names are Hardy W. and Amy M. Kitzmiller. He is an honored member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and is highly esteemed by his brethren, temperate in his habits, and a strong worker in the cause of temperance. Dr. Kitzmiller belongs to the school of Homeopathy, is a good practical physician, well learned in the science of medicine, and has a daily increasing practice. He is charitable at heart, being ever ready to lend the aid of his skilful hand to the needy when in distress.

WILLIAM M. PROVINE.

THE subject of the following biographical sketch is a native of Illinois. He was born in McDonough county, August 22d, 1841. The ancestry of the family on the paternal side is Irish. The family removed at an early day from Kentucky to the Northwestern territory, afterward the state of Indiana, where William Provine, the paternal grandfather, was a surveyor, and where in 1816 his son, William Provine, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born. The father, William, came to Illinois in 1836, and settled in McDonough county, where he remained until 1846, when he removed to Vermont, in Fulton county, where he still resides.

He married Paulina Scott, who was a native of Kentucky, and of Irish descent. Her ancestors settled in the Carolinas prior to the revolutionary war, and took part in the struggle for independence. William M. is the second in a family of eleven children. In his youth he received a good English education in the common schools.

In the year 1862, when in his twenty-first year, he enlisted as a private for three years in Company B, 84th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and on the organization of the company was elected sergeant, and was promoted to the 1st sergeantcy in November, 1862, and was mustered as 1st Lieutenant Nov. 18th, 1863. The 84th regiment was recruited and made up in what is known as the "Military Tract," and was under the command of Col. Waters, and served in the army of the Cumberland. The first severe engagement and general battle in which the regiment participated was at Stone river, where they lost over one-half of the number engaged. On the 20th of July, 1864, Lieut. Provine was captured in front of Atlanta while on the picket line, and taken as a prisoner of war to Macon and thence to Charleston, and while there he was one of the officers who, in the fall of 1864 at the bombardment of that city, was, among others, placed under fire from the Union guns. From Charleston he was taken to Columbia, then to Goldsboro, and from there to Wilmington, when they were exchanged on the 1st of March, 1865. He then returned home on a thirty days' furlough,

at the expiration of which he reported by orders at Benton barracks, at St. Louis, where he was detailed as adjutant of paroled prisoners until mustered out May, 1865.

After his discharge from the service he returned home and went to Albion, Michigan, where he attended Mayhew's Commercial College. After finishing the course he received a position as instructor, and continued thus employed for two years. He also in his leisure hours read the standard text-books upon law. In 1867 he returned to Illinois, and entered the law office of Palmer & Hay, at Springfield, and continued his studies until 1868, when he was admitted to the practice. In the winter of the same year he came to Taylorville and began the practice of law, in which he remained one year, and then upon the organization of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Galesburg, Illinois, he was elected cashier, a position which he accepted and creditably filled until Nov., 1871, when he resigned, and soon after returned to Taylorville and began anew the profession of law, and has continued in it to the present. As a lawyer Mr. Provine is methodical and logical, and bears the reputation of being a safe counsellor, and a careful, diligent, and capable attorney, giving his attention principally to commercial law and chancery cases.

In politics he is a republican. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln for President, while a prisoner of war at Columbia, South Carolina. As a matter of course it was informal, but it was his political sentiments then, and the succeeding years have not changed his views.

On the 11th of May, 1869, he married Miss Mary Murray, a resident of Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. LYMAN B. SLATER.

The Slater family on both the maternal and paternal sides is of English ancestry. Jay Slater, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Massachusetts. He came west in 1824 and settled in Sangamon county, and was one of the pioneers of central Illinois. He died in July, 1860. While a resident of Sangamon county he married Lucretia Carman. She was born and raised in the state of New York. Her family came to Illinois about the same time that the Slater family did, and were also among the first settlers of Sangamon county. She died in September, 1853. There were six children in the family. James H Slater, present United States Senator from Oregon, is the eldest son, and the subject of this sketch is the second son in the family.

Lyman B. Slater was born in Sangamon county August 7th, 1828. He obtained a fair common school education in the schools of Sangamon county and in the High School of Springfield. He worked upon his father's farm until his nineteenth year, when he taught school, and at the age of twenty-one he commenced studying medicine under the direction of Dr. William Jayne, of Springfield, which he continued until the winter of 1851–2, when he attended lectures in the Missouri Medical University at St. Louis, and in the following spring commenced the practice. In the winter of 1854 he again entered the above-named institution, and graduated therefrom with the degree of M. D., February 27th, 1855. In the spring of 1852, as an undergraduate, he commenced the practice, locating in Mt. Auburn, and remaining there until after his graduation. He then went to Rochester, Sangamon county, and continued in the practice there until 1868, when he came to Grove city, and in 1870 came to Taylorville, and has continued here up to the present.

In 1853 he married Angeline Bodkins, a resident of this county. She fell a victim to the cholera in 1854. On the 4th of October, 1855, he married Miss Sarah Stockwell, a native of Ohio, but a resident of St. Louis at the time of her marriage. Nine children are the fruits of this union, six of whom are living. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

In politics he is a republican, but he takes no part in politics further than to express his preference in the right of suffrage. He is a member of the ancient and honorable order of Freemasonry. Dr. Slater belongs to the regular school of medicine, and in its practice has been very successful. He bears the reputation of a Christian gentleman and an honorable man.

HARRY CHENEY

Was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, November 30th, 1842. His father, Abraham Cheney, was born and raised in Pennsylvania. He removed to Ohio in 1824, and remained there until 1843, when he came to Illinois and settled in Sangamon county and engaged in farming. There he remained until 1870, when he came to Christian county, and now lives with the subject of this sketch. He married Jeannette Evans, who was also born and reared in Pennsylvania. She died September 26, 1875. By this marriage there were eight children, six of whom are now living—four girls and two sons. The two sons that died had reached maturity, married and left families. Harry Cheney is the youngest of the family. In his youth, he attended the common schools of Springfield, Illinois, and received a good education. From there he went to St. Louis and attended commercial school, and after that entered the post-office at St. Louis as clerk. He remained in that capacity for four years, after which he received the appointment as deputy marshal for St. Louis county. He acceptably filled that position for two and a half years, when he returned to Springfield, Illinois, and engaged in the drug business, in which he continued for several years. In the spring of 1870 he came to Christian county and commenced farming, and to the present time he remains so engaged. In politics he has always been a democrat, or since he cast his first vote, which was for Gen. George B. McClellan for president, in 1864. He has, since then, voted and acted with the party of his first choice. He is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to Mystic Lodge, No. 64.

In the spring of 1880 he became the democratic candidate for the office of supervisor of Taylorville township, and was elected by a handsome majority. He is a young man, full of push, enterprise and sound sense, and will serve his constituents in a creditable manner. In his manners he is a genial and sociable gentleman, and in his intercourse and business with men, he is honest, capable and reliable. Such is the verdict of those who have known him for many years.

ABNER BOND.

The Bond family on the paternal side are of English ancestry. John Bond, the father of Abner Bond, was born in Bedford county, Virginia. He moved to Ohio in the year 1800, and remained there until 1838, when he removed to Wayne county, Indiana, where he died in April, 1876. He married Elizabeth McMillan. She is a native of Pennsylvania. She is still living on the old homestead, in Wayne county. Nine children were born to John and Elizabeth Bond, all of whom are living. Abner is the fourth in the family. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1832. His youth was passed upon his father's farm, and in the common schools of Indiana he received a good education in the common branches. At the age of nineteen he entered a grocery store in Indiana as clerk. He remained there one year, when he

commenced the business of clock peddling. He sold clocks and attended to the collections for the same for fifteen years. He traveled in that line of business over the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, and portions of Kansas and Iowa. In 1862 he came to Christian county, Illinois, and purchased land. Since that time this county has practically been his home.

He, however, was, for one year, a resident of Missouri. In 1868 he purchased a section of land, which he still retains, west and adjoining the section upon which the village of Willey now stands. Since he has been a resident of this county, his principal business has been farming, trading, and shipping stock, in which he has been quite successful. His residence in the county dates from 1852. He made his brother's residence, A. D. Bond, of Buckhart township, his home while he was traveling in the clock business.

On the 15th of April, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth E. Hall. She was born in Sangamon county, Illinois. She is the eldest daughter of Dickson Hall, who was among the early settlers of Christian county. Four children have been born to them—two boys and two girls. Mrs. Bond is a member of the Presbyterian church.

In politics, Mr. Bond is an ardent republican. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, and from that time to the present, has acted and voted with the party of his first choice. He is among the prominent and representative men in this community, and has served his township in the capacity of supervisor for five successful terms. He was chairman of that body for several years. As an official he looked carefully after the interests of his county and locality, and was a prudent and pains-taking officer. In this community, where he has long resided, none are more respected for their worth as a man and citizen than Abner Bond. He is a member of the honorable order of A. F. & A. M.

N. DOUGLAS RICKS.

Among the pioneers and early settlers of Christian county was W. S. Ricks, father of the present sketch. He settled in what is now known as Bear Creek township as early as 1835, four years prior to the organization of the county. Both branches of the Ricks' family are of English descent. Their ancestors came to America and settled in the Carolinas at a time anterior to the revolution. They took an active and prominent part in that memorable struggle for independence. The family subsequently removed to Kentucky, where Mr. Ricks was born. After he came to Illinois he engaged in farming. Upon the organization of the county he was elected its first sheriff. He also filled other important positions and represented this district in the State Legislature. He married Margaret Bond, a native of North Carolina. By this marriage there were eleven children, five of whom are still living. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of the family. He was born in Bear Creek township, March 7th, 1846. His youth was passed upon the farm and in attending the schools of his neighborhood in the winter months. As he advanced to manhood he engaged in teaching school for a short time and clerking in a store. From 1864 to 1867 he was engaged in farming and in the stock business. In 1869 he commenced the Title Abstract business. In 1870, '71 and '72 he was Deputy Circuit Clerk under his brother, John B. Ricks. During this time he acquired a knowledge and familiarity with the records of the county, which induced him to adopt as a business the making of Title Abstracts. After a careful investigation of the different systems he concluded that W. A. Barnes's was the best, and accordingly adopted it and worked up a set of records upon that plan. The success which has attended him justifies the wisdom of his choice. No more complete or reliable title abstract records can be found anywhere. He soon after added the loan business and general conveyancing. In 1873 he was appointed Notary Public, and in 1877 was reappointed. On the 21st of December, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of E. G. and Margaret Spencer, of Marion county, Missouri. Six children have been born to them, two of whom are living.

In politics Mr. Ricks is a sound democrat and in thorough accord with the principles of his party. He is a respected member of the ancient and honorable order of A. F. and A. M. Mr. Ricks in his manners is an agreeable and courteous gentleman, of a genial disposition and very popular among the citizens of his county, where he has been long and favorably known. In May, 1880, he received the nomination for Circuit Clerk from the democratic party.

F. M. MINNIS

Was born on section 1, town 13, range 3 west, Christian county, November 3, 1832. His father, James Minnis, was a native of Christian county, Ky. The family were originally from Louisiana. The Minnis family came to Christian county in 1828, and purchased land of Dr. Alex. Ralston in the section above named, and remained there until the death of the father in 1857. He married Hester Ann Outhouse. She was also a native of Christian county, Ky. She died in 1873. There were ten children, five boys and five girls—all of whom reached maturity. Nine are yet living. John R. enlisted as a soldier in the late war, and was a member of Co. "A" 115th regiment, Illinois Infantry. He died while the regiment was at Camp Butler, from a congestive chill and lack of proper medical treatment. The subject of this sketch is the fourth in the family. He attended the public or subscription schools of his neighborhood and received instruction in the common branches. His education was limited, yet he has been able to conduct business in a methodical way and in a systematic manner. He remained at home until he was nineteen years of age, when he hired to work on the farm for his neighbor, Joel Potts. He worked for him two years, when his father entered forty acres of land, the same upon which the residence of Mr. Minnis now stands. He then purchased forty acres more adjoining, and gave it to F. M., who had the privilege of paying for it at the cost price, which he in the course of time was able to do. He commenced its improvement in 1853. During this time he still boarded with Mr. Potts. In 1855, he purchased sixty acres more, and to this he has added until now he owns a large tract, all of which is well improved and under good cultivation. On the 3d of December, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane George. Her father, John George, is a native of Virginia. He came with his father to this state while yet a youth. Mrs Minnis' mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Bohannon. She was a resident of Christian county at the time of her marriage. There have been nine children born to F. M. and Jane Minnis, eight of whom are living. John William, the eldest, died in infancy; Henry Oscar, Matilda Josephine, Mary Elizabeth, Alphens Sylvester, Eldie Elbert, Thomas Theodore, Willie and Carrie May, are all yet at home. Mrs Minnis is a member of the Baptist church. In politics Mr. Minnis is a democrat, and cast his first vote for James Buchanan in 1856, since which time he has been a member of the party. He is not a politician only so far as to exercise his right of suffrage. He has been assessor for his township several terms. Farming and stock-raising has been his principal occupation through life, except from 1875 to 1878, during which years he was engaged in the milling business in Pana, Illinois. In the latter year he moved back to his farm, and has remained there to the present. Mr. Minnis



RESIDENCE AND STOCK FARM OF **F. M. MINNIS**, SEC. 6. T. 13, R. 2. (TAYLORVILLE TP.) CHRISTIAN CO ILL.

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has been a successful farmer, which is attributable to his industry, good business tact and manner of doing business. In the neighborhood, and whereever known, he is regarded as an honest, upright and fair-dealing man whose word is as good as his bond.

GEORGE WAGONER.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Illinois. The Wagoner family came originally from Virginia, and were the pioneers of two States, viz: Ohio and Illinois. George Wagoner, the grandfather, was a native of Virgiuia. He was born February 24, 1779, and was a brave soldier in the war of 1812. He moved to Pennsylvania, where he married Juda Worstbaugh. She was born November 29th, 1798, and died in Sangamon county, Illinois, January 3d, 1862. Mr. Wagoner moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where he remained until 1821, when he brought his family to Illinois and settled in Sangamon county, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred Dec. 24th, 1863. There were eleven children born to George and Juda Wagoner, ten of whom are still living. There are descended from them seventy-eight grandchildren that are now living. Ozias, the father of the present sketch, was born in Ohio, Mareh 12th, 1814. John Wagoner, the brother of Ozias and eldest son, was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. Ozias moved to Menard county, to a place two miles and a-half north of Petersburg. He was a resident there during the years 1831, '32, and reeollects well the "Deep Snow." He afterwards came back to Saugamon county, where he continued farming until 1858, when he came to Christian county and settled in South Fork township, where he purchased land. Two years later he sold out and removed to Buckhart township, and remained there until 1874, when he returned to Sangamon county, where he is at present. He married Rebecca Jane Shephard, February 16th, 1837. She was born September 17th, 1817. She was a sister of James Shephard, who was for a number of years assessor and collector of Springfield, but better known, however, for his connection with the early journalism of Illinois—a business in which he still continues in Iowa. Rebecca J. Wagoner died October 27th, 1847, while a resident of Menard county. On the 12th of February, 1848, Mr. Wagoner married Hannah Leonard. She was born February 16th, 1828, and still survives. By the latter marriage there are two children. By the first there were five. George is the eldest son by the first marriage. He was born in Sangamon county, January 12th, 1838. His education was obtained in the subscription schools of Sangamon and Menard counties. His mother dying while he was yet young, he was placed in charge of his uncle; then with Dr. Allen, of Petersburg, with whom he remained several years; he was then sent to Springfield, and lived with T. V. Owens, who was in the drug trade. He worked in the store, did chores, went to school during the winter months, and afterwards lived with H. P. Cone, who was in the livery business, and from there returned home, where he remained until the war broke out. On the 25th of June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B., afterwards a part of the 11th Missouri Regiment. The company was organized in Springfield, Illinois, but the quota of Illinois troops being full the company went to St. Louis and entered the State service for thirty days, after which they were regularly transferred to the United States service. For six months after their organizatiou they were known as the 1st Regiment Missouri Volunteers. Colonel Bayles was the first colonel. He was afterwards dishonorably discharged from the service, and Captain Plummer was appointed colouel. He was succeeded by Colonel Mower, of whom it may be said that no braver man ever breathed or displayed more dauntless courage in the face of foe than he. The regiment went to Cape Girardeau, and afterwards joined Pope's Army of the Mississippi. It received its first baptism of fire at Fredericksburg, Missouri. It was brigaded with the 8th Wisconsin, 5th Minnesota, 47th Illinois regiments, and comprised and was known as the "Eagle Brigade," from the fact of the 8th Wisconsin having the famous live eagle known as "Old Abe," who accompanied the regiment in all of their marches and was present in every battle in which they were engaged. His shrill scream could be heard above the roar of cannon and din of musketry as he followed the fortunes of the brave command through many a hard-fought battle. While the regiment was under Pope's command they took part iu the fight at New Madrid and capture of Island No. 10, after which they went to Tiptonville to silence the batteries and keep the rebel gunboats from coming up the river. To this brigade was attached, for a long time, Spoors' 2d Iowa and Dees' 3d Michigan batteries. From Tiptouville the command was ordered to Fort Pillow. During their stay there the Shiloh battle occurred. They were ordered to proceed to Cairo, and from there up the Tennessee river to Shiloh, where Pope's entire army joined Halleck's forces. From there they went and fought the battle of Farmington, and then moved out and occupied the battle-ground, and threw up breastworks preparatory to the investment of Corinth. The evacuation of the place occurred soon after, when the command went into camp for instruction, where they remained until September, when they were ordered to intercept the rebel forces under General Price. Then followed the battle of Iuka, after which they came back, and ou the 3d and 4th days of October fought the desperate battle kuown as the second battle of Corinth. In this fight the gallant 11th Missouri did heroic work and saved the army of Rosencrans from complete rout. But in order to do this much they were compelled, with the assistance of the batteries above named, to charge and drive back the entire rebel force. So terrific was their charge, and so galling and destructive was their fire upon the rebel forces, that it threw them into confusiou, and, before they could recover, the 11th Missouri was upon them with fixed bayonets and charging and driving them back with irresistible force. After the battle of Corinth the command went with General Grant to Oxford, Mississippi, and then back to Lagrauge, Tennessee, where they went into winter quarters. In the spriug, as soon as an advance movement was made, they went to Vicksburg and participated in the siege and capture of that place. During the investment of Vicksburg they were a part of the command under Colonel Mower that fought the battle of Jackson, Mississippi. The 11th Missouri was also in the disastrous charge on the 22d of May, 1863, when the assault was made on the works at Vicksburg, in which they lost eighty men killed outright. After the surrender the regiment went to Blackwater, when Mr. Wagoner was appointed Division Wagon-Master. His wagons were soon after captured at Guntown by General Forrest, after which he returned to the regiment, and participated in the battle of Tupalo, and soon after was discharged. His discharge dates August 17th, 1864. He then returned home and engaged in farming in Buckhart township, in which he continued for three years, and then removed to Taylorville township. On the 1st of February, 1874, he came to Taylorville and purchased the livery, feed and sale stables, which he has operated in addition to farming until the present. On the 4th of January, 1865, he married Miss Rachel Honnold, of this county. She was raised in Springfield, Illinois. Six children have been born to them, all of whom are living. Their names are: Frederick A., Annie Laurie, Albert, Charles Edward, Frank and Minnie Wagoner. He has been a member of the republican party since 1860, when he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

We have thus briefly sketched Mr. Wagoner's life. He was a gallant and brave soldier, as were also other members of the family. Four of them enlisted, shouldered their muskets and fought for constitutional liberty and the perpetuation of the union. All honor to them for their heroic conduct in the defense of the right.

Dr. JOSEPH H. CLARK.—(Deceased).

Was born in Christian county, Kentucky, April 6, 1819. James C., his father, was born in Virginia, and at an early age removed to South Carolina, and subsequently to Kentucky. The Clark family are an old one, and came from England prior to the Revolutionary war. Bolan Clark, the great-grandfather of Dr. Clark, held three commissions under king George. James C., the father, married Hannah Henderson. She was a native of South Carolina, and her father a native of Ireland. James C. Clark moved to Illinois in April, 1844, and settled in Taylorville township, and remained here until his death in November, 1875. His wife, and mother of this subject, died in August, 1845. Dr. J. H. is the third of a family of twelve children. He commenced the study of medicine in 1838–9, under the direction of Dr. T. P. Poole, of Christian county, Kentucky. He attended the Washington Medical College of Ohio, since removed to Cincinnati, and now known as the Eclectic Medical Institute of Ohio. He graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. He commenced the practice in his native county in 1842, and in 1844 came to Taylorville. He entered land in Johnson township with a view to following farming and abandoning medicine. He however kept medicine on hand and prescribed for his neighbors which ultimately increased into a regular practice. In 1856, he moved into Taylorville and opened an office in the court-house. He remained in the practice until his death, which occurred March 11, 1880. He married Lydia D. Hardy on the 10th day of November, 1840. She is a native of Christian county, Kentucky. Twelve children have been born to them, five of whom are living.

Lewis Hardy Clark, the third son, was born on the 29th of June, 1844. He attended the country schools and received a good education. He read medicine in his father's office and under his direction, and in January, 1867, he attended a course of lectures in the Eclectic Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio. He returned home and began the practice in connection with his father. In October, 1867, he again entered the above-named institution, and graduated therefrom February 9, 1868, with the degree of M. D. In 1872, both he and his father became members of the State Eclectic Medical Society.

On the 29th of October, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Elenora Maxwell. She was born and raised in this county. Her parents were natives of Ohio. One child, a daughter, has been the fruit of this union. Her name is Waunita Clark. Dr. Lewis H. Clark is a respected and active member of the order of Knights of Pythias, an ancient order of united workmen. In the practice of his chosen profession, both he and his father have been very successful. His practice is large and lucrative, and constantly increasing. He is a very pleasing gentleman, with good address, and bears the character of an honorable man.

Dr. J. H., the father, during his life was a democrat in politics, and was frequently honored by his party in being placed in office. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1848, and afterwards elected Associate Justice for the county. During his occupancy of the latter office, the present court-house was built, at a cost of $16,000. He was a warm-hearted, generous man, of a most kindly disposition and even temperament, and had many friends in the county.

WILLIAM T. MARTIN.

The subject of the following sketch is a native of Cherokee county, Alabama, and was born June 11th, 1844. His father, John Martin, was a native of Ireland. He removed with his family to Georgia, where both parents died while William T. was yet in his infancy. At the age of fifteen years he commenced the trade of printing, at Rome, Georgia, and afterwards worked in an office in Atlanta, and was a resident of that place when the rebellion broke out. He was among the first to enter the service. He enlisted in April, 1861, in Company A, 8th Georgia Infantry, under the command of Colonel Bartow. He was in the command that captured Rickett's Battery at the first battle of Bull Run. His regiment was attached to General Lee's army, and he participated in all the hard-fought battles in which Lee's army was engaged. The regiment was a part of Longstreet's corps. After the battle of Gettysburg Longstreet's corps was sent to Tennessee, and there he participated in the battle of Chickamauga and siege of Knoxville. He was afterwards exchanged from the infantry to the cavalry service, and while in that arm of the service the command acted as an escort to General Forrest. On the 7th of September, 1864, he was detailed as bearer of dispatches to General Price, and was taken prisoner while crossing the Mississippi river. He was sent to Chicago, where he remained a prisoner of war until after the surrender of Lee and close of the war. He had also been captured at the battle of Antietam, but was soon after paroled, joined his command, and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia. He was wounded twice; the first time in one of the battles before Richmond, and at Antietam. After his release in Chicago he went to Macon City, Macon county, Illinois, and remained there several months, then came to Taylorville, where he worked at the printing business. In 1866 he returned south, and stayed one summer, then came back to Taylorville. In 1867 he went south again, then back to Evansville, Indiana, then to St. Louis, and in 1870 came again to Taylorville, and in 1871 purchased the *Democrat* and continued its publication until January 1st, 1880. On the 3d of February, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Sima O., daughter of Hon. W. S. Moore, of Taylorville. By this marriage there is one child, a boy named Robert H. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and takes an active part in the deliberations of that body. In politics he is a democrat, and adheres to the fortunes of that party. As a newspaper manager Mr. Martin demonstrated his ability to run a newspaper successfully. He is a writer of more than ordinary ability, and a gentleman who bears a most excellent character in the community.

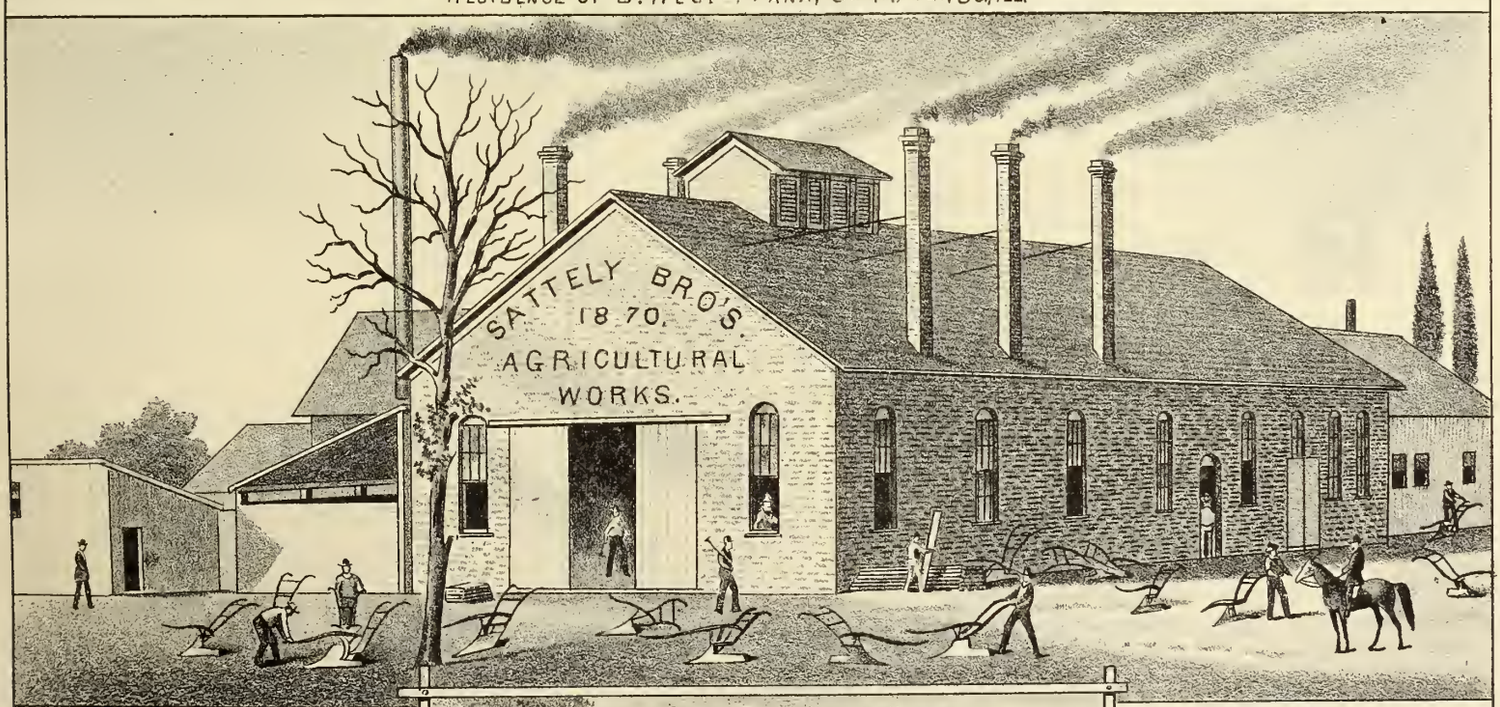
WILLIAM C. HAINES

Was born in Virginia September 21st, 1832. Isaac Haines, his father, was a native of the same state, and was a preacher of the M. E. Church and circuit rider. In 1836 he came to Sangamon county, Illinois. Here he rode a circuit embracing a large portion of this county. He died in 1838. He married Lucy C. Furgerson. Two children were born to them who lived to maturity. After the death of Mr. Haines, his wife married Col. Thomas S. Young, by whom there was one girl, now the wife of W. I. Woodruff. Lucy Ann, the only sister of W. C., is the wife of J. N. Clark, and is a resident of south-east Missouri.

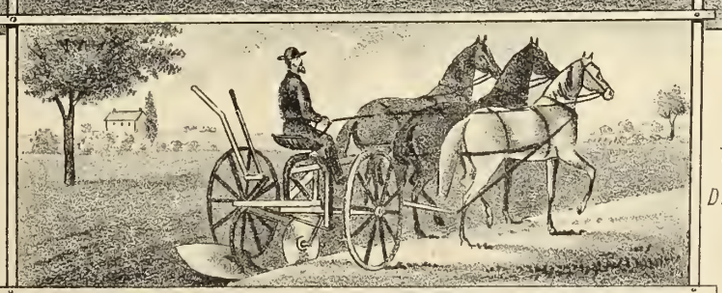
The subject of this sketch, in 1839, removed with his mother to this county, where she afterwards married as above stated. His youth was spent upon the farm and in attending the schools of the county. In his twentieth year he, in company with five others, made the trip to California with ox-teams by the overland route.



RESIDENCE OF B. HEGIE, PANA, CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



SATTELY BRO'S.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PLOWS HARROWS & CULTIVATORS
TAYLORVILLE, ILL.



THE SATTELY SULKY PLOW.

SATTLEY BRO'S.
MANUFACTURERS OF
THE SATTELY SULKY PLOW
DEALERS IN FARM MACHINERY & FIELD SEEDS.
TAYLORVILLE, ILL.

SATTELY BRO'S, AGRICULTURAL WORKS, TAYLORVILLE, ILLINOIS.

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The party left here on the 27th of March, 1852, and arrived in the "Golden State" on the 21st of August of the same year. While in California he engaged in mining for the greater portion of his time, also in grain dealing, and for a while kept a hay-yard in Sacramento city. He returned *via* the Isthmus and New York, and arrived at home on the 7th of October, 1859.

On the 15th of December of the same year he married Miss Lucy Ellen, daughter of E. S. Young, who was one of the early settlers, and the first County Clerk of Christian county. She died December 14th, 1865. Two children are the fruits of this marriage, one of whom is living. Her name is Dora E. On the 1st of January, 1867, he married Miss Maggie E. Hancock, a native of Henderson county, Kentucky. Six children have been born to them, four of whom are living, and are yet at home. Their names are Dora E., Belle, William C., Irene, Eugene. Two died; their names were Maud E., who died in infancy, and Clarence W., who died in his fifth year.

Mr. Haines, after his return from California, engaged in farming, at which he continued until 1877, when he was appointed constable, and continued in that office and position until February, 1880. In 1878 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Clark, which office he held until Mr. Clark's death, when he was appointed by the Board of Supervisors to fill the vacancy, and is now Sheriff of the county of Christian. He has always been a democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan in 1856, and since that time has been a stanch and consistent member of the party.

Mr. Haines, as will be seen, is one of the early settlers and pioneers of Christian county. He came here when this section of the state was young and undeveloped. He cheerfully bore his portion of the hardships and privations incident to the early settlement of Illinois, and has lived to see what was then a barren and uninhabited wilderness grow to be one of the finest agricultural districts in central Illinois, and the landscape dotted over with the happy homes of hundreds of husbandmen. In his present official capacity he brings to the office a thorough knowledge of the duties thereto appertaining, and a large and extended acquaintance throughout the county. In the management of the office he is a prudent, careful and fearless officer, and the execution of the laws will be carefully attended to. He enjoys in a large degree the esteem and confidence of the citizens of Christian county.

SAMUEL H. MOSSLER.

The subject of this sketch was born in the province of Pomerania, on the coast of the Baltic Sea, in the kingdom of Prussia. The date of his birth was November 26th, 1845. He is the third in a family of five children living, and received a liberal education in the schools of his native land. His elder brother, Louis, came to America in 1859, and settled in Fort Wayne. Samuel followed him in 1863, and also came to the same place, where he remained a short time, when he went to Indianapolis and stayed there two years. In 1866 he came to Illinois, and stopped in Hillsboro, Montgomery county, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Taylorville, where he has resided up to the present. In all of these years, or since his early youth, he has been engaged in merchandizing: it has been the business of his life. When he came to Taylorville he purchased the interest of the elder Goldstein. The clothing-house of Goldstein Bros. was established as early as 1866. The partnership of Goldstein & Mossler continued until February, 1877, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Mossler has continued the business alone up to the present. The clothing-house of Mr. Mossler is the oldest in Taylorville, and since its first establishment bears the reputation of having the largest stock of the best selected goods, and selling upon margins that has secured to it a large patronage, which is constantly increasing as the merits of the house become known.

As a business man, Mr. Mossler early recognized the fact that to establish a trade and enjoy the entire confidence of the community, it was necessary to cater to the wants of the people and supply them with goods at such prices and terms as were at once reasonable and honorable. This is the secret of his success.

Mr. Mossler is a member of the honorable order of Freemasonry, and also a member of the I. O. O. F. and encampment. At present he is District Instructor in Odd Fellowship. In politics he gives his support to the democratic party.

On the second of March, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Eva Cohen, of Chicago.

JOHN G. DRENNAN.

This young and brilliant attorney was born in Caldwell county, Kentucky, December 3d, 1854. His father, John L. Drennan, was of Irish, and his mother, Henrietta (Wimberly), of French and German descent. Their earlier ancestors came from the old country to the Carolinas, thence to Virginia and Kentucky. The most of them were by occupation farmers. The family removed from Kentucky to Illinois in the fall of 1856, and settled at Mt. Auburn, in Christian county, near where they now reside on the old home-farm, where the subject of our sketch spent his earlier years.

John is the third child and son of a family of fourteen children, all of whom are still living. His education was obtained in the common schools, where, by his diligence and industry, he qualified himself for teaching at the age of seventeen, which occupation he followed during the winter months, and continued to work for his father on the farm during the summer until of age.

On the 15th of March, 1876, he entered the law office of Hon. John B. Jones, of Taylorville, and began the study of law, which he pursued with energy and zeal, and was licensed to practice by the Supreme Court of the state, December 3d, 1878. In a most thorough written examination, our subject acquitted himself with unusual credit, receiving the highest grade in a class of seventeen applicants. On the first day of January, 1879, he was appointed Master in Chancery of Christian county by Hon. H. M. Vandeveer, one of the Judges of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, which position he still fills with credit. About the same time he formed a law partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Jones, which has, to all appearances, proved both agreeable and profitable to both parties. Mr. Drennan is yet young in his profession, though his success so far has been quite flattering. He has a preference for criminal law, in which, at this early period, he has manifested considerable tact and skill. He is studious in his habits and prompt in business matters.

Politically he is an earnest worker in the democratic party.

He is a man of pleasing address, frank and open, though firm in his convictions of right. Quick, logical and resolute, possessing excellent qualities for combining forces. With these united, together with good executive ability, we predict for him an honorable and successful career.

A. L. CLARK (Deceased),

Was born in Christian county, Kentucky, May 22, 1827. He came to Illinois about the year 1843. When he first came to the county, he worked for Dr. J. H. Clark. He afterward was deputy sheriff and constable. On the 19th of October, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Susan Young, daughter of Col Thos. S. Young, an old set-

tler and prominent citizen of Christian county. By this union, there were eight children, five of whom are living. After Mr. Clark's marriage he continued deputy sheriff for two years, after which he went to farming. One year later he moved to Texas, and remained there for two and a half years. The climate in that state not proving healthful to him, he returned to Christian county, and purchased a farm on Bear creek, and re-engaged in cultivating the soil. During his residence in the township, he was a prominent man, and took an active part in local affairs, and was elected assessor and collector for five or six terms. In 1878 he received the nomination for the office of sheriff, and was elected in the following November. He then moved to Taylorville, and entered upon his term of office. In his physical make-up, Mr. Clark was not a stout, rugged man, and from this cause was unable to do much work upon a farm, but he was possessed of an indomitable will and ambition, and this sustained and kept him up. In December, 1879, he contracted typhoid pneumonia during the sitting of the circuit court. He was slowly recovering from the attack, when a complication of diseases set in, and after a lingering and painful illness of about two months, he died February 1st, 1880. Even at his death he was in full possession of all his mental faculties, and gave unmistakable evidence of his firm belief in a future life, and the immortality of the soul. He was a man who enjoyed the entire confidence and esteem of the people in the community where he lived. He was a respected member of the order of Odd Fellows, and was followed to his grave by the members, who paid the last tribute to his memory and worth as a man.

CAPTAIN S. McKNIGHT.

The subject of this biographical sketch was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, January 6th, 1844. His parents were natives of Virginia, and emigrated to Illinois about the year 1830, settling in Greenfield, Greene county, Ill. They subsequently removed to Scottville, in Macoupin county, and in 1859, to Girard, Macoupin county. His mother died in April, 1864, at the age of sixty-four years; his father died in April, 1868, at the age of seventy-two years.

Captain McKnight is the youngest of a family of ten children, nine of whom are now living. He received a common school education in the schools of his native county. At the age of seventeen years, he entered a dry-goods store in Girard as clerk, and filled that position until August, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company H., One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry Regiment, Colonel John I. Rinaker commanding. The Regiment organized at Camp Palmer, Carlinville, and private McKnight was elected First Sergeant of his Company. The Regiment was soon after ordered to the front, and remained in active service until the close of the war. He participated in every engagement of the Regiment during its three years' active service. On the 31st of December, 1862, he was promoted, and commissioned Second Lieutenant of his Company, vice Lieutenant Bristow, killed in battle at Parker's Cross Roads, in Tennessee. He served a short time as aid-de-camp on the Staff of Colonel Mercer, of the Ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding a brigade in General Dodge's Division, 16th Army Corps, but was relieved at his own request, and rejoined his regiment at Paducah, Kentucky, in the spring of 1864. Soon after his arrival at Paducah, he was appointed Assistant Inspector General on the Staff of Colonel S. G. Hicks, commanding the Post, which position he filled until after the assault on Fort Anderson at Paducah, March 24th, by the Confederate forces, under the command of General Forrest. At this battle, after the first repulse of the Confederates, he was sent out by Colonel Hicks with a flag of truce to meet a Confederate Staff officer coming in with a flag of truce, bearing a demand from General Forrest for the unconditional surrender of the Fort and Federal forces, which demand was promptly refused by the gallant old Colonel, S. G. Hicks, after which the Confederates made two more fierce and determined, but unsuccessful assaults on the Fort, suffering a loss of about one thousand killed and wounded. Colonel Hicks, in his official report of this engagement, makes special mention of the efficient and gallant services of Lieutenant McKnight.

He was soon after appointed Provost Marshal of the city of Paducah, which position he filled until June, 1864, when his regiment was ordered to Memphis, Tennessee, to join the forces under General A. J. Smith. He served with his company until December, when at Nashville, Tennessee, he was appointed Aid-de-camp on the Staff of Brevet Major General Kenner Garrard, commanding the Second Division of the 16th Army Corps, and in that capacity participated in the battles of Nashville, on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, when the Federal forces, under General George H. Thomas, defeated and annihilated Hood's army. He remained on the staff of General Garrard until the close of the war, and was breveted captain by the President for "gallant and meritorious conduct during the campaign against the City of Mobile and its defences."

After he was mustered out of the service in August, 1865, he returned to Girard, Macoupin county, and engaged in the dry-goods business. On the 15th day of May, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Virginia A., eldest daughter of B. Boggess, Esq., an old and prominent citizen of Girard, Ills. Three children have hallowed and blessed this union, two of whom are living, Emma Pearl and Robert Wade, aged respectively ten and six years. In 1870 he removed to Taylorville, where he has continued in the dry-goods and carpet trade up to the present time.

On the formation of the Illinois National Guards, under the militia laws of the state, he assisted in organizing a military company in Taylorville, known as the Taylorville Guards, company B, 5th regiment, and was elected first lieutenant, and in August, 1877, was elected and commissioned captain, *vice* Vandeveer promoted, and in July, 1879, resigned to accept a commission as captain and inspector of rifle practice, which position he now holds.

He is a republican in politics, and cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. U. S. Grant in 1868, and since that time has adhered to the fortunes and principles of that political organization. Since his residence here he has been twice elected President of the Board of Trustees of Taylorville.

Captain McKnight, in his intercourse with men, is a kind, genial, sociable gentleman, and an enterprising, honorable business man, and as such, is esteemed by the entire community.

DR. A. L. PERRY.

The Perry family, on the paternal side, are of Scotch ancestry. They came to America about the year 1798, and settled in North Carolina, subsequently removed to Kentucky, and at a later date, to Tennessee. John Perry, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of North Carolina. He married Anna Thompson. By this union there were ten children, seven of whom are living. Dr. A. L. is the youngest of the family. He was born October 22, 1853. He received a good education in the schools of his native state. When nineteen years of age he entered the Grove Academy and received an academic education. He then commenced the

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University of Illinois



O P Nash

study of medicine, under Dr. Woodard, of Springfield, Robertson county, Tennessee. After making suitable progress, he entered the medical department of the Vanderbilt University, at Nashville. He remained there through the term, and then returned to Dr. Woodard's office, where he continued pursuing his studies until September, 1876, when he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, at New York, and graduated therefrom April 1st, 1878, with the degree of M. D. He stayed there until June of the same year, and took private instruction in the wards of Bellevue Hospital under the tuition of Prof. E. G. Janeway, a noted and prominent physician of New York City. During the time he was attending the medical college he was also receiving private instruction from competent teachers.

In September, 1878, he came to Taylorville and commenced the practice of his profession, where he remains to the present. Dr. Perry is as yet upon the threshold of his professional life, but the prospects are bright for his attaining prominence in his chosen profession. He early recognized that he who would attain eminence in the medical science, must be prepared to give his best thoughts, individual time, and whole energy to the work. Although he has had a thorough training in the best medical schools in the country, he realizes that he has entered upon a life-long study, and is therefore a student yet. We predict for him more than passing success. Personally and socially, Dr. Perry possesses rare qualities, and by his upright and manly life, while a resident of Taylorville, has won an honorable name and endeared himself to a large circle of friends.

ORRIN S. NASH.

THE Nash family are natives of Massachusetts, and are of English descent. Robert S. Nash, the father of the subject of this sketch, early engaged in the cultivation of the soil—a business in which he has continued for the greater portion of his life. In 1856 he came west and stopped for three years in Fon Du Lac, Wisconsin. In 1859, he removed his family and settled in Buckhart township, Christian county, Illinois. He farmed in that township until a few years ago, and at present resides in the village of Sharpsburg, in this county.

He married Joanah Packard. By this union there were five children—three boys and two girls. Both girls are dead; one died in infancy and the other was grown to womanhood, and at the time of her death was the wife of J. C. Nerberger. The names of those living are Orrin S., Robert and Edwin C. Nash.

Orrin S. is the eldest of the family. He was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, April 3d, 1843. He received an excellent education in the schools of his native state and in Fon Du Lac, Wisconsin. After the arrival of the family in Illinois, his school days practically ended. At the age of twenty-two, he commenced farming in Taylorville township. Two years later he took another farm in section 5 of the same township, where he has continued to the present time.

On the 23d of November, 1868, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Rachel S. Miner. Her maiden name was Shepardson. She was a native of Massachusetts, but was a resident of Brattleboro, Vermont, at the time of her marriage. She died June 6th, 1877, while on a visit east, where she had gone to be present at the "Golden Wedding" of her parents. There were two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Nash, viz: Edwin H. and May Lillian. The latter died in infancy.

In 1874, Mr. Nash was appointed agent for the Springfield and South-Eastern railroad, now the Ohio and Mississippi railway, at Sharpsburg, which position he still retains. At the same date, he commenced trading and stock shipping and grain buying, and from that time to the present he has been the business life of his village. He handles large quantities of grain and ships many car loads of live stock during the course of the year.

In politics, he is a republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864. Mr. Nash belongs to the wide-awake, enterprising business men. He is active and energetic, quick to decide, and unchangeable in his decisions when once matured. In all his business transactions and relations, he is regarded and known as an entirely trustworthy, honest and honorable man.

TOWNSHIP AND CITY OF PANA.

THIS township was originally called "Stone Coal Precinct," and was a part of Shelby county until the organization of Christian, in 1839, when it was included within the bounds of the new county.

The precinct was formed June 5, 1845, by the county commissioners' court, and was bounded as follows: "Beginning at the S. E. corner of the county, thence west nine miles to the middle of range one west; then north six miles; thence east nine miles to the place of beginning." It included 54 sections, and took in "Bell's Grove." It derived its name from a small stream coursing through it, called Coal creek. Along its banks, stone coal is found outcropping in limited quantities.

The name was changed to that of Pana Township, Sept. 2, 1856, on the petition of Mason French, and thirty other legal voters, presented to the county court by Milan S. Beckwith.

The township is situated in the extreme south-east corner of the county, and comprises the whole of Township 11 North, Range 1 East.

It lies in latitude thirty-nine and a half degrees north, and in altitude two hundred feet above the waters of the Illinois river. The dividing ridge, which causes the water to flow either to the Illinois or Kaskaskia rivers, lies between Pana and Taylorville.

The waters of this section of the county gravitate towards and empty into the Kaskaskia, a tributary of the Mississippi river. Lake Fork, Coal creek, and two or three small streams take their rise in this township and flow to the Kaskaskia river.

The surface is a beautiful prairie; some parts, particularly the north-west, slightly undulating.

The soil is a rich, black loam, and highly productive. There are 30,720 acres of land in the township, as organized, and almost every acre susceptible of cultivation. It is estimated at the present time that from 700,000 to 800,000 bushels of grain, including corn, oats and wheat, are annually produced.

There are three railroads passing through the township, all of which intersect at Pana. The Illinois Central R. R. runs in a northern direction; the Springfield division of O. & M. R. R. enters it in the north-west corner and crosses in a south-east direction; and the I. & St. L. R. R. passes through the center from east to west.

With eighteen or twenty miles of railroad, all connected with important lines, and a soil rich and productive, Pana township has the elements for sustaining a large population.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlers of "Stone Coal Precinct" were as follows: Jared Malin, Abram Milligan and Thomas Bell, who came in 1839; Henry H. Bond, Andrew Hanson, Levi Hopson and Alfred Hopson in 1840; Benjamin Girdon and John Abbott, in 1841; Joseph Edwards, James Edwards and William Pryce, in 1846. Ignatius Butler and John Hanson also came at an early date.

The first election was held at the house of Andrew Hanson, Aug. 2, 1845. Andrew Hanson, Thomas Bell, and Abram Milligan, were chosen first judges of the election. There were five voters in "Bell's Grove," residents of T. 1 west, who were attached to this precinct, making in all nineteen votes cast at the first election. Before the organization of the precinct, in 1845, the inhabitants voted at Taylorville.

Mr. Pryce acted as deputy tax collector in this precinct in 1845, and the whole amount of tax that year amounted to $7.60.

The first marriages were Wm. Pryce to Mary Jane Edwards, Feb. 15, 1844; and Wm. Buzan to Jane Gordon, Sept. 1st, 1845, by Rev. Miles H. Abbott.

A notable event of that early day was the locating of a county road, from Taylorville to "Stone Coal Precinct." By this movement fraternal relations were established between this section and the county seat. Joseph Edwards, Andrew Hanson, and Wm. Hammer were appointed Commissioners at the September term of the county court in 1846. They viewed and located the road in November of the same year. It was surveyed by county surveyor William A. Goodrich, and Wm. Pryce and Henry H. Bond acted as chairmen. The survey began near the south-east corner of the county, and was run in a direct line to Taylorville, only making the head of Locust creek timber a point in the route. After its establishment, a furrow was run to mark more definitely the survey and to guide the traveler over the wide uninhabited prairie.

"Stone Coal" post-office was established in 1854, and Milan S. Beckwith was appointed the first post-master. It was first located close to the Central railroad, below Pana, in Beckwith's store shanty, in which was kept a small stock of store goods, which was subsequently moved to Pana.

In 1848, Henry H. Bond, Jacob Hanson and Ignatius Butler were elected its first school trustees. At the first enumeration of children under the school law, there were only eighteen; but with the advent of railroads in 1854, the population rapidly increased, and a further census of the children in 1856 exhibits the formation of three school districts, viz: No. 1 had eighteen; No. 2, 118, and No. 3, 116, making a total of 256. The number of districts have since increased to more than double, and all have neat, comfortable, and well furnished school-houses.

At one period in the history of this township, an effort was made to secede from Christian, and re-attach itself to Shelby county. This movement, however, was made before the days of railroads, or the existence of Pana; at a time when miles of unsettled territory intervened between it and the county-seat; and when indifference seemed to characterize the movement as to whether they went or stayed, as was manifested by the vote. But the inhabitants moved with a determined will in order to effect their purposes. A majority of the legal voters petitioned the legislature to pass an enabling act to aid in the transfer of township eleven, one east, from Christian to Shelby county. The act was passed February 15, 1851, directing an election to be held in the two counties on the first Monday of July, of the same year, to vote for or against the measure.

In Christian County, for secession,	17 votes.
Against,	220 "
In Shelby County, for receiving it,	109 "
Against,	3 "

The following are the first land entries in this township as shown on the county records: Jan. 6, 1836, D. S. and J. Greenough, W. half of N. W. quarter, section 24, eighty acres; Jan. 23, 1836, J. S. Hayward and C. Holmes, Jr., W. half of S. E. quarter, section 34, eighty acres; Feb. 3, 1836, J. Black and J. B. Stapp, lot 1, S. W. quarter, section 30, eighty acres; lot 1, S. W. quarter, section 19, eighty acres, and lot 2, S. W. quarter, section 19, 115 16-100 acres.

CITY OF PANA.*

The city of Pana is situated near the center of T. 11 N. R. 1 E., on sections 15, 16, 21 and 22. It is the junction of the Indianapolis & St. Louis, Illinois Central, and Springfield division of the Ohio and Mississippi railroads.

The history of this city dates back to the building of the Illinois Central railroad through this township in 1853–54. It was surveyed by C. A. Manners, for David A. Neal, at that time president of the I. C. R. R. company. The plat was recorded January 16, 1855. Additional plats were made the following year by P. C. Huggins, then in the interest of the Alton & Terre Haute road, and also by John S. Hayward, the owner of large landed interests in the township.

The trains first began running on the I. C. R. R., March 24th, 1855, and it was not long after that the A. & T. H. R. R. was completed and in operation as far as Pana.

During the construction of the Illinois Central railroad there was a cabin erected. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to who moved the next building here, whether it was M. S. Beckwith or D. Kincaid. Each of them had shanties moved to this point, and were the first merchants. However, we are inclined to think that M. S. Beckwith was first to move his shanty here, which was in 1874, from Beck's creek or "Stone Coal" post office. Mr. Beckwith kept in it a small stock of general store goods, and was also post-master. Kincaid and French had a small house, on wheels, which stood at the foot of the knoll in front of the freight house, in which they sold groceries, whisky, etc. They subsequently erected a store-house north of the Walsh–Beckwith building, and opened a more complete stock of goods. E. P. Sanders built and opened a store, south of the old Beckwith house corner; Michael Walsh, A. G. Neel and Huggins and Edwards also built and opened stores in their respective order. M. S. Beckwith bought out Walsh, and in June, 1856, Major Little bought out Beckwith;

*We are indebted to J. E. Southwick, Esq., and Judge J. H. Dawdy, for data furnished us for the writing of this history.

and about the same time J. W. Dawdy bought out Kincaid and French.

John H. Patton, Cornelius H. Tunison, and John Forehope were the first settlers.

John Forehope was the first blacksmith, and most probably built the first dwelling-house. It was small, and constructed in shanty style, boarded up, and was burned in the spring of 1858. This was the first fire in Pana.

Widow Patton erected the second dwelling-house, and the third was a hotel built by W. H. Glassgow, on the north side of the railroad, known afterwards as the "Ritter House."

In 1856, A. G. Neel bought lumber in Decatur, and erected a store-house, between the Beckwith house and Major Little's store, and opened a stock of goods in it April 3, of the same year.

In 1856–57, the town began to increase rapidly in population and wealth, quite a number of dwellings and stores having been erected; and the place began to assume a business-like appearance. On the 13th of June, 1857, a terrible and destructive tornado swept over the southern part of the county, and in its course destroyed nearly one half of Pana, and did serious damage to the crops throughout the township.

There was a paper established in 1857, edited and published by M. S. Beckwith.

The first steam mill was built by Slack & McCoy, and commenced operation Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

J. C. Helmick opened the first banking-house in Pana, in July, 1866. This was also the first bank in the county.

There was a fruit canning establishment erected here in 1872, known as "The Pana Branch of the Alden Fruit Preserving Company." It was a stock company with $25.000 capital. The building was consumed by fire in July, 1876, and the machinery afterwards sold to parties at Springfield for $350.

For many years school was kept in the "Short House," which was purchased by the school district for $2000.

Dr. Failing and W. S. Fleming, directors, contracted for the east, and first school-house, August 11, 1858.

There are at present two magnificent and commodious three story brick school buildings, surmounted with cupolas, which are monuments of beauty, and have accommodations for one thousand scholars. The east side house cost $30,000, and the west side $22,000.

The early settlers manifested a decided interest in religious instruction; consequently churches were organized and houses for religious worship were erected as the number of inhabitants required them.

The date of the organization of the churches, and the time when their houses for worship were dedicated, is as follows:

The Presbyterian church was organized in 1856, and their house for religious worship was dedicated in 1860.

The Methodist church was organized in 1855, and their house for religious worship was dedicated in 1867.

The Catholic church was organized in 1854, and their house for religious worship was dedicated in 1863.

The German Evangelical church was organized in 1866, and their house for religious worship was dedicated in 1867.

The Baptist church was organized in 1858, and their house for religious worship was dedicated in 1867.

The United Presbyterian church was organized in 1866, and their house for religious worship was dedicated in 1871.

The Southern Methodist church was organized in 1870, and their house for religious worship was dedicated in 1872.

The Christian church was organized in 1857 and re-organized in 1875. They have no house for religious worship.

The city of Pana has been under three different corporations, viz: first under the general law as a village, chartered in the winter of 1856–57; under a special charter in 1867, and again under the general city and village law in May, 1877.

The first election was held on the 10th day of March, 1857, for town officers, and resulted in the election of A. Monroe, President; James Martin, W. H. Glassgow, L. F. Shepherd and W. B. Little, as Trustees.

The first officers under special charter, elected March 8, 1867, were: Wm. J. Jordan, Mayor; Wm. T. Dobbs, City Judge; Amos A. Rhodes, City Clerk; J. W. Kitchell, City Attorney; F. M. Malone, City Marshal. Aldermen in first ward—E. A. Humphrey, W. W. Watkin; second ward—W. A. Newcomb, John De Lane.

The present city officers are:—F. W. Stockbridge, Mayor; S. C. Wagener, David Overholt, E. Bassett, Wm. Elgin, James Corcoran and John Robb, Aldermen; Wm. Kelleger, City Attorney; J. H. Dawdy, Police Magistrate; E. Davis, Clerk; O. Gossman, Treasurer; S. V. Roseberry, City Marshal; Howard Randsall, Street Commissioner.

The city hall was erected in 1870. It is a neat and substantial brick building, three stories high. There is a court-room, and offices for the city officers, and the business of the city is transacted here.

Little more than twenty-six years have passed since the deer and prairie wolf held sway, and now there is a busy population of about four thousand, possessing the aspect of a thriving and prosperous community. Its long blocks of stores; neat and substantial churches; mills and manufacturing establishments; its mammoth St. James', and other hotels, together with many beautiful private residences, and public schools—all are truly wonderful and appear more the work of magic than reality, and furnish striking proof of the marvellous growth of this portion of the county.

The representatives to the state legislature from Pana were: Dr. James Finley, J. C. Hagler and Levi Scott.

The po t-masters since the establishment of the post-office at Pana have been, M. S. Beckwith, A. G. Neel, O. M. Baldwin, J. W. White, M. Bird, A. C. Vandewater and E C Reese.

LODGES.

The following are the secret societies in Pana:

Pana Lodge, No. 226, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1856, and chartered October 7, 1856. The charter members numbered seven. The first officers were—J. Guilford, W. M.; T. Short, S. W.; H. Hobson, J. W. The present officers are—S. V. Coulter, W. M.; Chas. Wall, S. W.; Chas. Simmons, J W. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition This is all the information the secretary could give us.

Pana Chapter, No. 115, R. A. M., was granted under dispensation in the fall of 1867, and chartered October 9, 1868. Number of charter members were nineteen. The first officers were—O. H. Paddock, H. P.; L. Johnson, King; W. W. Watkins, Scribe. Present officers are—O H. Paddock, H. P.; S. C. Wagener, King; Samuel Crabtree, Scribe.

The Adar Lodge, No. 334, I. O. O. F., was chartered October 9, 1866. The number of charter members were six. The first officers were—N. B. Jacoby, P. G. *Deputy;* J. W. Stark, N. G.; W. T. Dobbs, V. G.; J. F. Harner, Secretary; J C. Helmick, Treasurer. The present officers are—Wm. Wansbrough, P. G. Deputy; C. Wall, N. G.; S. T. Bradley, V. G.; Wm. Wansbrough, Rec'd Secretary; J. L. Robb, Per. Secretary; L. Adams, Treasurer. The lodge is in a flourishing condition.

Halle of Arminia Lodge, No. 610, I. O. O. F., was chartered March 10, 1876. There were ten charter members. The following

were the first officers:—W. Stuhlmann, P. G. Deputy; O. Gossmann, N. G.; C. C. Schwartz, V. G; R. A. Pranke, Secretary; L. Schlierbach, Treasurer. The present officers are as follows:—F. A. Gossmann, P. G. Deputy; John Schllet, V. G.; R. Walti, Secretary; F. Henge, Treasurer. The lodge contracts all business in the German language, and is in good standing.

Pana Lodge, No. 43, Ancient Order United Workmen, was chartered February 28, 1877. There were thirty-eight charter members. The first officers were:—P. M. Nichols, P. M. W.; O. H. Paddock, M. W.; R. M. Henderson, G. F.; W. E. Scott, O.; F. O. Paddock, Rec'd; E. C. Reese, F.; R. C. Coyner, Rec'v.; Ed. F. Yamelle, G; L. S. Ham, I. W.; Frank Forbes, O. W. Present officers are:—D. W. Barris, P. M. W.; P. M. Nichols, M. W.; E. Wagener, G. F.; E. Weddle, O; Frank Forbes, Rec'd; R. C. Coyner, Rec'v.; E. S. Davis, F.; Thomas Upchurch, G.; Chas. Cutter, I. W.; Phillip Jageman, O. W.

Below is a list of the present business houses and manufacturing institutions.

BANKS.

The banking-house of H N. Schuyler was established in January, 1876. It is considered a very safe and reliable institution.

A bank was established by W. E Hayward, July 1, 1867. He discontinued banking in November, 1878, and has since been engaged in the Real Estate and Broker business.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS.

The Central Mills and Elevator, owned and operated by Overholt Bros., has a run of three burrs, with a capacity of 60 bbs. per day (12 hours). The elevator in connection is constructed for handling all kinds of grain, with a capacity of 25,000 bushels of corn, and 40,000 bushels of wheat. The mill is a three and one-half story frame building, and was erected by Eli Jacobs in 1863. The elevator was erected by Overholt Bros. in 1868.

PANA CITY MILLS.

Was erected by Messrs. Miller, George & Minnis, in 1876. It is a brick building, three and one half stories high. There is a run of four burrs, with a capacity of 60 bbs. per day (12 hours), and is operated by A. Miller & Co.

ELEVATORS.

The elevator erected by Joel Beckwith, in 1870, is now owned and operated by S. M. Haywood. It is constructed for handling all kinds of grain, and has a capacity of 10,000 bushels.

In 1874, Jacob Kremer, built an elevator for handling all kinds of grain, with a capacity of 20,000 bushels. It is now owned and operated by Tilton Hemsley & Co.

THE DOOR, SASH FACTORY AND PLANING MILL.

Was erected in 1866, by Wood & Laton. It is at present run by Dutton Wood.

There are also two Planing Mills; one is run by A. Parker, the other by D. T. Davis.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY'S SHOPS, (SPRINGFIELD DIVISION).

These shops were erected by the Springfield, Illinois and South-Eastern Railroad Company, in 1873. The O. & M. Company took possession in 1876. They do all kinds of general repairing and rebuilding. There are about one hundred and fifty men employed, under the supervision of E. K. Sechler, *division master mechanic*, and S. V. Coulter, *division master car builder*.

HOTELS.

The St. James' Hotel, was erected by John S. Hayward, in 1867, and was first opened by D. Turnbolt, as the "Turnbolt House." The name was subsequently changed to St. James' Hotel, and is now kept by Col. J. A. Hayward, the present owner of the property. The house is built of brick, three stories high, with marble floors, and has eighty rooms, with accommodations for more than 160 guests. It has ladies and gentlemen's separate bath-rooms, parlors, reading and smoking-rooms, saloon and billiard-hall, and all the modern improvements, and a most complete kitchen. The house is nicely furnished, and lighted throughout with gas. An elegant view of this hotel may be seen on another page.

The Harrison House, Mrs. Matilda Harrison, proprietor.

Central Hotel, James Dalton, proprietor.

Kentucky House, J. C. Stout, proprietor.

Hall House, G. Evans proprietor.

HAYWARD'S OPERA HOUSE.

Few places the size of Pana can boast of so fine a little theatre as the one above-mentioned. It has a seating capacity of 813. The stage is 24x30 feet, furnished with a full set of scenery by Noxon, of the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis. The house is lighted with gas, and heated by two wood furnaces. See interior view on another page.

PHYSICIANS.

The leading Physicians in Pana are:—Geo. W. Patton, Jacob Huber, J. H. Dodge, H. H. Deming, Salem Dickey, A. E. Eversole, L D. Higgins, H. H. Hall. T. H. McCoy, dentist.

There are three weekly newspapers published in Pana, viz:—*Gazette, Palladium and Argus.*

BUSINESS HOUSES.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.—S. C. Wagener, George V. Panwell, Beekenhimer, Goldstine & Co., J. R. Race & Co.

Grocery.—James Babcock, Jacob Born, Jewell & Moseley, Jageman & McElroy, W. L Dowling, J. B. Shaffer, M. J. Jones, Newcomb Bros, J. C. Ellis, Casey & Cox, Wm. Howard, and Griffith Evans.

Hardware, Stoves and Tinware.—Lewis Jehle, Wm. Stuhlman, A. B. Corman, H. Buell.

Furniture.—Hess & Bros., A. B. Corman.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.—Isaac Kempner.

Drugs.—R C. Coyner, P. M. Nichols, O. Gossman & Bro., L. D. Higgins.

Jewelry.—August Reher, A. J. Keeney.

Books and Stationery.—J. M. Aker.

Confectionery, Bakery and Restaurants.—Jacob Althime, Lewis Paul, James Methven.

Boots and Shoes.—Merrill & Neely, Wm. Conklin & Co.

Harness.—Lewis Schlierbach, J. C. Woodside.

Leather.—N. Kelliger.

Cigars.—P. L. Veiling, A. Smith, R. N. Forbes, John Lemberger.

Photograph Gallery.—J. V. Hover.

Agricultural Implements—O. H. Paddock, Cox & Swim, F. W. Stockbridge.

Land Agents.—R. C. Couch, J. H. Dawdy, G. I. Ladd.

Loan and Insurance Agents.—O. M. Baldwin, R. M. Henderson, James H. Yarnell.

Sewing Machine Agents.—Frank Schnitzer, N. D. Lamareaux.

Undertakers.—J. E. Neely, H. Kirkpatrick.

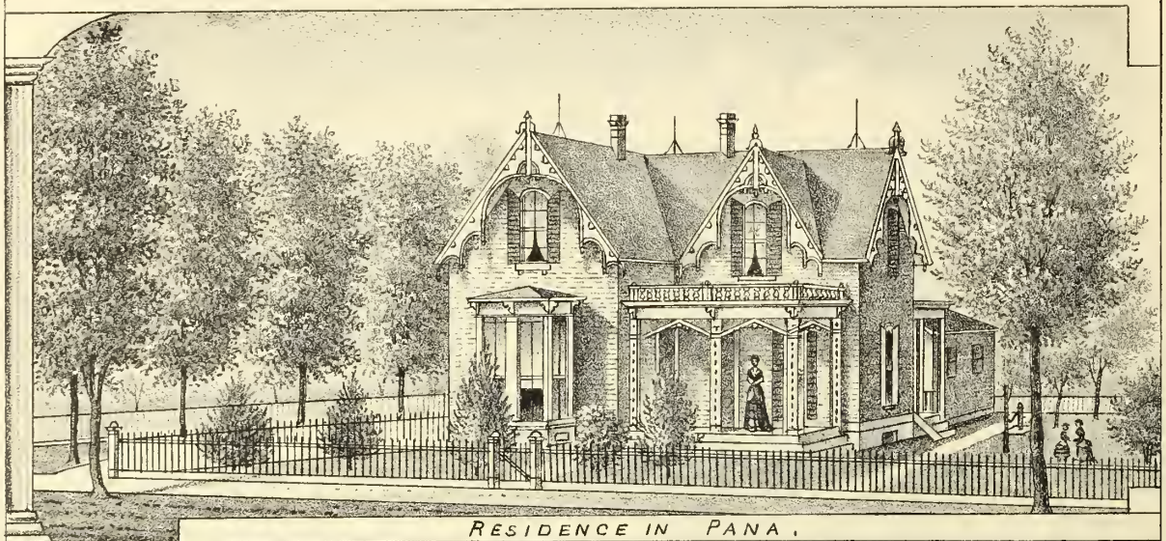
Merchant Tailors.—J. T. Albright, H. Pratt, J. Freich.

Millinery and Dress-making.—Mrs. S. P. Mooney, Misses B & E. Millard, Mrs. George Belmp.

Hay Dealers.—D. E. McGarrah, D. M. Keys.

Wholesale Gunpowder Dealers.—E. C. Reese & Bro.

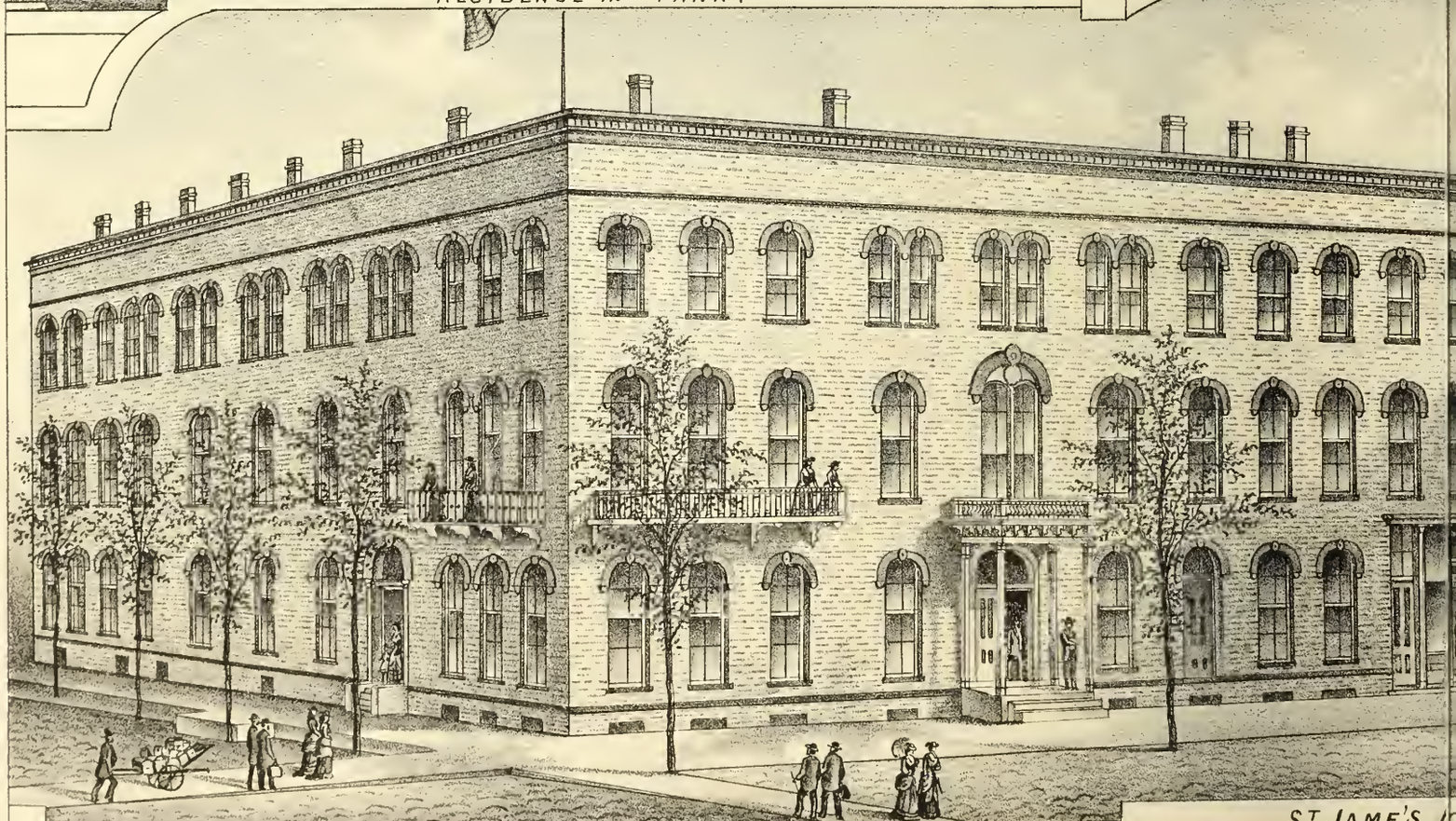
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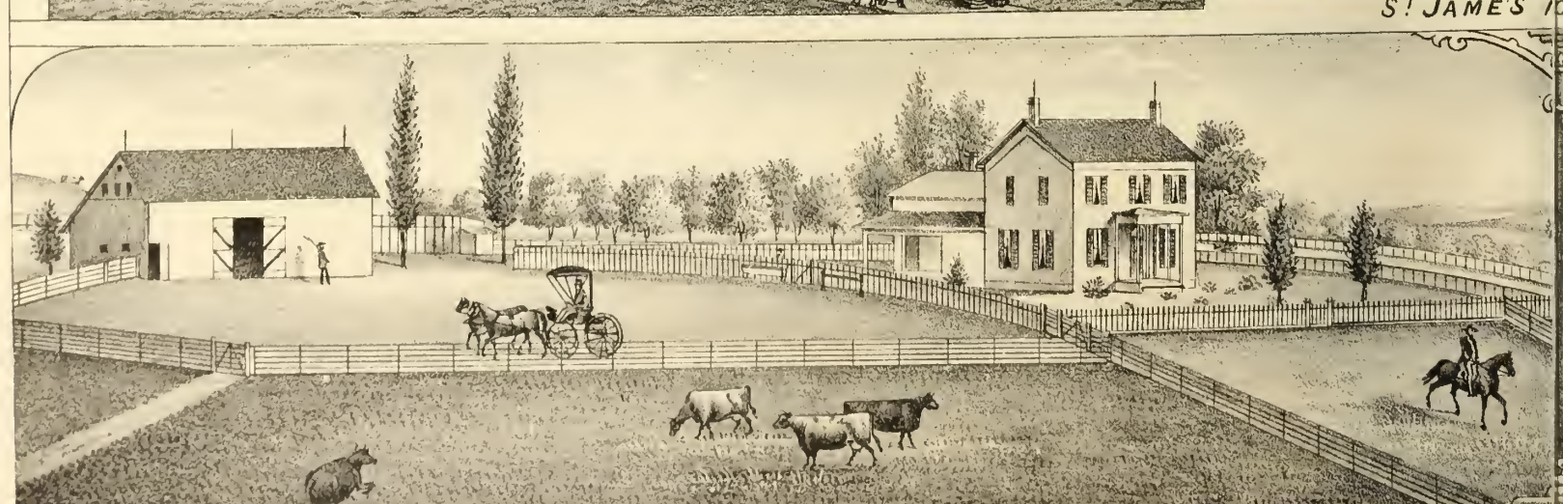
RESIDENCE IN PANA.



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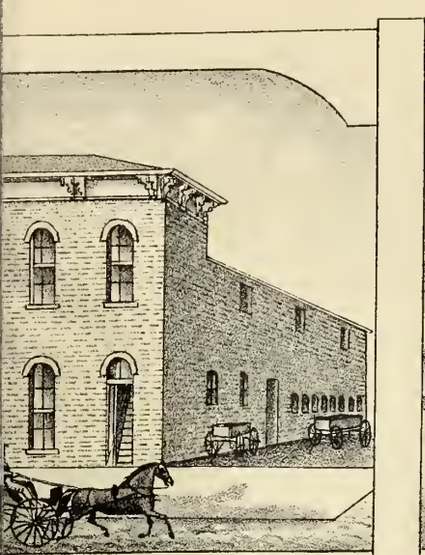


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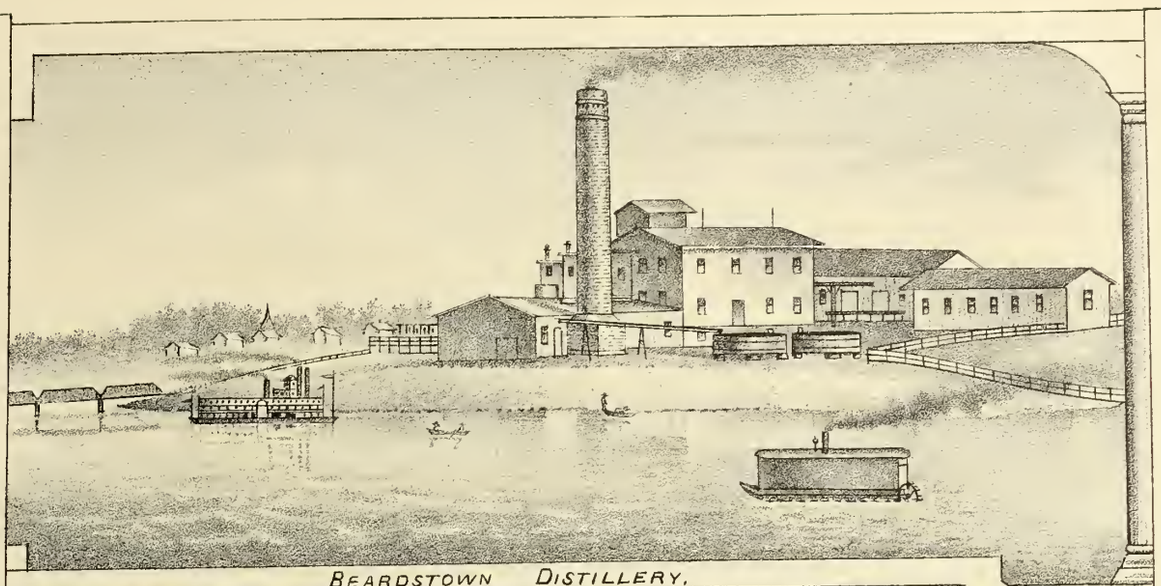


"BELLS GROVE FARM, (521 ACRES.) SEC. 19, TP. 11, R. 1E. CHRISTIAN CO. ILL.

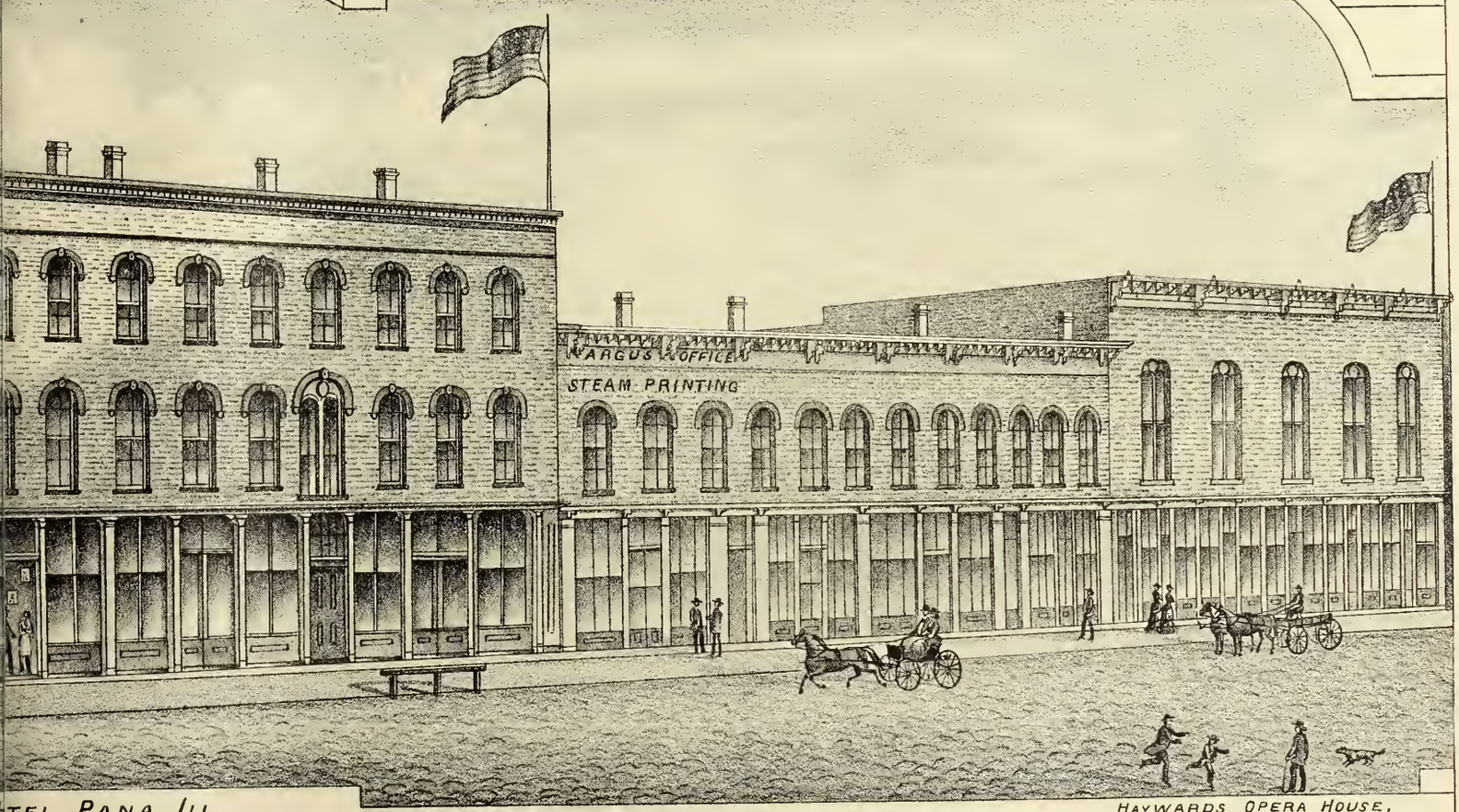
VIEWS OF PROPERTY, OWNED AND MANAGE



RY STABLE.

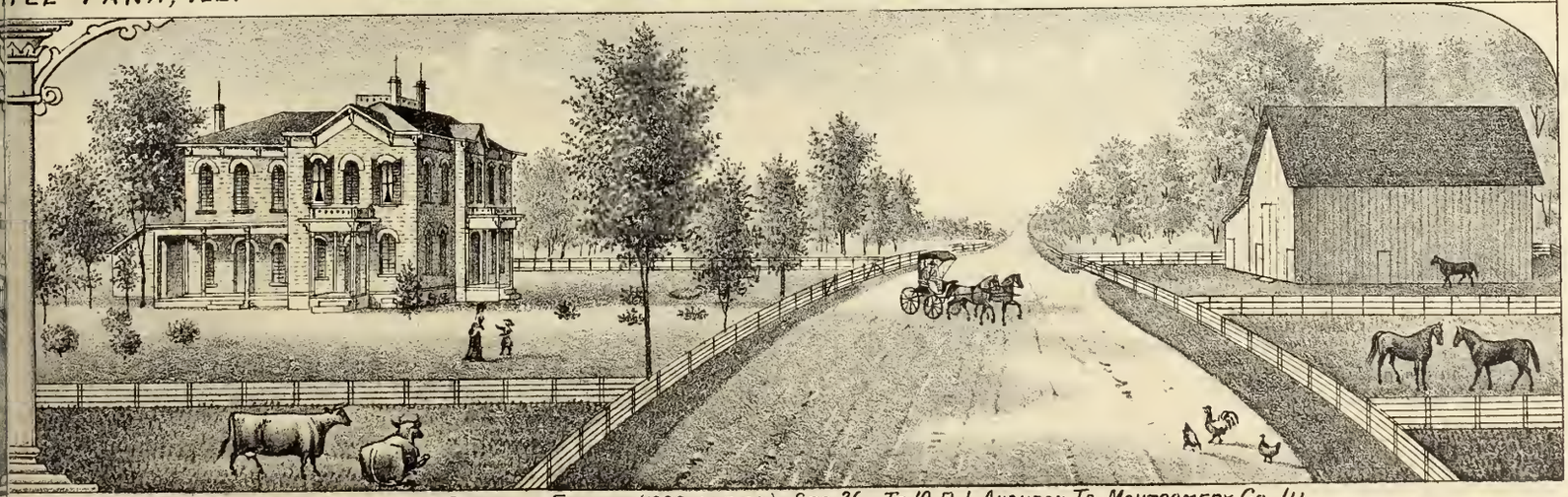


BEARDSTOWN DISTILLERY.



TEL PANA, ILL.

HAYWARDS OPERA HOUSE.



OCONEE FARM. (1220 ACRES) SEC. 36, TP. 10 R. 1. AUDUBON TP. MONTGOMERY CO. ILL.

BY **COL. J. A. HAYWARD**, OF PANA, CHRISTIAN CO. ILL.

The Library
of the
University of Illinois.

Ice Dealer.—John Shaffer.

Coal Dealers.—Reese Bros., O. H. Paddock, Cox & Swim.

Marble Yards.—T. H. Scott, Smith & Walker.

Lumber Yards.—R. Johns, Dutton Wood.

Wagon and Carriage Factory.—J & W. Corcoran, P. Molz, M. Siler.

Machine Shop and Wagon Factory.—Hawker & Combest.

Machine Shop.—John Reed & Son.

Foundry and Machine Shop.—John Emery.

Tile Factories.—Jasper Randolph, T. J. Bernard, Vidler & Houston.

Saw Mill. – Robert Johns.

Pop Manufactory.—F. Webber & Bro.

Livery Stables.—T. P. Clark, Henry Barkshire.

Shoe Shops.—Richard Miller, J. I. Mellon, Frank Schnitzer, Wm. Vickerage.

Carpenter Shops.—Chas. Lyman, John Neely, T. Raymond.

Cooper Shops.—Mrs. John Sanbach, John Gartland, J. Horn.

Blacksmith Shops.—Schwartz & Maise, John Schafer, V. Steller, Peter Troutman.

Barber Shops.—Patrick Smith, E. Wagner.

Butcher Shops.—B. Hegle, Sanders & Runkle, W. F. Fisher.

Saloons.—Cody & Galvin, Fleming & Morefield, L. Pane, W. R. Abrell, R Prankey, Kuhn & Emery.

We subjoin a list of Township Officers.

Supervisors —Wm. B. Little, elected 1866; J. H. Hawker, 1867; Joel Beckwith,1868, re-elected 1869–70; A. C. Vandewater, 1871; W. B. Little, 1872; Mr. Lawrence, 1873; G. J. Ladd, 1875, and by re-election held the office till 1879; Wm. J. Jordan, 1879; E. S. Davis, 1880.

Assessors.—J. P. Walker, 1876; S. S. Vrooman, 1877, re-elected 1878; J. D. White, 1879, re-elected 1880.

Collectors.—Wm. J. Jordan, elected 1866; Andrew Brishew, 1867; G. J. Ladd, 1868; A. G. Neel, 1869; W. H. Topping, 1870; J. V. Roseberry, 1871, re-elected 1872; I. Thomas Mull, 1873; S. V. Rosenberry, 1874, re-elected 1875; W. Tribbett, 1876; C. A. Overholt, 1877, re-elected 1878; Wm. Tribbett, 1879, re-elected 1880.

Town Clerks.—F. O. Paddock, 1876; A. W. Parker, 1877; E. S. Davis, 1878, re-elected 1879; Charles Nadenbush, 1880.

Justices of the Peace.—Albert G. Neel and John H. Dawdy, elected in 1866; H. J. Atkins and G. I. Ladd, 1869; A. G. Neel and John H. Dawdy, re-elected in 1870; Joseph N. Patton, J. E. Southwick, Isaac F. Colby and A. G. Neel, 1876; J. E. Southwick, J. N. Patton and A. G Neel, re-elected 1877; J. D. White,

Commissioners of Highways.—W. A. Webber, 1876; T. J. Lester, 1877; Daniel Keys, 1878; Fletcher Anderson, 1879; J. H. Smith, 1880.

Constables.—W. J. Jordan, G. W. McKee and John P. Williamson, elected in 1873; G. F. Buckles, 1874; J. H Pratt, 1876; B. C. Cochran, J. P. Chapman, W. J. Jordan and Henry Jehle, 1877; J. H. Pratt, 1879; H. Harvey, 1880.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN E. NEELY.

Among the many men who have contributed to the building up of the city of Pana, stands the name of the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was born March 19th, 1828. The Neely family, on the paternal side, are of Scotch and German ancestry, and on the maternal side Welsh. William Neely, the father, was a farmer, and lived and died in Chester county, Penna. His death occurred in February, 1878. The mother died in 1852. There were eight children in the family, seven of whom have survived the parents. John E. is the eldest of the family. He received a good education in the common schools of his state. At the age of eighteen he commenced his apprenticeship to the carpenter trade, and worked at the business during his sojourn in his native county.

On the 1st of September, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Millard, a native of the same county and state. In the spring of 1858, he came west and settled in Pana. At that time the town had been laid out but a few years, and it was yet in its infancy. Since Mr. Neely has been there he has seen it grow from a small railroad station to a city of four thousand inhabitants. From the low, irregular wooden buildings that then gave the town the appearance of a frontier village, it has passed to a city with regular streets, flanked on each side with large and commodious brick business houses, and dotted over with elegant and costly private residences. He has perhaps constructed a greater number of houses, and contributed more to this new appearance of things, than any other man in Pana.

In 1860, he added the undertaking business to that of carpenter and builder, and while he contributed much by his work to the comfort of the living, he has also prepared and laid away many of Pana's citizens in the silent city of the dead.

In politics he was formerly an old line whig, and as such he cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Winfield Scott in 1852. After the abandonment of the whig party, and the formation of the republican, he joined that organization, and is still an admirer of its principles.

His marriage has been blessed with five children, three of whom are living. Their names are Ida M., William B., and Anna E. Neely; Ella died at the age of fourteen years, and William Howard died in infancy.

His estimable wife is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Neely is much respected, and the circle of his friends are as wide as his acquaintance.

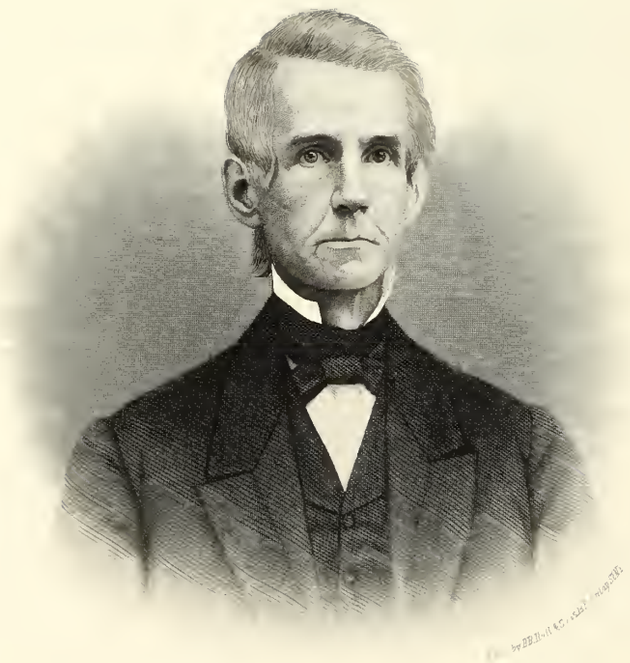


J. C. McQuigg

THE subject of the following biographical sketch was born in Wayne county, Ohio, August 1st, 1840. His parents, John and Sarah McQuigg, are natives of county Antrim, Ireland. They came to America in 1838, and settled in Wayne county, Ohio, where they still reside. There are nine children in the family, all of whom are living and have reached maturity. James C. is the third son and sixth in the family. He was raised upon his father's farm. His educational advantages in youth were superior to many others reared under similar circumstances. He attended a school in his neighborhood known as the "People's College," which, while organized and supported under the Free School system of the State, in its scholarship was advanced to as high a standard as that of academies. This was owing to the liberality and advanced ideas of some of the leading citizens of that particular locality, who contributed from their private funds to support the school. At that school Mr. McQuigg made rapid advancement, and became proficient in the higher branches of mathematics, and also made considerable progress in Latin and other languages. In his nineteenth year he entered the Fredericksburg Academy, in Wayne county, where he remained until the breaking out of the war. The first call for troops to put down the rebellion was made and young McQuigg was among the first to respond to the call. He entered as a private under the three months call, in the 4th Ohio Regt. Co. A, Col. Gibbon commanding. The regiment was ordered to West Virginia. They returned home, however, a short time before their time expired. On the 16th of August, 1861, he enlisted as a private for three years in Co. G, 16th Regt. Ohio Vols. He remained with his regiment and participated in every battle in which it was engaged, till May, 1863, when he was wounded in one of the assaults on the works before Vicksburg. The wound disabled him for further military duty, and he was honorably discharged from the service. He returned to his home in Ohio, and during the same year entered the Vermillion College, at Hayesville, Ohio, where he remained until the fall of 1865. He entered for the classical course, except Greek, substituting therefore the study of German. His failure to study Greek prevented his graduation. He then went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and entered the law department of the Michigan University, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1867, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He returned home, and on the 8th of May, 1867, in the District Court of Columbus, he was admitted to the bar. He then came west to Illinois and located in Pana, where he formed a law partnership with A. C. McMillan, which continued for six months, after which he resumed the practice alone up to the present. As a lawyer Mr. McQuigg has been very successful in the practice, and ranks high among the best in Christian county. On the 8th of June, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Marian Patton, daughter of Wm. R. Patton. Her parentage is Scotch-Irish. She was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but has been a resident of Illinois since 1851. This union has been blessed by two children, a boy and girl, named Myron W., and Florence McQuigg, aged respectively ten and four years.

Mr. McQuigg is an active member of the republican party, although not a partisan, only so far as to exercise the right of suffrage, and in keeping prominent the principles of that political organization. In all local or county elections he takes an active part. In 1876 he was the candidate on the republican ticket for the office of State's Attorney, and although his party was in a hopeless minority in the county, yet so vigorous was his campaign, and such was his popularity, that he was defeated by only eighty-three votes, while the balance of the republican ticket was beaten seven hundred and eighty-six votes. This fact testifies in the strongest manner possible his standing as a man and lawyer in the county. In his manners he is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman. His character as a citizen is above reproach.

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J. S. Hayward



J. A. Hayward

THE Hayward family on the paternal side is a very old one in the history of Massachusetts. They are the deseendants of the Pilgrim fathers who fled from religious persecution in the old world to make their home in the new, where they could hold eommunion and worship their God aceording to the dictates of their own conscience. They landed in Massaehusetts in the year 1838. John S. Hayward, the father, was born in Plymouth. In his younger years he was an aeeountant in one of the large business houses of Boston, where he gained the entire eonfidence of his employers, which, in after years, was of an incalculable advantage to him in a financial point of view, as it enabled him to purchase, upon long time, large stocks of goods of more than treble the value of all his, then, limited wealth. This confidence thus reposed in him was never violated, and it assisted him in laying the foundation of his future wealth. In 1832 he came west, on a tour of observation. He returned east, and in 1834 removed his family west, and settled in Hillsboro, Montgomery county, where he remained until his death, in May, 1869. He engaged in a merchandizing business until 1852, when he sold out and gave his exclusive attention to real estate transactions, in which he had, prior to that time, been heavily engaged. In order to give the reader a proper idea of the extent of his real estate transactions, it is only necessary to mention that he was the owner at one time of 85,000 acres, and was perhaps at the time the largest landed proprietor in Ameriea.

In 1840 he married Harriet F. Comstoek. She was a native of Hartford, Conneetieut. She died in 1874. There were seven children by this marriage, two of whom have survived the parents, William E., and John A., the subject of this sketeh. The former a prominent business man and capitalist of Pana.

Col. J. A. Hayward was born in Hillsboro, Montgomery county, Illinois, October 12th, 1848. In his youth he was an invalid, and therefore lost the opportunity of receiving such an education as his circumstanees in life would permit. His entire schooling was reeeived in Hillsboro Aeademy, and ended with his seventeenth year. This defect in his early training, and lost opportunities in youth has been, to a certain extent, remedied in his maturer years by his habits of elose observation, love of reading, and retentive memory. His mental endowments are naturally of a bright and high order, and his quick mind receives impressions with an aptitude and retentiveness that belongs to the higher grade of intelleet. Although not enjoying the usual facilities for acquiring an education, his knowledge of men and things, and information of events, past and present, is superior to many who make far greater pretensions.

In 1867 he removed to Pana and engaged in the hardware trade, at whieh he continued with success until 1870, when he entered the brokerage business, and soon after engaged in private banking in conneetion with Henry N. Schuyler, Esq. The partnership continued until 1875, when he retired from the bank in order to give his attention to his farms and other business whieh had beeome large, and required careful personal supervision. He also took charge of the St. James' Hotel, a valuable business property belonging to him. We may add that under Col. Hayward's judieious

and vigorous management the "St. James" has gained an enviable reputation as a first-class hotel. An exterior and interior view of this splendid hostelry can be seen on another page of this work. Perhaps, however, that which has given Col. Hayward's name the widest notoriety is his connection with the show business—"Col. Hayward's Minstrels," "Col. Hayward's Circus and Show Combination" are well known in the amusement world. His connection with the show business commenced about 1871, and since that time he has catered with excellent taste to the amusement of the people of the West. His love for the drama and desire to please the people of Pana, induced him to arrange and fit up a superb Opera House, and furnish it throughout with elegant furniture, and every convenience for the accommodation of the public, and also arranged the stage and made it of such proportions that the standard operas, dramas and spectacular plays could be produced here as well as upon the stages in metropolitan cities. An interior view of this elegant opera house can be seen on another page. In politics Col. Hayward is a staunch and reliable republican. His first presidential vote was cast for Gen. U. S. Grant, and all subsequent elections have found him true to his first impressions and teachings in the school of politics. He is fearless in the defense of his ideas, as was sufficiently attested in the election that followed the enfranchisement of the negro, under the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The conferring of the privilege of franchise, and the exercise of the right of suffrage by the negro, was exceedingly unpopular with a large majority of the citizens of Pana and vicinity, so much so, that an organized force was present at the polls to prevent it, but notwithstanding this force, Col. Hayward demanded that they should be allowed to vote, and should be protected in the exercise of their rights, and defied the mob to prevent the colored citizens of Pana from depositing their ballots in the box. In the face of the mob, and under his protection, the first ballot ever cast in Pana by a negro was safely deposited in the ballot box, and counted the same as any other American citizen. His bold stand for the right under such circumstances made him hosts of friends, and demonstrated his nerve and pluck, and love of fair play. In order that the republican party might have a more effective organization in this section of the State, he, in January, 1880, purchased the *Argus*, a democratic newspaper, and converted it into an exponent of republican principles. He fitted up the office at considerable expense, with new type, steam presses, material, and the modern improvements, and also introduced measures which infused into it a spirit of enterprise that rapidly brought it up, until now it is recognized as the ablest and most influential newspaper in this Congressional District.

In 1875 the organization of the Illinois National Guards began. Col. Hayward was solicited to organize a company, which he did, and was elected captain. The State then organized the companies into regiments. Upon this organization Mr. Hayward was elected Colonel of the 5th Regiment National Guards, a position he filled with honor to himself and credit to the State.

He is an honorable member of the ancient order of Free Masonry, and has acceptably filled various offices in that order. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

On the 3d of October, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Flora M. Rood. She was born in Springfield, Mass., but was a resident of Illinois since 1853; her father, E. D. Rood, is now a resident of Milwaukee, Wis. This marriage has been blessed with four children, three of whom are living, all girls, and exceedingly bright and beautiful children; their names are: Annie, Lora, and Ione Hayward. In conclusion, Col. Hayward is a kind-hearted man, full of generous impulses, and ever ready to lend a helping hand, and help others over the rough and rugged places that beset life's pathway. He is a genial, pleasant man of good address and easy conversational powers, and bears about him the impress of a gentleman. In all his dealings he is honorable and honest. This is his reputation wherever known.

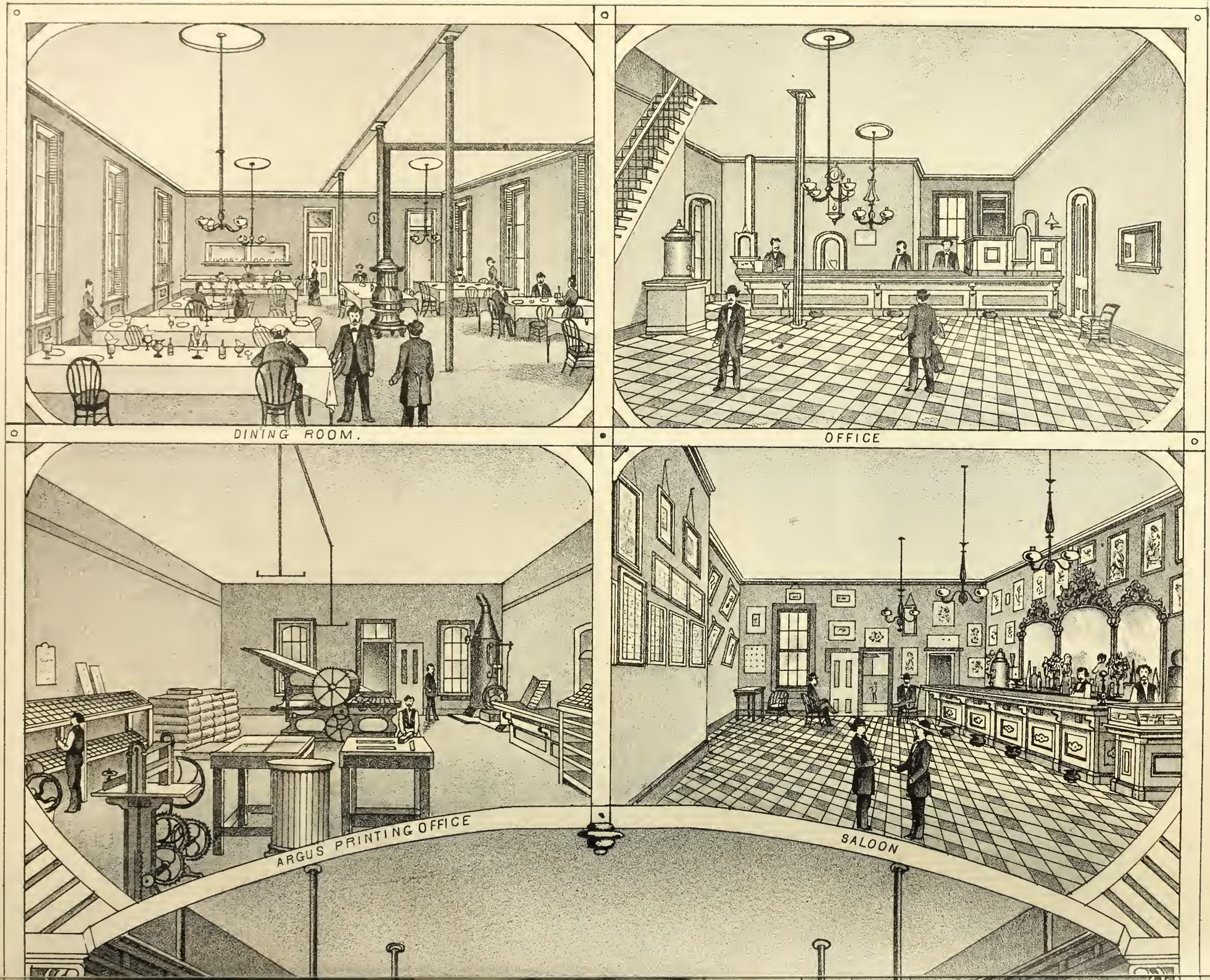
LOUIS SCHLIERBACH.

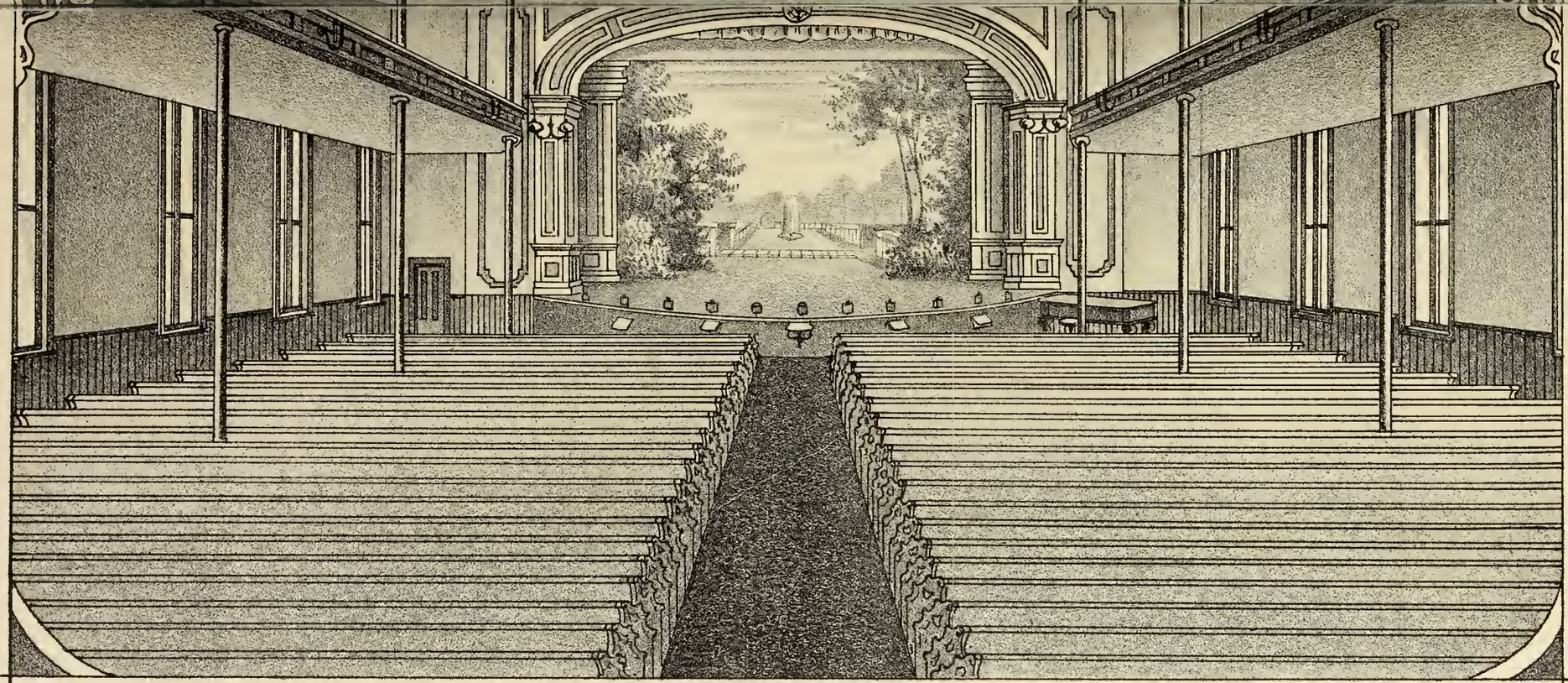
Among the prominent German citizens of Pana, none deserve more special mention than the subject of this sketch. He was born in the Northern part of Prussia on the 4th of September, 1831. Louis Schlierbach, his father, married Sophia Bucksemschute. There were three children born to them, two boys and one girl. The subject of this sketch is the eldest in the family. He received a good education in the excellent schools of his native land. After he came to America he attended day school for six months, and night school for two years. He landed in New York on the 28th of June, 1849. At first found work on a farm, and then tried gardening for a short time, neither of which he found pleasant or profitable. He then went to harness-making—a trade that he had learned in his father's shop, while yet a resident in his native land. Worked at his trade in New York city for five years, and then went into the grocery business, in which line he continued for five months. The business not proving remunerative, he went back to harness making, and has continued at it, with slight interruption, ever since. His father and family came to America in 1855, and in 1856 they came with our subject to Illinois and stopped in St. Louis, and from there went to Marine in Madison county, where they stayed six months, and then came to Pana. Here the mother of Louis died in 1864, and the father in 1878. While Louis was a resident of Madison county he opened a small shop, but there was no business. He therefore concluded to come to Pana, which had only been laid out a few years but there was a prospect of its becoming a business place in due time. When he first came to Pana he hired a carpenter to build him a house in which to open his trade; but there was little to do there in his line, and he therefore did whatever came in his way, and labored at anything that offered until he could get work in his shop.

The country soon began to fill up. Farms were opened, land was tilled, and the wheels of commerce began to move, and soon there was a demand for harness. He stuck to the shop, and, metaphorically speaking, the shop stuck by him. He has made it a success, the result of understanding his business, being industrious and economical.

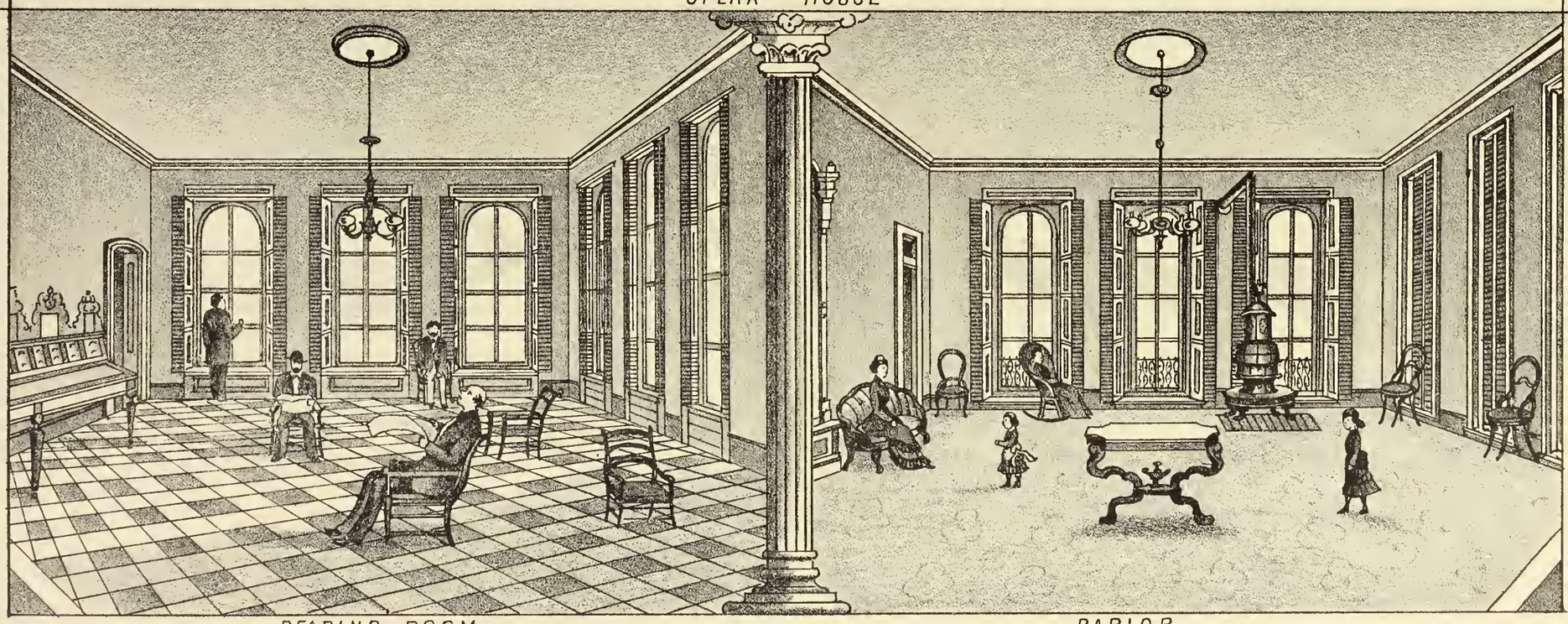
On the 15th of Sept., 1858, he married Louisa Bucksemschute. She died Aug. 12th, 1860. On the 15th of Sept., 1863, he married Minnie, sister of his first wife. By this marriage there have been four children, two boys and two girls. Theodore Louis, the eldest son, is now a student in the Evangelical Lutheran College, near Chicago. Louisa, Henrietta and Frederick are yet beneath the parental roof. In politics Mr. Schlierbach has always been a democrat. He has taken quite an active part in the local politics of his town, and has represented his ward in the City Council. In all these offices he gave entire satisfaction to his numerous friends. He is a member of the ancient and honorable order of Free Masonry, and is both a Blue Lodge and Chapter member. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. S., and his wife are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Schlierbach is one of the worthy citizens of Pana. He came here while the city was yet in its infancy. He has seen it grow from a few straggling cabins to be one of the commercial points and business places of Central Illinois, and, it may be said to his credit, that in all these years he has maintained his standing as a good citizen.

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DINING ROOM.
OFFICE
ARGUS PRINTING OFFICE
SALOON



OPERA HOUSE



READING ROOM.

PARLOR.

INTERIOR VIEWS OF ST. JAMES HOTEL, OPERA HOUSE & ARGUS PRINTING OFFICE. THE PROPERTY OF COL. J. A. HAYWARD, PANA, ILL.

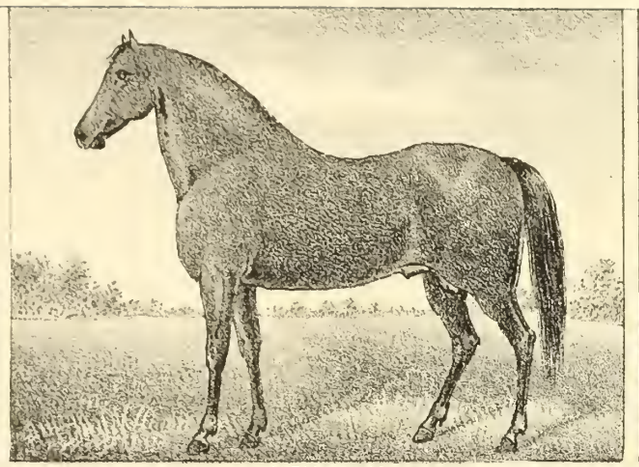
CAPACITY OF ST. JAMES HOTEL 70 ROOMS INCLUDING BATH ROOMS AND ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES: HAYWARD'S OPERA HOUSE CAPACITY 813, GAS, TWO FURNACES, FULL SET OF SCENERY, WITH GREEN ROOM, DRESSING ROOMS, PROPERTY ROOM, & ALL ATTACHES.

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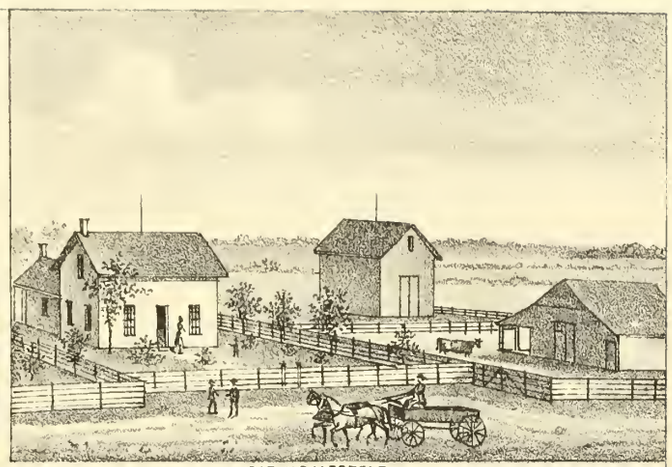
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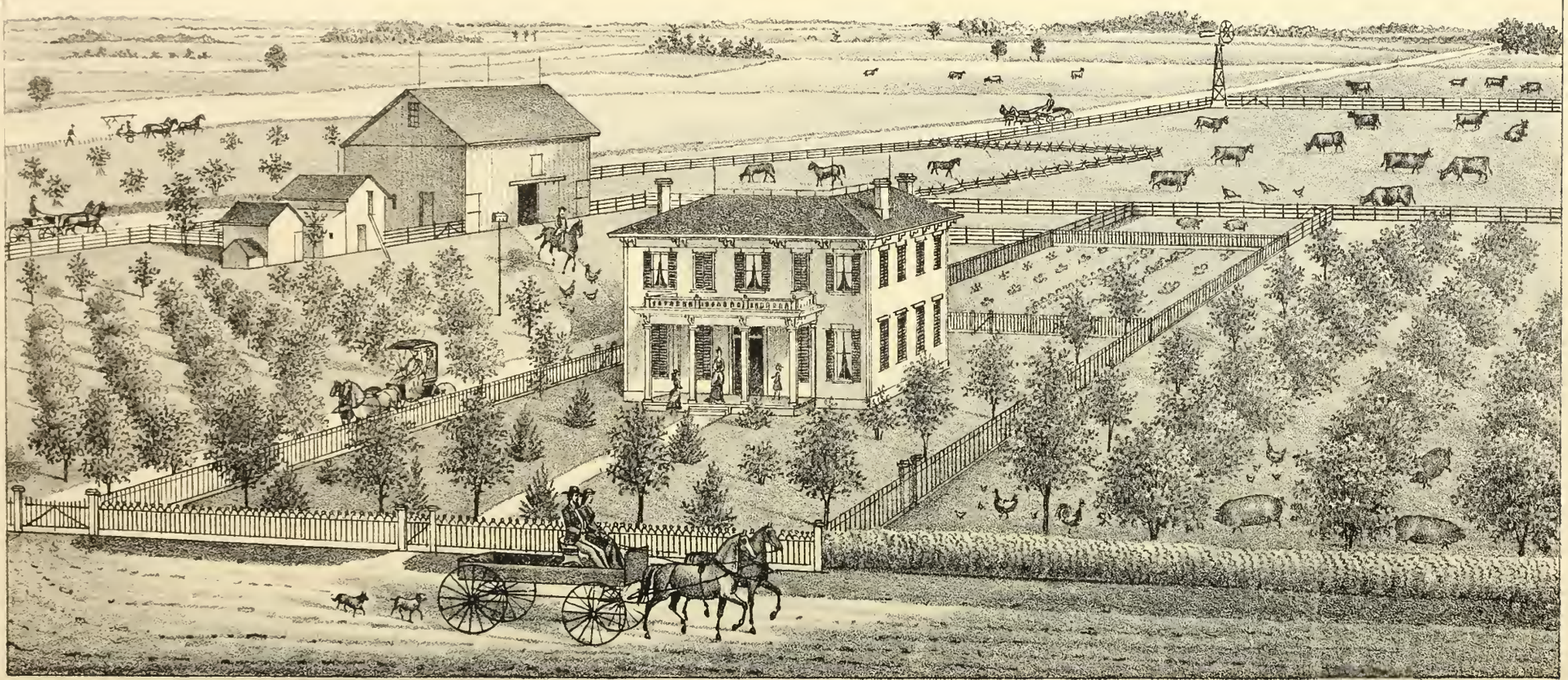
DAVE



MEMBRINO



OLD HOMESTEAD



STOCK FARM AND RES. OF J. W. AUSTIN, SEC. 35, T. 12, R. 1, E. (PANA TP.,) CHRISTIAN CO., ILLINOIS.



JESSE W. AUSTIN.



MRS. MARY AUSTIN.

Among the substantial farmers and leading agriculturists of Christian county stands the name of the gentleman who heads this sketch. He is a native of Hamilton county, Indiana. The ancestry of the Austin family is of English extraction. His father, George Austin, was born in Vermont in 1806. When in his twentieth year he came west and settled in Ohio, in the southern part of the state: this was in 1826. Two years later he moved to Hamilton county, Indiana, and engaged in farming, remaining there until 1832, when he came to Illinois, and settled in the south-eastern part of St. Clair county, where he followed farming until 1875, when he removed to Randolph county, where he at present resides, a hale, hearty man of over three-score years and ten. His occupation through life has been that of a farmer, in which he has been very successful. He married Polly Wright, who was also a native of Vermont. There were eleven children born to them—four sons and seven daughters. Seven of the children are still living.

Jesse W. is the third in the family, and was born September 19th 1832, in Hamilton county, Indiana. He was yet in his infancy when his parents moved to St. Clair county, Illinois, and is therefore practically an Illinoisian,—his infancy, youth and manhood, having been passed in this state. Like most farmer-boys, he worked on the farm in the summer season and attended the schools in the winter months. His life was thus passed until he reached his eighteenth year, when he practically started out in life for himself. At that age he went to St. Louis, where he remained for three years, a portion of the time at work upon a farm and the balance in a livery-stable. Then he went to Cairo, Ill., where he remained nearly two years at work in a saw-mill, after which he returned home to St. Clair county and purchased a threshing machine, and in connection with his brother did threshing for the farmers in his neighborhood. Two years later he purchased land, and went to farming.

On March 19th, 1860, he married Miss Mary Miles, who is a native of St. Clair county, and whose parents were from the state of New York.

Mr. Austin continued farming in St. Clair county until March, 1867, when he sold out, and in April following came to Christian county and bought 160 acres of land in Sec. 35, T. 12, R. 1 E., and commenced its cultivation and improvement, upon which he built a house. In 1875 he added 240 acres to it, and the same fall he erected a large and commodious farm-house, barn and out-houses, a view of which can be seen on another page, and there he resides in comfort and enjoyment.

When he first came to Christian county and purchased the land, it was raw, unbroken prairie, and from this stage it has passed into a magnificent farm, and ranks as one of the best improved in the township and county. There is no less than six miles of hedge-fence, all of which is in fine, healthy condition, and kept trimmed in such a way as to render it ornamental and useful.

As will be seen by a perusal of the foregoing, Mr. Austin's life has been principally passed upon a farm. He has made farming the chief occupation and business of his life, and it is not necessary for us to add that in this pursuit he has been successful. The fine farm, well improved, and well stocked with choice cattle, is an indication that success has crowned his efforts. He also has the proud consciousness that it has been the accumulation of his own toil and good management. He owes it to no freak of fortune or good luck, but to his own personal efforts, assisted by his excellent wife and helpmate.

In politics he was formerly a democrat, and cast his first vote for James Buchanan in 1856, and the second for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. After the breaking out of the war he arrayed himself on the side of freedom and human rights, and from that time to the present he has been an ardent and warm supporter of republican principles.

He is not a member of any church organization, nor subscriber to any of the formulated or ritualistic creeds; but he honestly believes in "doing unto others as you would have others do unto you," and thinks that if this idea was lived up to the millennium would not be so far distant. He is a member of the honorable order of I. O. O. F.

In his marriage he has been happily blessed with four children—three sons and one daughter. Their names are Alonzo, William, Amy, and Owen Austin.

The foregoing is a brief biographical sketch of one of the most substantial farmers and best citizens of Christian county. In the district he is regarded as an honest, honorable and upright friend and neighbor. He is public-spirited, kind and hospitable; and in his home extends a friendly hand of welcome to all who come within its circle.

JOHN H. DAWDY.

The Dawdy family are natives of Kentucky. David Dawdy, the father of John H., was taken to Tennessee while young, and grew to manhood in that state. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was in Gen. Coffee's division, under the command of Gen. Jackson. After the war, or in 1816, he came to the territory of Illinois, and settled in what is now known as Hamilton county. He remained there until 1822, when he returned to Tennessee, and remained there until 1827, when he moved to Shelby county, to a place four miles north of Shelbyville, where he died in 1852. He married Nancy Tindall, a native of Augusta, Georgia, who died three months after her husband. By this union there were ten children, five of whom have survived the parents.

John H. Dawdy is the fourth in the family, and was born in Hamilton county, Illinois, near McLeansboro, March 6th, 1820. His education, such as it was, was received in log school-houses with dirt-floors, and greased skins for windows. The teachers, if they turned up sober on Monday morning, made reasonably good instructors for the remainder of the week. This was the pioneer era of the state. The school system of those days was crude, and the methods employed for imparting knowledge, if possible, cruder still. John H. had therefore to content himself with but a slight knowledge of the rudimentary principles. He worked upon the farm until he became of age, when he commenced trading in horses, in which he continued for some time. He rode as Deputy-sheriff and farmed until 1849, when he discontinued farming, and gave all his time to the deputy business until 1854. He then engaged in merchandizing in Shelbyville, and continued there until the spring of 1856, when he came to Pana, and continued the business there until the latter part of 1858. In 1856 he was elected Associate Justice for the county for the term of four years. At the expiration of his office he was elected Justice of the Peace, and has held that office ever since, with the exception of four years.

On the 25th of January, 1844, he married Miss Jane Frazier. She was born in Kentucky, but was raised in Shelby county, Ill., where she was living at the time of her marriage. There have been two children born to them, both boys. Their names are William H., who is a lawyer in Greenville, Bond county, and Charles, who is a clerk in Greenville.

Judge Dawdy is a democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk in 1844. During the war he was a Douglass democrat and a strong union man.

Both he and his wife and children are members of the Christian church, of which he has been a member for thirty years.

He is a strong advocate of temperance, and has always opposed the granting of license. He is a worthy citizen, and is much respected wherever known.

JAMES C. ESSICK.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Chester county, Pa., and was born October 18, 1844. His father, James H. Essick, removed with his family to Shelby county, Illinois, in 1858, and engaged in farming until 1865, when he came to Pana, Christian county, where he died in December of the same year. His wife, and mother of James C., still lives and resides with the subject of this sketch. James C. is the third in a family of six children, five of whom are still living. He was educated in the common and select schools of his native State, and Illinois. Having determined to follow the profession of law, he spent his leisure hours in reading and studying the standard text-books. He afterwards entered the law office of J. C. McQuigg, and there pursued his studies for two years. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1870, and immediately engaged in the practice in which he has been very successful. Soon after his admission to the bar he was choosen corporation counsel for the town of Pana. He has been for a number of years past, and is now, local attorney for the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, also for the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Company. Has a lucrative practice, and ranks as one of the best lawyers in his county. He is a Republican in politics, and upon the temperance question is a prohibitionist. Mr. E., and his wife are active members of the M. E. Church. He takes an active part in the Sunday-school work, and has been for six years and is now superintendent. On the 4th of August, 1874, he was married to Miss Maggie C. Newell. She was born and raised in Canada. Her parents, Alfred and Harriet Newell, are natives of Yorkshire, England. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Essick, a girl and a boy—named Mary Emma and Charles Alfred, aged respectively four and two years. In his manners Mr. Essick is a pleasant, courteous gentleman, plain and unassuming, and has many friends in Christian county.

WILLIAM M. SMITH.

The subject of the following brief biographical sketch was born in Virginia, August 2, 1834. His father, William D. Smith, was a native of the same state. He emigrated to Illinois in 1858, and settled in Montgomery county, where he still resides. William M. came to Christian county in 1856, and taught school on Bear creek in the years 1858–9, at what was then known as the "Upper School-House." The directors were: T. Leigh, J. Haley and G. W. White. On the 27th of December, 1859, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. McCollum. Her parents were natives of



FARM RES OF H.G. CONDER, SEC. 12, T.11, R.1,E. (PANA TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILLINOIS.



"PLEASANT MOUND". THE DAIRY FARM OF C.W.SIBLEY, SEC.6, T.11, R. 1, E, (PANA TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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Kentucky, but emigrated to Illinois while Mrs. Smith was yet in her infancy. The McCollum family were the first settlers on Bear creek except the Durbins. Robert C. McCollum, her father, died while she was yet a child. There have been four children born to W. H. and Mary J. Smith. Their names are: Robert A. who is a druggist in Owaneco, this county, Jeannette A., Mary and W. Frank Smith.

Mr. Smith is one of the old settlers of Christian county. When he came here the country was young and unimproved. He has lived to see it grow and prosper, and become one of the best counties in the state.

WILLIAM H. NEWCOMB.

THE subject of this biographical sketch was born on the 12th of February, 1841, in Montgomery county, Illinois. His father, William A. Newcomb, was born in Prince George's county, Virginia. He came to this state soon after it was admitted to the Union, and was known as "Major" Newcomb from having held a commission as Major in the State Militia, under Governor Reynolds. Was a carpenter, joiner and cabinet-maker by trade. He subsequently abandoned these trades, engaged in farming, and afterward in mercantile pursuits. When he came to Illinois he was possessed of little means with a large family depending upon him for support. He went resolutely to work and succeeded through good management and industry in making him and them comfortable, and above the wants and dangers of penury. Although successful in life, yet he met with severe losses, which at the time threatened to sweep away the accumulation and toil of years. He remained in Montgomery county until 1864, when he moved to Pana, where he remained until his death in 1876. He married Ann Armbrister. She was born in Wythe county, Va. She died in Pana, in 1874. Nine children were born to them, six of whom have survived the parents. William H. is the seventh in the family. He remained at home until his eighteenth year, when he commenced traveling for an Insurance Company. Soon after he was engaged in farming, in which he continued for two years, then went west and stopped in Colorado for one year, where he became a miner. He then went to Montana Territory, and engaged in similar pursuits. He remained there until the fall of 1866, and was ordinarily successful. He made money and met with reverses,—losing at one time as much as ten thousand dollars, which was his entire fortune. Nothing daunted, however, he commenced at the bottom and carefully and laboriously toiled up again. He returned to Pana in 1866, and in the spring of 1867 in connection with his brother Thomas J., engaged in the grocery and provision trade. This partnership lasted one year, when he formed a partnership with his father, which continued until the latter's death in 1876. Since that time his elder brother, J. W., has been his partner. As will be seen, Mr. Newcomb is among the oldest merchants in Pana, and one who has always borne an honorable name, and been recognized as one of the public-spirited and enterprising merchants of the place. On the 13th of August, 1871, he married Elvira Corley. She was born and raised in Shelby county, Illinois. Four children have blessed this union, two of whom are living. Their names are Myrta and Clinton Newcomb.

His wife is a member of the M. E. Church. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F., and the Royal Templars of Temperance. In politics he is an active and stanch democrat, and has been from the casting of his first vote to the present time. In 1878, he was honored by being elected Mayor of the city, and while in that office discharged the duties in a manner highly satisfactory to his numerous friends. As a man and a citizen, Mr. Newcomb is much respected.

DR. GEORGE W. PATTON.

THE Patton family were originally from England, from which they were driven by persecution to take up their residence in France. The branch from which the present family spring, subsequently settled in the north of Ireland. William Patton, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Ireland, or in Pennsylvania soon after the arrival of the family in this country—the exact place of his birth is not known. He was engaged during his life in merchandizing, manufacturing, and subsequently in contracting and building public works. He built railroads and canals in the east, and several of the western states. His last work was building a portion of the Illinois Central railroad. He lived in Pittsburg, Sandusky, Ohio, Chicago, and moved to Pana about 1851, and died there in 1854. His family still remain there, and are among the early settlers of that section of the state and county. He married Martha Scott, by whom he had ten children. Dr. George W. is the sixth in the family. He was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 15th, 1840. He received a liberal education in the schools of Allegheny, Pa., Sandusky, Ohio, and after the family came to Illinois, he attended one term of school in Springfield, after which he returned to Pittsburgh and entered Scovill's College, where he remained two years. During all this time he read the standard text books upon medicine and anatomy. While in Pennsylvania he received private instruction in the knowledge of medicine. He came back to Pana and entered the office of Dr. R. G. Norris, with whom he remained four years, and then commenced the practice. In 1864 he attended lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and in the winter of 1876 entered Bellvue Hospital Medical College, at New York, and graduated therefrom in the spring of 1868. He returned to Pana, and has continued the practice to the present time.

On the 21st of December, 1871, he married Miss Amie Brown, of Christian county, Ills. By this union there have been three children, two of whom are living. Their names are George Gordon and Cora Ethel. Mary Maud died in infancy.

In politics, Dr. Patton is a republican. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter. He is a strong advocate of the cause of temperance, and is a total abstinence man. Both he and his wife are members of the New School Presbyterian Church. In his manners, he is a plain, unostentatious gentleman, honorable and honest in all his dealings. This is the character he bears among the people with whom he has lived for over a quarter of a century.

In the practice of medicine, Dr. Patton has been very successful. He has lived to see many of his professional brethren come to Pana, and commence the practice, but the hardships and fatigue incident to a physician's life in a comparatively new country soon had its effect upon many of them, and they would linger awhile, then go away to other places where the practice was not so laborious and where the remuneration was more certain.

J. B. SHAFFER.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Franklin county, Pa. He was born January 31st, 1848. His father, John H. Shaffer, is a native of the same county and state. He removed to Illinois in 1857, and settled near the town of Pana, where he engaged in farming, and later in the ice business, in which he still continues. He married Martha Bratton, a native of Pennsylvania. J. B. is the eighth in a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living. He received a fair education in the common schools of Pana and vicinity. At the age of twelve years, he entered the grocery and

provision store of H. S. Eichelberger, with whom he continued for seven years, after which he clerked in a dry goods and clothing store for one year. He then went back to the grocery and provision trade, and has been in that business up to the present time, except one year and a half that he spent in Kansas, where he entered land and engaged in farming. His health failing, he was compelled to abandon farming; he then returned to Pana. In 1874, he purchased a stock of groceries, and since that time has been in the trade for himself.

On the 22d of December, 1874, he married Miss Victoria Abrell. She was born in Spencer, Owen county, Indiana. Her parents came to Pana in 1864.

In politics, Mr. Shaffer is a democrat. His first vote for president was cast for Horace Greeley, in 1872, since which time he has been a member of that party. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the order of A. O. U. W., Pana Lodge, No. 43. Mr. Shaffer is yet but a young man, just entering, so to speak, upon the business of life, but he has already given ample evidence of his ability to take care of business and manage in such a manner as to insure himself a competency in later years. He is industrious, economical and honest, which are the sure foundations and safeguards of future success.

He is much respected in his town, and was twice chosen city clerk. It is with pleasure that we record these few words in his favor.

E. C. REESE.

The present efficient post-master of Pana was born in Franklin county, Ohio, May 20th, 1840. The ancestry of the family on the paternal side is Welsh, and on the maternal Scotch.

The father, Thomas Reese, was a native of Fairfield, Ohio. He was a miller by trade, and followed that business and farming the greater part of his life. He remained in Ohio until his death, which occurred in 1866. He married Elmira Dickey. By this union there were five children, all boys.

The subject of this sketch is the second in the family. He attended the common schools of his native state, and received a good education. After attaining his majority he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he remained two years; after which he returned home and engaged with the Miami Powder Company, and as their agent traveled through Indiana and Illinois. His father, dying in 1866, he returned home and spent the following two years in settling up his estate.

In 1870, he engaged with the Austin Powder Company, of Cleveland, as their agent, and came to Pana, and located a Powder Magazine there, and made that the distributing point for a large scope of country in Central Illinois. He remained with the company until 1874, when he was appointed postmaster to fill out the unexpired term of A. C. Vandewater. At the expiration of the term he was re-appointed by President Hayes for the full term, and at the present time fills the office and discharges the duties thereof in a manner highly satisfactory to the citizens of Pana and vicinity.

On the 3d of July, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Hulda Case, who is a native of Franklin county, Ohio, but was a resident of Hanover, Indiana, at the time of her marriage. She is a graduate of the Oxford Female Seminary, and while a resident of Hanover, Indiana, had charge of the High School as Principal. By this marriage there have been three children, one boy and two girls.

During the latter part of the war Mr. Reese enlisted as a private in the 133d regiment, Ohio infantry, and took part in the closing campaign of the war, under Grant in Virginia. In politics Mr. Reese is a republican, and cast his first vote for John Brough, for Governor of Ohio, in 1863. His second vote was cast for Lincoln in 1864, since which time he has been a stalwart republican.

He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is also a member of the ancient and honorable order of Freemasonry, and a member of the Chapter at Pana.

N. B. CHALFANT.

The subject of this sketch was born December 9th, 1846, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. His father, Abner Chalfant, was a native of Brownsville, Penna. He moved to Ohio in 1811, and settled in Jefferson county, and afterwards moved to Tuscarawas county, where he remained until March 23d, 1863, when he came to Illinois and settled in Clay county, where he died October 9th, 1865. He married Rachel McDonough. She is a native of Ohio, and is yet living in Clay county. The subject of this sketch is the eldest in a family of four children, two of whom are living. He received a good education in the common schools, and worked on the farm until February, 1865, when he enlisted as a private for three years in company B, 152d regiment, Illinois volunteers. The regiment was a part of the army under command of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas. The war being near its close the regiment did not participate in any regular battle, but did general duty. They were mustered out in September, 1865, at Memphis, and discharged at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois. He then returned home to Clay county, and worked upon a farm; afterward was Deputy Sheriff of Clay county, and then went back to farming again. Then removed to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where on the 13th of January, 1876, he married Miss Caroline Bourquin. Her father was a native of France. He came to America and settled in Ohio at an early date in the history of that state. Mrs. Chalfant is the fourth in a family of nine children. She was born July 11th, 1848. Her mother died April, 1857, and her father April 21st, 1879. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chalfant, named Edwin Bourquin and Otto Abram, aged respectively four and two years. In December, 1877, Mr. Chalfant removed from Clay to Christian county. He first stopped near Ohlman, in Rosemond township, where he remained until March 2d, 1880, when he purchased land in the north-east part of section thirty, Pana township, where he at present resides.

In politics he is a republican. In the township and among his neighbors Mr. Chalfant is regarded as an honorable and upright man, of steady and temperate habits, and industrious. A view of his residence and farm is shown on another page of this work.

BERNHART HEGLE.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Germany. He was born November 5th, 1826. He was fairly educated in the common schools of his native land. At the age of fourteen he commenced the trade of a butcher, and served two years of an apprenticeship, after which he worked as a master of his trade at the business to the present time. When in his twenty-eighth year, he left Germany and came to America, landing in New York on the 4th of August, 1854. He stopped in New York a short time, then went to Cincinnati, where he followed the butchering business for four years. He then removed to the town of Washington, in Tazewell county, Illinois, where he stayed two years; then to Peoria two years; then to Springfield, where he remained eight years, and on the 19th of February, 1870, he came to Pana, where he resided and followed the butchering business. During the time he lived in Washington he married Mrs. Sarah Clements, *nee* Varley. She



RES. AND STOCK FARM OF T. T. AND N. J. WRIGHT, SEC. 4, & 5, T. 11, R. 1, E. (PANA TP.,) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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is a native of Yorkshire, England. Her parents came to America in 1831, and settled near Cincinnati, afterwards removed to Illinois and settled in Peoria county. He is a member of the Catholic church, and his wife a member of the Presbyterian. In politics Mr. Hegle has always voted and acted with the democratic party. His first vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. He is a member of the honorable order of I. O. O. F., Pana Lodge, No. 610. Few men in Pana are more respected for their worth as a man and citizen than Mr. Hegle. In the business of his life he has been very successful, notwithstanding he met with severe losses and reverses. He is in a position to enjoy a life of ease should he so will it. What he possesses has been accumulated and gathered together by a life of toil and the practice of economical habits, which are so characteristic of the German people.

We call the attention of the reader to a view of his residence on another page.

HENRY G. CONDER

Was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, July 19th, 1826. The Conder family is of German descent. They came to America and settled in the Carolinas at an early day, and from there came to Kentucky. Thomas M. Conder, the father of the present sketch, was a stone-mason in his younger days, but afterwards engaged in farming. He married Nancy Whittinghill. She was also a native of Kentucky. In 1840 he moved with his family to Owen county, Indiana, where he remained until 1858 or '59, when he came to Illinois, and settled in McLean county, where he remained until his death, which took place March 17th, 1865. His wife died in November of the same year. There were twelve children in the family, eight of whom have survived the parents. Henry G. is the second son. He remained at home at work upon the farm until his twenty-second year. During his youth he had but limited opportunities for receiving an education. On the 22d of June, 1848, he married Mrs. Dicy A. Dawson, *nee* Scott, a native of Owen county, Indiana. By this union there have been ten children, six of whom are living. Mrs. Conder had two children by her former marriage, one of whom is living, viz: James A. Dawson. Both he and his brother, Samuel T., were members of Company B, 88th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, during the late war. They enlisted in 1862, and remained in service until the close of the war. The names of the children are: Claretta, wife of John Jehle. She died in February, 1875. She had three children, one of whom is living. His name is James Jehle. Frances Mary, wife of C. E. Tallon; Isaac Floyd, married and at home on the farm; Nancy E.; Millie, died at the age of two years; John H., Lizzie, Joseph T., died October 1st, 1875, in his fifteenth year; Eldie S., and Georgiana. After Mr. Conder's marriage he engaged in farming in Indiana, and remained there until 1854, when he removed to McLean county, Illinois, where he farmed until the spring of 1864, when he came to Pana township, in Christian county, purchased land in Section 12, and made a farm, put on the improvements, and there he has remained to the present. He may be regarded as one of the successful farmers of this county. A fine view of his farm and residence can be seen by reference to another page of this work.

In politics Mr. Conder is a democrat. He cast his first presidential vote for Lewis Cass in 1848, since which time he has been a member of that party. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church, and both by their walk and conversation show the sincerity of their belief. Mr. Conder's business through life has been that of a farmer and stock raiser; and in that he has been more than ordinarily successful. He started out in life unaided, and whatever he possesses has been the accumulation of his toil and the practice of economy. In the community he is regarded as an honorable and worthy man, and a kind and obliging neighbor.

Major W. B. LITTLE.—(Deceased).

Major Little was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, June 19th, 1812. He was, while yet a young man, engaged in merchant tailoring, and had a large establishment in New York city. While a resident of that State he was elected Major in the State Militia, and the title of Major clung to him through life. He came to Illinois about 1840 and settled in Alton, where he followed tailoring. From there he went to Staunton, Macoupin county, where he engaged in merchandizing. He soon after purchased a farm, and tried farming. He remained in the latter place until 1856, when he moved to Pana, where he continued merchandizing until his death, which took place July 21st 1874. He married Miss Esther L. White. She died in 1853. One son, Otis W. Little, is the only offspring of this union. On the 17th of Nov., 1870, he married Emily Rutledge. Her father was a native of Northumberland, England, and came to America in 1837, and settled in Terre Haute, Ind., where he remained until his death, which occurred March 9th, 1871. Major Little was a prominent and useful citizen of Pana. He was Supervisor of the township, and it was while acting in that capacity that he refused to sign the bonds issued in aid of the Springfield and South Eastern railroad. He refused to sign them on the general grounds that their issue was illegal, and that the conditions of the contract had not been complied with on the part of the railroad company. For thus refusing he was abused and maligned, but time has shown that he was right, and the mass of the people wrong. The bonds have since been declared illegal and void by all the courts, wherein their legality was tested. They burnt him in effigy and forced him to resign his position as Supervisor for doing what he knew was his duty to do. Time, the great leveller, makes all things even, and to day all accord him praise and applaud his honesty and firmness. He was also President of the Town Board for six years. In his death Pana lost an honorable and valuable citizen.

OTTO GOSSMAN.

Among the prominent and representative German citizens of Pana, stands the name of the subject of this sketch. He was born in the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, May 2d, 1846. His father was a merchant, and possessed of considerable means, and he spared no pains or expense to fit Otto for the business of life. At the age of ten years he entered the Gymnasium, where he received a thorough training in the classics and modern languages, and in experimental and theoretical chemistry, botany, and materia medica. He remained under the tuition of the best teachers in that institution for eight years, and then entered the University at Wurzberg and Munich, and stayed there for four years, and completed his studies in chemistry and pharmacy. After his graduation from the University, he concluded to leave his native land, and accordingly set sail for America, and landed in New Orleans on the 1st of April, 1869. His first employment was in a drug-store in the above-named city; there he first put in practice his knowledge obtained in the best schools of Europe.

He remained in New Orleans until 1870, when he came to Pana, Christian county, Illinois, and entered the drug-store of P. M. Nichols as prescription clerk. Continued with Mr. Nichols for eight years. In October, 1878, he in connection with his brother, Frank Gossman, opened a drug-store, and from that time to the

present the firm of Otto Gossman & Bro. is recognized as one of the leading business houses of Pana.

On the 31st of March, 1875, Mr. Gossman was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Hebel. She is of German nativity. Her parents came to America while she was yet in her infancy. By this marriage there have been three children, two of whom are living, both girls. Their names are Mary Phillipina and Clara.

In religious faith Mr. Gossman is a member of the Catholic Church, while his estimable wife is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

He is an active and valued member of the ancient and honorable order of Freemasonry, and belongs to Pana Lodge, No. 226, and Pana Chapter, No. 115, R. A. M. He is also a member of the Lodge of I. O. O. F. He takes great interest in the work of both bodies.

In politics Mr. Gossman is an ardent and stalwart democrat. He soon after coming to this country espoused the cause and principles of that party, and has been one of its most active and reliable members. Is of an enthusiastic nature, and whatever cause he champions he gives it his individual and best abilities. To say that he is most soundly indoctrinated in the principles of his party, is to say that which is evident to all who have any knowledge or acquaintance with him. During the last great national campaign, none were more enthusiastic, or gave more liberally of their means or time to the advancement of democratic ideas than he. He labored earnestly and actively, that the principles which he believed were for the best, should become the rule and guide in this great, free and prosperous country.

Such in brief is a biographical sketch of Otto Gossman. He brings to his business a mind trained in the best schools of Germany. Is a man of very liberal education, and possessing an open, hearty, frank nature. Of plain, unassuming manners and pleasing address. He belongs to the progressive school of men, and is full of push and enterprise. None will go further to do a kind act, or to help a friend than Otto Gossman. At the present time he is City Treasurer of Pana He is regarded by all as an honest and honorable gentleman.

ABNER J. McWILLIAMS

Was born in Belmont county, Ohio, November 27th, 1823. The ancestry of the family on the maternal side is English, and on the paternal Scotch.

The paternal grandfather came from Scotland. His descendants settled in Ohio at an early day in the history of that state. John McWilliams, the father of Abner J., was born in Ohio, and remained there until his death in 1824. He married Elizabeth Smith. She was born in Loudon county, Virginia. She survived her husband many years, and died at the home of her son, the subject of this sketch, July 19th, 1870. There were but two children in the family, Abner J., and a daughter, who died while she was yet young.

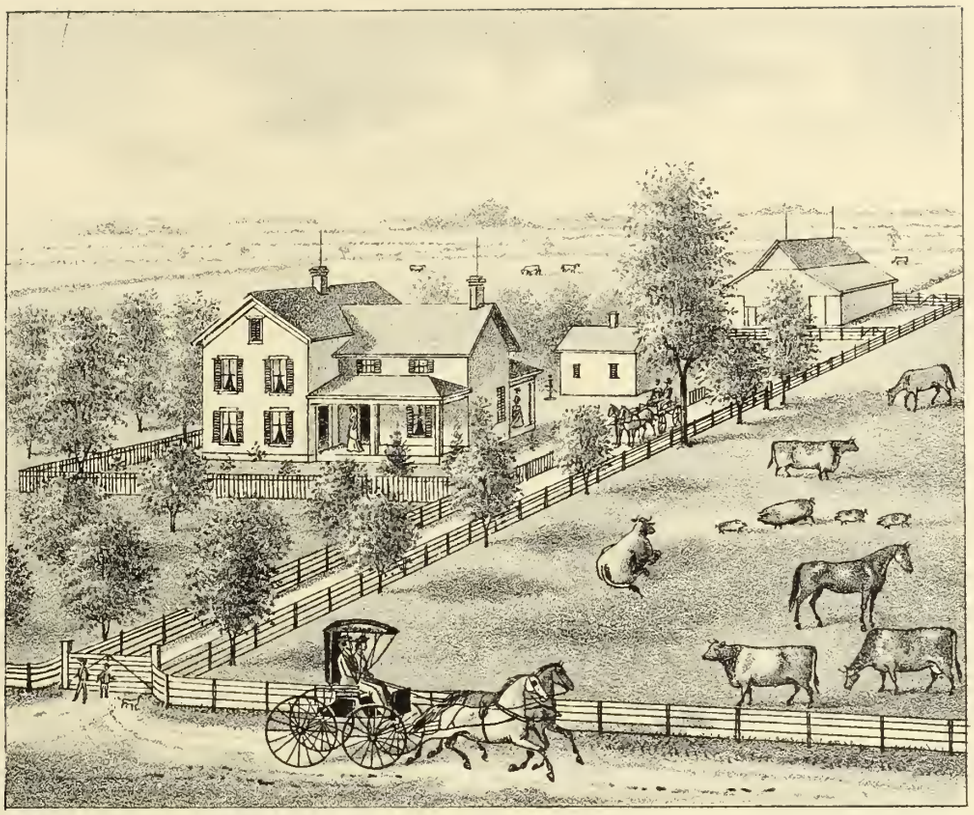
Mrs. McWilliams, after the death of her first husband, married John Brownhull. By this marriage there was no issue. The subject of this sketch had but slight advantages for receiving an education. His father dying while he was yet young, he was compelled at the early age of twelve years to take care and provide to a certain extent for himself. He worked at farming, teaming and flat boating, and such other work as came readily to his hand, until his nineteenth year, when he came west in company with his uncle to Illinois, settled in Pike county, where he remained until April of 1849, when in company with three others he made a trip in ox-teams to Oregon by the overland route. From Oregon he went to California in company with Gen. Joe Lane, who was territorial governor of Oregon at that time. While in California he engaged principally in mining. In 1853 he returned home to Pike county by way of the Isthmus of Panama. In 1854 he purchased one hundred and twelve acres of land in Pike county, and commenced farming. He continued there until 1866, when he sold out and came to Christian county, and purchased land in sec. 28, town. 12, range 1–E.

It was raw land, and all the improvements have been placed on it since he bought. A fine view of the farm and buildings can be seen on another page of this work. Here he has lived and cultivated and improved the farm until the present. On the 7th of May, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha W. Fisk. She was born in Massachusetts, but was a resident of Pike county at the time of her marriage.

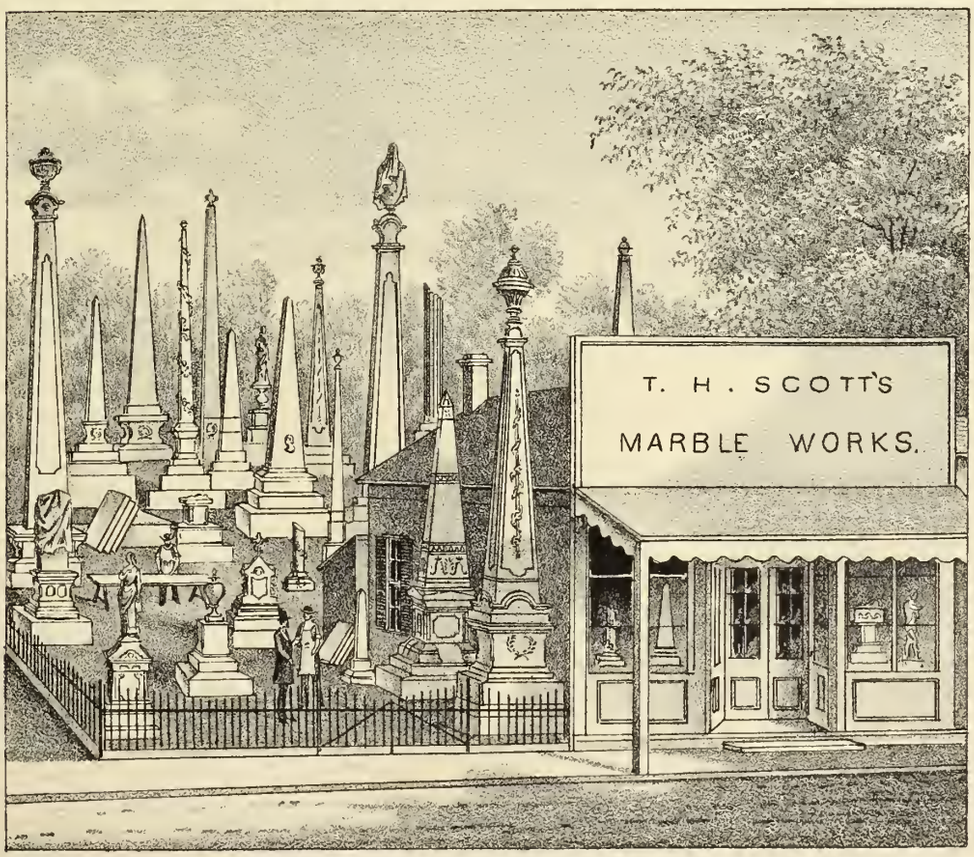
Mrs. McWilliams' parents, Eleazer and Lucy (Russell) Fisk, came to Pike county in 1840. Both died in that county. Mrs. McWilliams was the eldest daughter. There have been four children born to Abner J. and Martha McWilliams, two of whom are living. Their names are John F., eldest son, now a resident of Colorado; Henry A., died in his fourth year; Mary Emily, who is yet beneath the parental roof.

Mr. McWilliams is a member of the ancient and honorable order of Freemasonry, and was made a Mason in Salem Lodge, No. 56, Pike county, Illinois. His wife is a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

In politics he is a democrat, and cast his first vote for Lewis Cass for president in 1848. Since that date he has adhered to the party of his first choice. While a resident of Pike county he represented his township in the board of supervisors. Since he has been a resident of this county he was elected justice of the peace, but he refused to qualify for the position. He has been by occupation a farmer. He started in life completely unaided. Thrown upon his own resources while yet a mere boy, and compelled to earn his own support, he early learned habits of industry and rigid economy. Starting in life with his hands and good health as his only capital, he has succeeded in carving out for himself a comfortable competency, and at the same time made for himself a name for honesty and strict integrity, which after all is the best legacy to leave to posterity.



FARM RES. OF THOS. H. SCOTT, SEC. 9, T. 11, R. 1, E. (PANA TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



MARBLE WORKS OF THOS. H. SCOTT, PANA. ILL.

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ROSEMOND TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and is known geographically as Town 11 N., Range 1 West. It is bounded on the north by Locust, and on the east by Pana township; on the south by Montgomery county, and on the west by Greenwood township.

The surface is a beautiful, undulating prairie, with scattering patches of timber, which are principally along the streams. Formerly there was considerable timbered land in the northern part along Locust and Cottonwood creeks. The soil is like that of adjoining townships, a rich, deep, black loam, and highly productive.

It is drained by several small tributaries of the South Fork of the Sangamon river, which courses through the south-western part of the township. The principal tributaries are the Locust and Cottonwood creeks, in the northern part.

The Indianapolis & St. Louis railroad enters the township on section thirty-three, and passes out on section twenty-four, running in a south-westerly direction through the south-east part.

For many years, one or two families lived in the south-east corner of this township, but the great body of it was unsettled and remained in its wild native state till the year 1855. It then attracted the attention of some eastern men, and soon the beautiful prairie was dotted over by the neat residences of a New England colony. The principal movers in this enterprise were Benjamin R. Hawley and Brainard Smith. These gentlemen purchased in Feb. 1856, a tract of land embracing about 5,000 acres lying in a body; one thousand of which was timbered. These lands were sold to the colonists, who soon improved and cultivated them. A striking feature in this tract was the large number of mounds, which were situated on nearly or quite every quarter section, commanding beautiful sites for building. During the spring and summer, these mounds were covered with beautiful roses and wild flowers; hence the name Rosemond was suggested and chosen for the township.

The first settlement of Rosemond began Jan. 14, 1856, by Benj. R Hawley, from St. Louis, Mo.; Brainard Smith, from Sunderland, Mass.; Benj. E. Warner and John Putnam, from Hinsdale, Mass; Orlando M. Hawks, from Mass., and John S. Marvin, from Fishkill, N. Y. These six men came first, and soon erected as many dwelling-houses, and at an early day were joined by their families. They were soon followed by other emigrants from Massachusetts and New York. These first families brought with them the cheering ceremonies of a pure religion, and on the first Sabbath after their arrival a meeting for prayer and religious worship was held, thus laying the foundation of the settlement in the fear of God.

The settlement known as "Bell's Grove," was named by John Bell, who settled there in 1836. It was included within the limits of "Stone Coal Precinct," in 1845. James Waddle and John Crow came to the Grove in 1842, and William Reed and Jonathan Blackburn came at a later date, probably in 1844. "Bell's Grove" was in Town 11 N. R. 1 W. (Rosemond), and the above named persons were properly the first settlers in Rosemond township.

Wm. A. Chase was also an early settler, and was noted for being largely engaged in fruit growing. He was a native of Mass., and came to Illinois in 1842, and settled in Rosemond township in June, 1857.

We give a list of the first land entries, which appear upon the records: Feb. 3, 1836, J. Black and J. T. B. Stapp, entered the E. half of S. E. quarter, Sec. 24, 80 acres, also E. half N. E. quarter, Sec. 25, 80 acres; W. half N. E. quarter, Sec. 25, 80 acres, and E. half of S. E. quarter, Sec. 25, 80 acres. Feb. 5, 1836, J. S. Hayward and C. Holmes, the W. half of S. E. quarter, section 24, 80 acres; N. W. quarter, section 25, 160 acres; S. W. quarter, section 25, 160 acres; W. half S. E. quarter, section 25, 80 acres. January 9, 1851, John Evans, entered lot 2, in N. E. quarter, section 2, 78 68-100 acres; also lot 1, N. E. quarter, section 2, 80 acres; lot 2, N. W. quarter, section 2, 80 60-100 acres; lot 1, N. W. quarter, section 2, 80 acres; lot 2, N. E. quarter, section 3, 82 28-100 acres; lot 1, N. E. quarter, section 3, 80 acres.

During the first years of the settlement, they cultivated their farms without enclosing them with fences, as fencing materials were not easily gotten, and hedge would not grow large enough in so short a time. Hence a stock law for this township was passed by the state legislature in Feb. 1857, compelling the inhabitants to keep up their stock. It caused considerable ill-feeling and contention, but served a good purpose by advancing the cultivation and improvements of this township, while the adjoining ones remained longer in their original state.

The first marriage in this township was John L. Marvin to Miss Minnie Hawley, by Rev. R. M. Roberts.

The first death was probably that of Silas Clapp, who died May 20, 1857, aged 54 years.

The first religious meeting was held at the house of John Putnam, in the early part of 1856, soon after the arrival of the New England colony. In the spring of 1856, a Sabbath-school was organized, numbering twenty-five scholars. The children were classed, and the adults formed a Bible class. O. M. Hawks was the first superintendent. In the religious meeting the male members took their turns in conducting the exercises. During the first summer, the Rev. Joseph Gordon, of Vandalia, was the first to raise the standard of Christianity and preach the Gospel to the new settlement. He came once in four weeks, which with Rev. Timothy Hill and Rev. Thos. Holmes, preaching on alternate Sundays, was all the clerical services previous to the organization of a church.

On the 7th day of September, 1856, a congregational church was organized by Rev. A. T. Norton, who officiated as moderator, and

B R. Hawley as clerk. The whole number of members uniting was twenty-two.

Rev. Wm. C. Merritt was the first pastor.

The Congregational Church was erected in Rosemond in 1867.

The Methodist Church was organized at a later date, and they erected their church in Rosemond, in the year 1868.

Schools were established at an early date. The first school-house was erected in 1858, and was also used for a long time for church purposes.

The Sherman school-house was built in 1864, and is located one mile south of the Buckeye church.

The Grant school-house was built on Section 17, in 1869.

The county poor farm is located on section 3 of this township, on land purchased of J. W. and Thornton Hunter, in 1869. The poor-house was erected in the summer and fall of 1870, and later a brick lock-up for the insane and unruly paupers.

The following is a list of officers since township organization:

Supervisors.—M. Simpson, elected 1866; W. A Schemerhon, 1867, re-elected 1868; M. P. Simpson, 1869, re-elected 1870; Robert Little, 1871; L. Parsons, 1872, re-elected 1873, '74 and '75; Jos. Gimlin, 1876; J. W. McElroy, 1877, re-elected 1878 and '79; Thomas Bonnel, elected 1880.

Assessors.—John A. McElroy, 1876; C. G. Richards, 1877, and re-elected 1878, '79 and '80.

Collectors.—T. L. Hartup, elected 1866; Henry M. Graham, 1867; and by re-election held the office to 1876; P. L. Dodge, 1876; and by re-election has held the office ever since.

Town Clerks.—Chas. W. Hill, elected 1867, and re-elected each succeeding year up to 1879; A Guthrie, 1880.

Commissioners of Highways.—R. J. McAfee, 1876; Henry Bess, 1877; J. Kendall, 1878; Wm. Nicholson, 1879; I. N. Porter, 1880.

Constables,—John F. Warner and Ira Kimball, elected in 1877.

Justice of the Peace—Joseph Rosenberry, elected 1870; L Parsons, 1870; Joshua Pepper and Joseph Rosenberry, 1873; Henry M. Grayham and Joseph Rosenberry, 1877; L. Parsons, 1879.

THE TOWN OF ROSEMOND

Is located in the south-east corner of section 23. It was first only a railroad station.

The town was first surveyed and platted Oct. 25th, 1860, by C. A. Manners, for B. R. Hawley and Phordice Boutwell, the original proprietors. There was left a lot for a public square and one for a public school building.

The town is beautifully situated on an elevated tract, commanding a very good view of the surrounding country. It is quite a grain shipping point, and at one time there was a good flouring mill. The mill is yet standing, but is in a rather dilapidated condition.

There are two neat and comfortable churches, viz: The Methodist and the Congregational. There is also a good public school building, and a number of nice residences.

Below is a list of the business houses.

ELEVATORS.

The Haywood elevator was erected by S. M. Haywood & Son, in 1875, and is now owned and operated by C. D. Haywood. It is constructed for handling all kinds of grain, with a capacity of 16 000 bushels.

W. W. Powell erected an elevator in 1879, with a capacity of 15,000 bushels, which is constructed on the most improved plan, and said to be the best in operation in the county.

General Store.—Louis Guth.

Physicians.—G. M. Walker, F. Fisher, R. S. Simpson.

Blacksmith.—Matt. Hilger.

Wagon Maker.—William Christner.

Boot and Shoe Maker.—John B. Frost.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

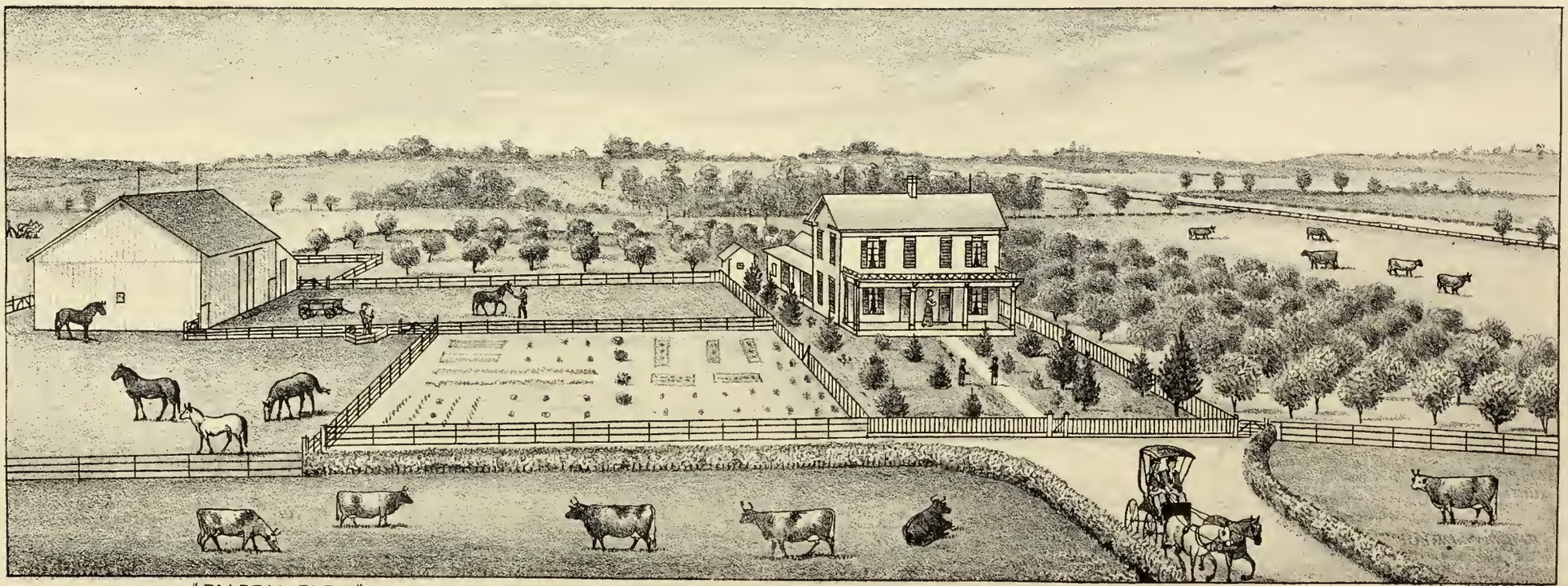
JEREMIAH H. MURRY.

Mr. Murry's ancestors were of Welsh descent. Three brothers, Henry, Charles and John Murry, emigrated from Wales to America in the year 1773; of these, John Murry was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was eighteen years old on coming to America. He served five years in the Revolutionary war, and among the battles in which he took part was that of Bunker Hill. In common with the soldiers of the American army, he was compelled to undergo considerable privation and hardship, and among other incidents related of him it is said that on one of the forced marches which the enemy made, he lost his shoes in a swamp, and for a whole week afterward stood guard and performed his duties as a soldier in his bare feet. After the Revolution, John Murry settled in Washington county, Maryland, and married Elizabeth Bostetter. Jacob Murry was the name of Mr. Murry's father. He was born in Washington county, Maryland, near Hagerstown, December 1st, 1784. When a young man, he went to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and married Catharine Hallman. Jacob and Catharine Murry were the parents of fourteen children, all of whom grew to be men and women, married and had families. Jacob Murray, in 1837, moved to Tuscarawas county, Ohio. He died in Seneca county, Ohio, February 16th, 1864, and his remains now repose at Fort Seneca, Ohio, on the old battle ground, the scene of Gen. Harrison's engagement with the Indians. His wife, Catharine Murry, was born in the year 1792, and is still living in Seneca county, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Jeremiah H. Murry was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, March 8th, 1813. Free schools had in his boyhood not yet been established, and but little attention was paid to education. He was the oldest of the family, and as soon as he was large enough, was obliged to help with the work on the farm. Consequently, he attended school not more than three months altogether, and for his



FARM RESIDENCE OF J. H. MURRY, SEC. 6, TP. 11, R. 1 W. (ROSEMOND TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



"EMERY FARM", THE RESIDENCE OF N. B. CHALFANT, FARMER & STOCK RAISER, SEC. 30, T. 11, R. 1 E. (PANA TP.) CHRISTIAN CO. ILL.

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education he is indebted mostly to his own efforts. On the 11th of May, 1833, he married Ann C. Wolfkill, who was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, near Gettysburg, on the 15th of June, 1812. Her great-grandfather on her father's side came from Wales, settled in Pennsylvania, took part in the Indian wars before the Revolution, and was killed by the Indians, at Fort Littleton, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Her grandfather was Peter Wolfkill. Her father, Henry Wolfkill, was a farmer in Adams County, Pennsylvania, and married Elizabeth Guidtner, daughter of John Samuel Guidtner, who was pressed into service as a tailor during the Revolution, lived to be nearly ninety-three, and died in Franklin county. Her father, Henry Wolfkill, was drafted into the United States service during the last war with Great Britain. He was a man of more than usually good musical talents, and belonged to one of the regimental bands. He accompanied the army to Black Rock, as it was then called, now the city of Buffalo. Through exposure, (the soldiers being compelled to sleep on rushes at night to keep themselves out of the water) he was taken with a fever, which occasioned his death. Mrs. Murry still has in her possession the old original fife, whose piercing music enlivened the march of the American soldiers in their campaigns against the British. Mr. Murry was farming in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, till 1837, and then moved to Tuscarawas county, Ohio. There he became the owner of eighty acres of land. In 1856 he came to Illinois, and on the first day of September of that year settled where he now lives, on section 6 of Rosemond township.

The prairie on which he settled is called the Buckeye prairie, from the fact that it was settled mostly by Ohio people. In the fall of 1856, between his house and Pana, not a furrow had been drawn nor a house built. Mr. and Mrs. Murry have had ten children. The names of those living are as follows: John R. Murry, now farming in McPherson county, Kansas; Ann Elizabeth, now Mrs. D. F. Stockbridge, of Springfield; Catherine Rebecca, wife of D. S. Wolfkill, of Waverly, Morgan county; Joanna S., wife of Z. F. Bates, of Locust township; and D. F. Murry, who is now practicing law at Morrisonville. Five are deceased—Cynthia Isabelle died at the age of four years and four months, in Stark county, Ohio; Sarah Alice died at the age of nearly seven; Rosa, at the age of three years and two months; Aramintha F. was nearly seven years old at the time of her death. Jacob W. Murry, the fourth child, was a young man of unusual talents. In his eighteenth year he entered Wittenberg College, Ohio, in which he was a student for a year; he taught school several years in this county, and intended to continue his collegiate studies and enter the ministry. His career was, however, unfortunately cut short, April 6th, 1860, by typhoid fever.

In his political principles, Mr. Murry has always been a democrat. His first vote for president was cast for Gen. Jackson. Both he and his wife adhere in their theological belief to the Lutheran denomination, and Mrs. Murry, from girlhood, has been a subscriber and reader of the Lutheran *Observer*, the old organ of the Lutheran denomination.

JOSEPH W. McELROY

Was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 1st of August, 1839. His ancestors on his father's side were of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Robert McElroy, was born in Pennsylvania, and at an early day became a resident of Ohio. He married Mary McFadden, who was born and raised in Ohio, and whose father was one of the early settlers of that state. By this marriage there were ten children, of whom Joseph W. McElroy was the youngest. In the spring of 1840, when the subject of this sketch was about eight months of age, his father moved with the family to Illinois and settled in Pike county. In that part of the state Mr. McElroy was raised. His father died when he was between eleven and twelve years old. The neighborhood where the family resided was thinly settled, and the schools offered inferior advantages in the way of obtaining an education. Most of his knowledge was obtained by his own efforts. He lived at home till his marriage, which occurred on the 16th of February, 1860, to Miss Emma Pence, a native of Preble county, Ohio, but who was living in Pike county in this state at the time of her marriage.

In the spring of 1860 he moved to Morgan county, where he was engaged in farming till 1862, when he came to this county, and first rented land in Rosemond township, and in 1864 purchased 80 acres in section 18, on which he has since resided. He is now the owner of 200 acres, part of which lies in Greenwood township. He has had seven children, of whom four (William, Alice, Minnie, and Charles) are now living. He is one of the representative citizens of Locust township

He was originally a republican, and his first vote for President was cast for Lincoln in 1860. The last few years he has occupied an independent position in politics, adhering to the views commonly maintained by the national greenback organization. He is opposed to monopolies in every shape, and in favor of relief from the oppressive influences which the money-power and gigantic corporations exert over the body of the people.

He was chosen a member of the Board of Supervisors from Rosemond township in 1873, '74 and '75. He has also acted as Township Trustee.

LOUIS GUTH.

This gentleman, who is at present engaged in the drug business at Rosemond, became a resident of this county in 1859. He was born near the village of Ehrlbach, in Alsace, on the 25th of Sept., 1831. Alsace at that time was a part of France, and so he was born a French subject, though since the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 it has been annexed to Germany. His parents' names were Francis Guth and Lena Fluck; his mother died in 1839 when he was about eight years of age, and his father married a second time. Of the five children by his father's first marriage, Mr. Guth is the only one now living.

The year 1842 marked the emigration of the family from Germany to America. They settled in La Salle county, in this state, where Mr. Guth spent his boyhood. He never attended school after coming to this country; the only schooling he received was in Germany. La Salle county was at that time a new county, and in the district in which he lived no school had yet been established. In 1850, when nineteen, he went to Millington in Kendall county, and began learning the trade of a wagon-maker. After learning this trade he worked at it in the town of Millington till 1859.

While living there he married Caroline Krebs, who was born in Baden, Germany, on the 22d of January, 1836. Her father was Hironimus Krebs, and her mother's name before marriage Benedicte Bayer. Mr. Krebs emigrated with the family to America in 1848, and after living one year in Erie, Pennsylvania, came to Newark, Kendall county, in this state, in 1849, and from there moved to Millington. Her father was a cabinet-maker.

In 1859 Mr. Guth came to Rosemond, and established himself at his trade of a wagon-maker.

At the beginning of the war of the rebellion he was living at Rosemond, and on the 13th of July, 1861, he enlisted for three years in Company M, 3d Illinois cavalry. Mustering in at Camp Butler at Springfield, his regiment was sent thence to Mis-

souri, and from that state moved down into Arkansas. The first battle in which he took part was that of Pea Ridge. After that engagement his regiment was in camp for a time in south-western Missouri, and then proceeded to Batesville, Ark., where he was stationed from May to July, 1862. From Batesville he was ordered to Helena, Arkansas, where he was seized with a serious attack of the lung fever. So critical was his condition that he was removed to the hospital, and after laying there four weeks he was discharged from the service, by reason of disability, on the 29th of Oct., 1862. He returned to Rosemond, and gradually regaining his health he re-enlisted in February, 1864, and rejoined his old company and regiment, at Memphis, Tennessee. He subsequently served in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi, and took part in the battle of Tupelo. In the summer of 1864 his regiment was sent to Kentucky, and at Paducah embarked on a boat for Nashville, at which place the force arrived just as the battle of Nashville was over. At the close of the war he was in Mississippi. The war department determined to send the 3d Illinois cavalry against the Indians, who at that time were troublesome on the frontiers of Minnesota. From St. Louis the regiment went by boat up the Mississippi to Minnesota, and on the 4th of July, 1865, left Fort Snelling in pursuit of the savages. The campaign extended as far west as Fort Berthold on the Missouri river, and north within thirty miles of the British line. Returning to Fort Snelling he received his discharge in October, 1865.

He came back to Rosemond and resumed work at his trade, but found that his health had become so impaired that it was difficult to withstand the labor required. Accordingly in 1869 he disposed of his wagon making business, and moved on a farm within a mile of Rosemond. In 1873 he returned to the town of Rosemond, and engaged in the business of buying grain. In 1875, in partnership with Charles Dunsford, he began the drug business. Since Mr. Dunsford's death in 1877 he has carried on the drug business by himself.

He has always been a stanch and steadfast member of the republican party, and has been connected with it from its earliest organization; his first vote for President was cast in 1856 for Gen. Fremont, the first candidate for the Presidency presented by the republicans.

Mr. Guth is a man of quiet and reserved disposition, and a good citizen. For the game of chess, one of his chief sources of recreation, he possesses great fondness.

LEMUEL PARSONS

Was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, December 5th, 1825. His father, Lemuel Parsons, and his mother, Achsah Richards, were both natives of Berkshire county. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of nine children. His education was obtained principally at the Westfield Normal School. Leaving home at the age of twenty, he took charge of a school at Green river, Columbia county, New York. For several years afterwards he was engaged in teaching in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, the most of the time in Connecticut. In 1854, he went to Brandon, Mississippi, as professor of mathematics in the Brandon High School. In 1855, he became associate principal of the Baton Rouge Collegiate Institute, a large and flourishing school for boys at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He kept that position till the breaking out of the war of the rebellion occasioned his removal to the north. A sister had settled at Rosemond, while visiting whom in 1858 he had purchased a tract of land which forms part of his present farm. He came to Rosemond in the summer of 1861, and has since been engaged in farming. During the war he was enrolling officer for Rosemond township. From 1865 to 1874, he was Justice of the Peace, and was again elected to that office in May, 1879. From 1870 to 1877, he represented Rosemond township on the Board of Supervisors. Since his residence at Rosemond he has been connected with the Congregational Church, and is a member of the Board of Trustees and Superintendent of its Sunday-school. He was first a whig in politics and afterward a republican. His wife, Mary Ellen Moxley, a native of New London, Connecticut, whom he married at Groton, Connecticut, on the 1st of September, 1857, died on the 26th of January, 1880.

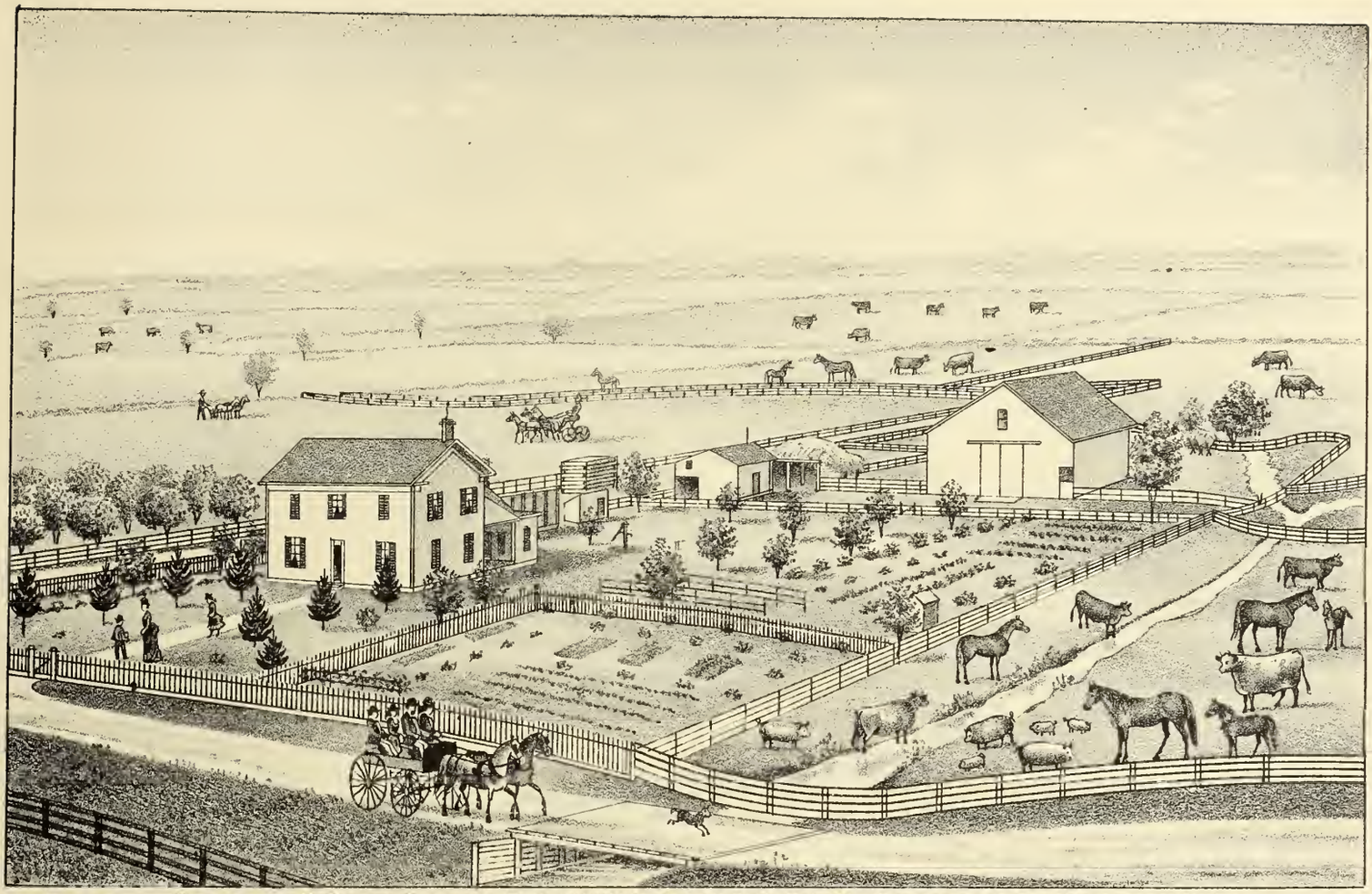
ROBERT S. EWING.

Like many of the residents of Rosemond, Mr. Ewing hails from the good old State of Ohio. His ancestors on his father's side formerly lived on a farm which passed the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania. The dwelling-house was in Pennsylvania, and the spring close by in Maryland. Alexander Ewing, the father of Robert S. Ewing, was born in Pennsylvania, and in that state married Susan A. Hutton. This marriage took place about the year 1815. In the year 1819, he moved out to Ohio, and settled in a part of the state which was then wild and thinly inhabited. He made a farm in the heavy timber. This farm was in Jefferson county, on the line between Jefferson and Harrison. The pike road between Steubenville and Cadiz ran past the place, and it was not sixteen miles from Steubenville. On this farm, on the 7th day of August, 1834, was born Robert S. Ewing. After living thirty-two years on the same place, in 1851, his father moved westward, and found a home in Pike county, in this state, nine miles north of Pittsfield, where he became the owner of a large and valuable farm, and where he died on the 9th of May, 1865, at the age of nearly seventy-seven. Mr. Ewing's mother died in Pike county, in the early part of the year 1873, at the age of about seventy-two.

He was the eleventh of a family of sixteen children, composed of seven brothers and nine sisters, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. The first seventeen years of his life were spent in Ohio. He worked on the farm in the summer and attended school in the winter till he was sixteen. After coming to this state in 1851, he had his home with his father till his marriage, which took place on the 21st of March, 1861.

The maiden name of his wife was Caroline Simpson, daughter of James Simpson and Mary Noble. Her grandfather, John Simpson, emigrated from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, to Harrison county, Ohio, where he was one of the pioneer settlers. Her father was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in the same house in which his daughter, Mrs. Ewing, was subsequently born. Her mother, Mary Noble, was born in Ireland, and came to America when a small child in the year 1822. Mrs. Ewing's parents are now living at Rosemond.

After his marriage, Mr. Ewing lived for a couple of years on a farm adjoining the old homestead, and then moved back to his father's old farm on which he lived till he left Pike county. In 1868, he came to this county, and bought three hundred and twenty acres of land in section eleven of Rosemond township. This was raw prairie land without improvements. Forty acres had been broken and put in wheat, but this was the only attempt which had been made toward putting it in cultivation. In the summer of 1868, he built his present residence, into which he moved the following September. He devoted his attention to the cultivation and improvement of his farm, and is now the owner of a fine and valuable tract of land. In 1875, he and his wife paid a visit to Kansas, and their health becoming somewhat impaired, Mr. Ewing, in 1876,



RESIDENCE & STOCK FARM OF R S. EWING, SEC. 11, T. 11, R. 1, W. ROSEMOND TP, CHRISTIAN CO, ILL.



RESIDENCE & FRUIT FARM OF WM. A. CHASE, SEC. 13, T. 11, R. 1 W. ROSEMOND TP, CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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leased his farm for three years with the purpose of residing in Kansas during that time, there recovering the health of himself and wife, and then returning to Illinois. Accordingly he bought eighty acres of land in Harvey county, Kansas, on which he erected a dwelling-house and other improvements, but having some difficulty with the lease of his farm in this county, he returned to Illinois in March, 1877, and has since been living on his farm in Rosemond township.

He is one of the substantial and representative farmers of this part of the county. He has been industrious and energetic as far as permitted by ill health, from which he has suffered to some extent for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing have had eight children, whose names are as follows: Maggie A., Benjamin S., Emma E., Carrie J., James G., Robert E., John M. and Jacob H. The oldest daughter, Maggie A., was born in 1862. When seven years of age she was taken with a disease of the spine, from which she suffered for several years, and from which she died on the 28th of June, 1875. In politics Mr. Ewing has always been a republican.

THOMAS N. LAKIN.

THOMAS N. LAKIN was born at Freeport, Harrison county, Ohio, on the thirteenth of August, 1843. His father, T. N. Lakin, was also a native of Ohio. His mother, Mary A. Pepper, was born in Ohio, and was the daughter of Henry Pepper, who was of German descent, and moved from Virginia to Ohio, and was one of the earliest settlers of Harrison county in that State; he moved from Harrison to Tuscarawas county, where he died. Mr. Lakin's mother died when he was only a few days old, and he was thereupon taken to raise by his uncle, Joshua Pepper, now one of the old and respected citizens of Rosemond township. In the year 1854 Mr. Pepper removed from Tuscarawas county, Ohio, to Illinois. He settled in the fall of the same year on section thirty-one of Locust township, and occupied a frame house which had been built in the fall of 1853, and which was the second frame house ever erected on the Buckeye prairie. Mr. Lakin was about eleven years of age when he accompanied Mr. Pepper's family to Christian county. He had attended school in Ohio from the age of five years, and after coming to Christian county went to the Buckeye school, which was principally under the instruction of H. L. Mull. In the fall of 1862, at the age of nineteen, he entered the State Normal University at Normal, Illinois, which institution he attended till the summer of 1863. On the ninth of August, 1863, he married Rebecca Hunter, daughter of William Hunter. Mrs. Lakin is a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. In the fall of 1863 Mr. Lakin took charge of a school in Locust township, and with the exception of a couple of years, has been engaged in teaching in Locust and Rosemond townships, from that time to the present. During part of the years 1865 and 1866, he was in the mercantile business at Princeton, and in 1867 and 1868 at Rosemond. He has also been engaged in farming. In his political principles he has always been a member of the republican party. His first vote for President was cast for Lincoln, in 1864. In 1868 he served as assessor of Rosemond township. He has six children, three girls and three boys.

His uncle, Joshua Pepper, to whom Mr. Lakin in his early life was indebted for a home, is now one of the oldest settlers on the Buckeye prairie. He is now living on section five of Rosemond township, at the age of seventy-six.

SOUTH FORK TOWNSHIP.

SOUTH FORK Township lies due west of Taylorville, the county seat. It is bounded on the east by the South Fork of the Sangamon, south by Bear Creek and King townships, west and north by Sangamon county, and the South Fork of the Sangamon. The soil is rich, fertile and productive, the larger portion of which was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber. Considerable timber is yet found along the margin of the streams. The township is drained by Clear creek and the south fork of the Sangamon and its tributaries, all of which streams run in a northern and north-west direction, and finally lose their waters in the Sangamon river. This township, as organized, embraced all that portion of the county lying west of the South Fork of the Sangamon river, including a part of the four townships, 13 and 14, and ranges 3 and 4 west. It contains an area of about eight miles square; it has been known and called the "South Fork Precinct," since the organization of the county.

FIRST SETTLERS.

It was in this township that the first settlement in the county was made. Martin Hanon, and others following him, "squatted" here and made the first settlement, in the year 1818. Mr. Hanon improved the tract of land now better known as the Esquire Council farm. He built a cabin, plowed a little patch of ground, with an old barshear plow, between two hazel thickets, for a "truck patch," where his widowed mother, who accompanied him to his new home, set out some "shillotts," a species of onion, tansey, "old man," and other "yearbs," brought along. Alexander Matthews, who came with Martin Hanon, built a cabin the following season, and, in course of time, put a "housekeeper" in it. The following comprises the names of some of the families who first settled in this portion of the county. John S. Sinnet, Claiborn Matthews, and his sons, Eli and Alexander, and Kinchen came soon after Hanon in 1818. In 1819 came Jake Gragg. Samuel Miller, the father of Daniel and Martin Miller, settled in this locality in 1823. Solomon and John Meads in 1824. In 1825 came John Johnson; he first settled what has since been better known as the old Ralston homestead. Jacob Wydick, Mr. Chapman, George Vandeveer, Charles Vandeveer, Robert Richardson, William Richardson, Sr., John Finley, Andrew Finley, Isaac Leacham, George and Samuel Cockelreese, John Durbin, John Z. Durbin, Jacob Ca-

gle, Samuel Hart and Aquilla Council came previous to the "deep snow," in 1830.

The Richardson connection was quite numerous, and this circumstance gave the name "Richardson settlement," by which that section of the county was known for years. These families settled on the prairie in 1828. They were zealous members of the Methodist Church, and at an early day organized a society. Robert Richardson, Sr., Wm. Richardson, Sr., and John S. Sinnet were leading members. The first meetings were held in private houses, and after a time Robert Richardson, Sr., set about building a church. Amos and Jesse Richardson, his sons, aided him in cutting and hauling logs to Elgan's Mill, and then, at night-time, were granted the privilege of running the mill, free of charge, in sawing necessary lumber for the church. This good old father in the church worked faithfully, and without remuneration, in building the little old "meeting-house," which stood so many years as an antiquated landmark. In time it gave place to the present Bethany Church. In a dilapidated form it was moved away, having served well its purpose as a house of worship. It was the first church built in the county, and around it clustered many memories of olden times. The new Bethany M. E. Church, ten miles west of Taylorville, was erected in the summer of 1867; it is a commodious building, and has a seating capacity of 500. Its cost was $4,000.

First Wedding celebrated in this township was that of Eli Matthews to Miss Susan Hanon, on the 21st of April, 1823. They were married by Rev. William Roberts; the license was issued by C. R. Matheney, County Clerk, at Springfield. This was the first organized township (T. 14, R. 3) for school purposes, and the election of school officers in the county.

FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The first school-house was located a few rods south of Esquire Council's place. It was made of rough logs, and noted for its large fire-place, taking up the whole end of the building, the chimney being made inside. The first school taught in this building was by Silas Alexander. Subsequently John H. Davis, Sr., and John M. Taylor taught here. Some years after its erection the house burned down, and a neat frame school-house was built a short distance from where the old one stood, which was the pride of the neighborhood; it was noted for its literary exhibitions. In it were delivered frequent lectures, and under its hospitable roof flourished a debating society. Some of the participants of these exercises, outside the township, were H. M. Vandeveer, Daniel Miller, William S. Moore, Dr. C. Goudy, and others. In it were taught, during the long winter evenings, "Singing Geography" and singing schools. But this house, with all its pleasant associations, has been numbered with the things that were, and another more commodious and elegant has taken its place. Judge H. M. Vandeveer was one of the log cabin teachers in this township in early days.

This township had its sensations. It is related that two of its citizens traded wives. Two aged people, "Grandfather Chapman" and wife, noted for their longevity, each being over one hundred years old, were residents of this township. They lived above Esquire Council's; their two sons, Hiram and Lintz, also resided in this township.

Abram Hart was one of the pioneer settlers of South Fork, and was especially noted as a great bee hunter. The "Timber Field," of traditionary fame, is located in this township. It is situated in the bottom timber, a short distance below Ralston's bridge, on the east side of the stream. The old clearing has been noticed by the passing traveler for many years. In early times there was a small improvement with the log cabin and rude surroundings made by the old pioneer, John Waddle, in 1824, a relative of Esquire Shad. Campbell. He disposed of his claim to John Baker, who lived on it several years; Mr. D. Baker, the aged father, lived with his son. Tradition has it that he was an old soldier of the Revolutionary war, and that his remains now repose in that sequestered, lonely old field, with no stone to mark the spot of this brave defender of his country in her hour of trial. Its occupants have all long since passed away, and a rank undergrowth covers the place; the tall, overhanging trees around alone singing their requiem. Several families, at a later date, settled in that vicinity. But they live in continual dread of the annual floods. In the memorable great rise of the Sangamon, in the summer of 1875, it nearly submerged the cabin of James Chandler, causing him to beat a hasty retreat before the rising, surging flood, with his family and effects. John Burris' house was filled with water several feet above the floor, and a large tree forced open the door. It was with extreme difficulty that he rescued his family from the roof, and ferried them to a place of safety. The water at Ralston's Bridge and bottom was twenty-five feet above low water mark, and Mr. Ralston said it was five feet nine inches higher than ever before known to the oldest inhabitants.

Stone Quarries.—One of the finest stone quarries in the county is located near the Ralston Bridge. The stone for the foundation of the present court-house was taken from it. In earlier years most of the lime used in the county was burned at this quarry. The ledge of rocks had quite a notoriety in the pioneer days for its den of rattlesnakes.

Mills.—In early times there were three water mills in this township. Elgan's Mill was the first and most notable of these, situated on the South Fork of the Sangamon, some ten miles north-west of Taylorville. It was a saw and grist mill, built in the year 1833, by William Wallace and Dabney Knuckols. After operating it a year or two, they disposed of it to Martin Hanon and Eli Matthews, and they in turn sold it to Jesse Elgan, in 1838. He ran it for several years, and disposed of it to Alexander Humphreys. It next passed into the hands of Capt. Gordon, in 1857, who subsequently converted it into a steam mill, locating it about one hundred yards further down the river. Since then it has been sold and removed, and now no vestige of this once noted water-mill remains. Capt. Gordon also carried on the first store in this township. This Capt. Gordon was convicted of piracy and kidnapping slaves during the war of the rebellion, and was hung in New York City.

A few miles further up the river, and about six miles west of Taylorville, was a saw and grist mill owned by Levi Hinkle, an old pioneer settler. The third was Whitecraft's saw and grist-mill located on West Clear Creek. Its erection was undertaken by Rathbone and his son-in-law, Geo. Maddox, but completed by Whitecraft. This mill was a great convenience to the early inhabitants.

Schools.—The county court at its December term, 1839, appointed Robert Richardson, Sr., Benjamin Robertson, and William Harvey trustees of schools in township fourteen, north, range three, west. It was the first organized township for school purposes. Esquire Council for many years was its treasurer. This township with others suffered with having depreciated state bank paper on hand. The legislature passed an act March 4, 1843, authorizing the school commissioner of Christian county to loan on the best terms in his power, any note or notes of the state bank of Illinois received for debts due on school fund in any township, but in no event for a less amount than fifty cents on the dollar.

The store of J. C. Bulpit was robbed June 15, 1864. He fled to

the house for safety, barring his door against the thieves. The robbers were disguised with blackened faces. This store is located on the S. E. quarter, Sec. 4, T. 13 R. 3 W., about one mile southwest from Ralston's. John H. Davis, Sr., formerly a resident of this township, and at one time a school teacher, died in Taylorville, Jan 20, 1866, aged 79 years. A. B. Humphreys, at one time owner of the "Elgan Mills," died at his residence in the western part of the township, Oct. 8, 1865, aged 60 years.

First Officers.—The first precinct officers were elected Aug. 5, 1839. It then included all of the Bear Creek country, and polled about ninety votes. Aquilla Council and Presley Peek were elected the first justice of the peace; Amos Richardson and John L. Cagle were elected constables; the latter resigned and Jackson Wilson was elected to fill the vacancy in Aug. 1841. Amos Richardson resigned, being elected sheriff in 1842, and Eleven Elgan was elected May 2, 1842, to fill the vacancy. According to the census of 1870, South Fork contained a population of 1279. The number of votes polled in 1876 at the presidential election was 315 The lands in this township were originally surveyed and certified July 12, 1821.

The first lands entered in this township, as taken from the county records, were made by the following parties: T. 13-3, Jan. 25, 1830, Jeremiah Simpkin, N. W. ¼ Sec. 1, 155 3-100 acres; May 20, 1830, Jesse Langley, E. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 12, 80 acres; May 20, 1830, John Young, N. E. ¼ Sec. 1, 158 76-100 acres; T. 14-3, June 24, 1829, Thomas Wilson, E. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 29, 80 acres; T. 14-4, April 14, 1830, Horatio M. Vandeveer, W. ½, N. E. ¼, Sec. 25, 80 acres; April 28, 1832, Eli C. Blankensop, S. E. ¼ Sec. 24, 160 acres; June 13, 1833, Nathaniel N. Ware, E. ½, N. E. ¼ Sec. 36, 80 acres; T. 13-4, Oct. 2, 1848, Eli C. Darwin, S. W. ¼ Sec. 2, 160 acres; Oct. 30, 1848, Robert E. Sanders, W. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 3, 80 acres; Oct. 30, 1848, John H. Sanders, W. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 10, 80.

BLACKBURN.

A post-office and village is located near the center of T. 13-3, and is a great convenience to the inhabitants of South Fork as a local trading point and for mails. Here resides Dr. J. H. Dickerson, one of the leading physicians of Christian county. He is also postmaster, and engaged in merchandizing at this point.

We subjoin a list of township officers:

Supervisors.—Gavin Ralston, elected 1866; H. Richardson, 1867; re-elected 1868; John M. Coleman, 1869; Charles Humphreys, 1870, re-elected 1871; L. Adams, 1872; J. H. Dickerson, 1873; J. M. Coleman, 1874; A. A. Taylor, 1875; L. Adams, 1876; John White, 1877; C. C. George, 1878; Mathew Cavanaugh, 1879; W. Armstrong, 1880.

Assessors.—Isaac Hoover, 1876, re-elected 1877; S. S. Whitmer, 1878; Samuel Peck, 1879, re-elected 1880.

Collectors.—Josiah A. Hill, elected 1866; Levi Whitmer, 1867; Wm. M. Peck, 1868; Wm. G. George, 1869; Isaac Hoover, 1871; S. S. Whitmer, 1872, and each year up to 1877; J. W. Coady, 1877, re-elected 1878; R. A. Shaw, 1879; J. H. Daily, 1880.

Town Clerks.—Charles Bell, 1876, re-elected 1877; W. N. Galloway, 1878; John McCoy, 1879; Lawrence Curtin, 1880.

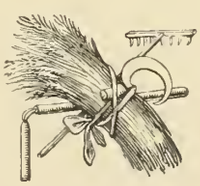
Commissioners of Highways.—John Taff, 1876; J. H. Dickerson, 1877; Orin Conway, 1878; John Jersey, 1879; A. M. Council, 1880.

Constables.—Nicholas Padget and G. A. Call, elected in 1873; W. H. Tweedy, 1874; Wm. N. Calloway, 1876; Nicholas Padget, re-elected 1877; Sandford Sharp, elected 1877.

Justice of the Peace.—Otho W. Greer, elected in 1866, resigned Nov. 19; John H. Caldwell, 1866; G. W. Hoover, to fill vacancy. G. W. Hoover and G. W. Mason, 1870; James Craig, 1873; W. J. Rouse, 1874; James Craig and A. A. Taylor, 1877; Orin Gifford, 1878.

Among the old settlers of Christian county, now residing in South Fork, we mention the following, and the time they came to the county: W. F. Gore, a Kentuckian by birth, settled here in 1830. Robert Preston Langley, Sr., also a native of Kentucky, came here in 1829. His wife, Minerva A. Pittman, was born in Clark county, Ind., and came to Christian county with her parents in 1826. A. Ralston became a resident of South Fork in 1834. He was born in Washington county, Indiana Leason Adams, another old settler, a North Carolinian by birth, located here in 1833. His wife, Amelia Ralston, a native of Indiana, became a resident here in 1834. The Whitecraft family were also among the early settlers. J. C. Whitecraft, a Kentuckian, came here in 1835, and Joseph A. Whitecraft moved from Sangamon county here in 1856.

Improvements.—In South Fork may be found some of the best farms and farm improvements in the county. We call the attention of the reader to the illustrations of farm scenery belonging to this township; also to the biographical sketches of several of the old settlers and prominent men who have done so much toward the development and improvement of this part of the country.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



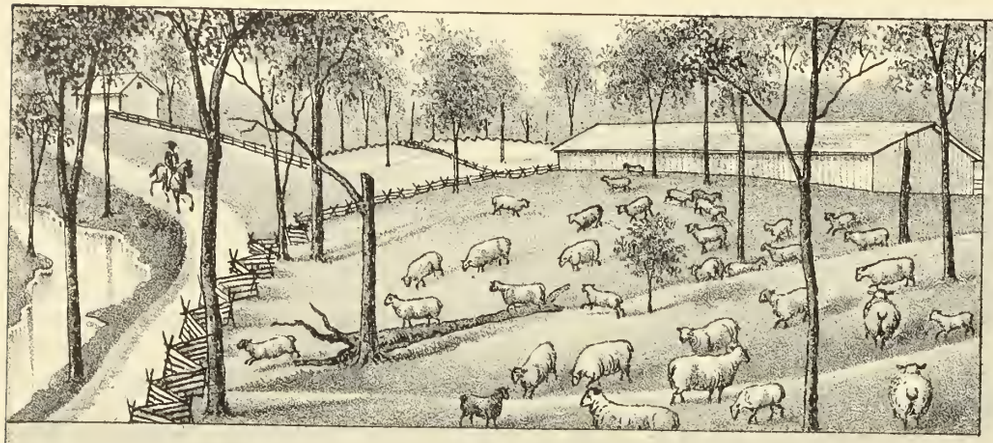
JOSEPH A. WHITECRAFT.

THE Whitecraft family have been the pioneers of three states, viz.: Tennessee, Kentucky, and Illinois. Their ancestors came to America from England at a period anterior to the revolutionary war. They settled in Pennsylvania. John Whitecraft, the grandfather of the present family, was born in Lancaster county. He was a hatter by trade. Being of an adventurous disposition he concluded to forsake the comforts of his home and try the life of a frontiersman. Accordingly about the close of the revolutionary war, he emigrated to Tennessee. A short time afterward he removed to Bath county, then known as Montgomery county, Kentucky. Here he remained until his death. He married Jane Kincaid. By this union there were six children, two sons and four daughters.

John Whitecraft, his son, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Tennessee. He was in his eighth year when the family removed to Bath county, Kentucky. John grew to manhood and married Rachel Arnett, who was a native of Clark county, Kentucky. The Arnetts were of Scotch-Irish descent, the ancestors of whom settled in the Carolinas at a very early period in the history of that section of the country. By this marriage there were six sons and one daughter, four of whom are still living.

John Whitecraft was a man who loved freedom of thought and action, and hated that which partook of the nature of oppression. He therefore at an early age imbibed sentiments hostile to the institution of slavery, as it then existed in the Southern States. In order to escape its baneful influences, and that he might raise and educate his children in a manner corresponding to his ideas of right, he concluded wisely to leave the South, and come to the free North.

Strong and sincere in his resolution, in 1834 he came to Springfield, Illinois, and from that point, in company with Alexander Humphreys, traveled over Sangamon county, carefully examining the quality and nature of the soil, and looking out for a desirable location. When he came to the north part of what is now known as South Fork township, he was so favorably impressed with that part of the country, that he purchased a quarter section upon which there was a small clap-board house, a view of which can be seen on another page. In September, 1835, he moved his family from Kentucky to a place two miles south-east of Springfield, Illinois, where they remained until April, 1836, when they removed to their new and what has proved to be their home to the present time. Mr.







THE RESIDENCE AND SCENES ON THE STOCK FARM OF J. A. WHITECRAFT, SEC. 25, T. 14, R. 4, W. (SOUTH FORK TP.,) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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Whitecraft, soon after the purchase of the first quarter, entered the north half of seection thirty-six. He afterward became the owner of other tracts, and when he died was possessed of considerable land. He was a man of enlarged views and good business qualities. He belonged to the rigid faith of the old Scotch Presbyterians, and was devout and full of that stern courage that made men martyrs to principle.

Like all his class he was honest and exact, doing unto others as he would have others do unto him. In his domestic life none were kinder or exhibited more parental affection. He died July 25th, 1847. His wife, and the mother of the present family, survived him many years. She died September 22d, 1876, in the eightieth year of her age. Joseph A. is the eldest of the family. He was born in Bath county, Kentucky, January 11th, 1819. The other members of the family are John C., who is a farmer and resident of South Fork township; Silas M. and George W., residents of Springfield, and Jane M., only sister, widow of John Williams. She has two children, both boys, named Chester G. and Oscar Williams.

Joseph A. had but few advantages in his youth for receiving an education. He attended the common schools of his native state, and received such learning as they could give. It must be remembered that the school system of that day was not up to the high standard that it is at present. The country was sparsely settled, and school-houses were few and far between. Then too, the youth of the land had to become producers, and help to provide for themselves and members of the family. They matured early, and became stalwart yeomanry at a time when they are about ready to enter upon their education.

The subject of this sketch has by close observation, in a measure, remedied the lack of opportunities in his youth. That together with his love of reading, and desire for information, has rendered him a well-informed man upon the current events of the day. He is a man of good business habits and methodical, and being possessed naturally of a large share of good sound common sense, which he has applied to his business relations in life, he has, per consequence, been more than ordinarily successful in the accumulation of property.

His father, as intimated above, was an anti-slavery man, and fought the system that made men chattels on every occasion. His repugnance and dislike to that peculiar institution was transmitted to his children. They at an early age ranged themselves on the side of freedom and human rights, and lived to see that hated curse go down amidst the thunders and horrors of war. Joseph A., in his early manhood, gave his support to the old line whig party, as more nearly representing his views. His first presidential vote was cast for William Henry Harrison in 1840. When the whig party went down and the young republican giant sprang into existence, he was among its first advocates and adherents. He has always remained firm and true to its principles. He belongs to the party and votes the ticket for the principles that underlie and support the organization, and not from any desire to share in the spoils of office that fall to the party in power. The Whitecrafts do not belong to that class. They vote from a sense of duty. They prefer to enjoy broad acres, well tilled, fine stock and beautiful homes, to the uncertainties and perplexities of politics and politicians.

Mr. Whitecraft may be regarded as one of the pioneers of Christian county. When he came here he was young and in the full flush of young manhood. Nearly a half century has fled by on the wings of relentless time. Then the broad expanse of uncultivated land was overgrown with rank grass, and filled with miasmatic swamps. Then were seen droves of deer that gazed upon man with open-eyed wonder. The only sound that broke the stillness was the wild turkey calling to its mate, or the dismal cry of the wolf as he prowled near the few scattering farm-houses. Now the landscape is dotted over with thrifty villages and dwellings. Where the grass was then, now waves the golden grain; above the fever-producing swamps hangs the rich bloom of the tasseled corn, and on all sides is heard the busy hum of husbandry. What a wonderful change, and all within the memory and the time that Joseph A. Whitecraft came into the county.

Forty-four years ago he came here and made this his home, and lived among this people, and in all those years, so even has been the tenor of his way, that it is doubtful if he has made one downright enemy. In his intercourse with men he is a kind-hearted man, —one whose home is open to you, and whose acquaintance it is a genuine pleasure to make.

He belongs to that school of old Kentucky gentlemen who have always been noted for their open hospitality and the kindly welcome they extend to all.

His highest ambition in life has been achieved, and that is to be a practical farmer, possessing broad acres, well tilled, good stock, health and happiness. No man in the community stands higher in the estimation of his neighbors than he, and all accord him the reputation of a straightforward, plain, honest man.

WILLIAM H. CROWL

Is a native-born Illinoisan. His place and date of birth was Sangamon county, April 14, 1845. His father, Joseph Crowl, was a native of Washington county, Maryland. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and one of the patriotic defenders of his country. The Crowls on the paternal side are of German extraction, and on the maternal English. Mr. Crowl the elder came to Sangamon county in 1834, and located at a point east of Rochester, where he remained until his death, which event occurred September 10, 1865. He was a farmer and stock raiser, in which he was very successful. He married Mary Ann Dillehant. She was born and raised on the Eastern shore, Maryland. By this marriage there were fifteen children, eight of whom are living. The subject of this sketch is the youngest in the family. He remained at home engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1868, when he came to Christian county, and purchased a half section of land in Section 19, T. 13, R. 3 W., and in the following spring he built a dwelling-house upon it, and has remained there to the present. On the 10th of January, 1871, he married Miss Sarah E. Miller, who is also a native of Sangamon county. Her father, Samuel Miller, was born in Loudon county, Va, and her mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Jones, was a native of Kentucky. The Jones' family came to Illinois at a very early day, and are among the first settlers of Sangamon county. There have been born to W. H. and Sarah E. Crowl four children.

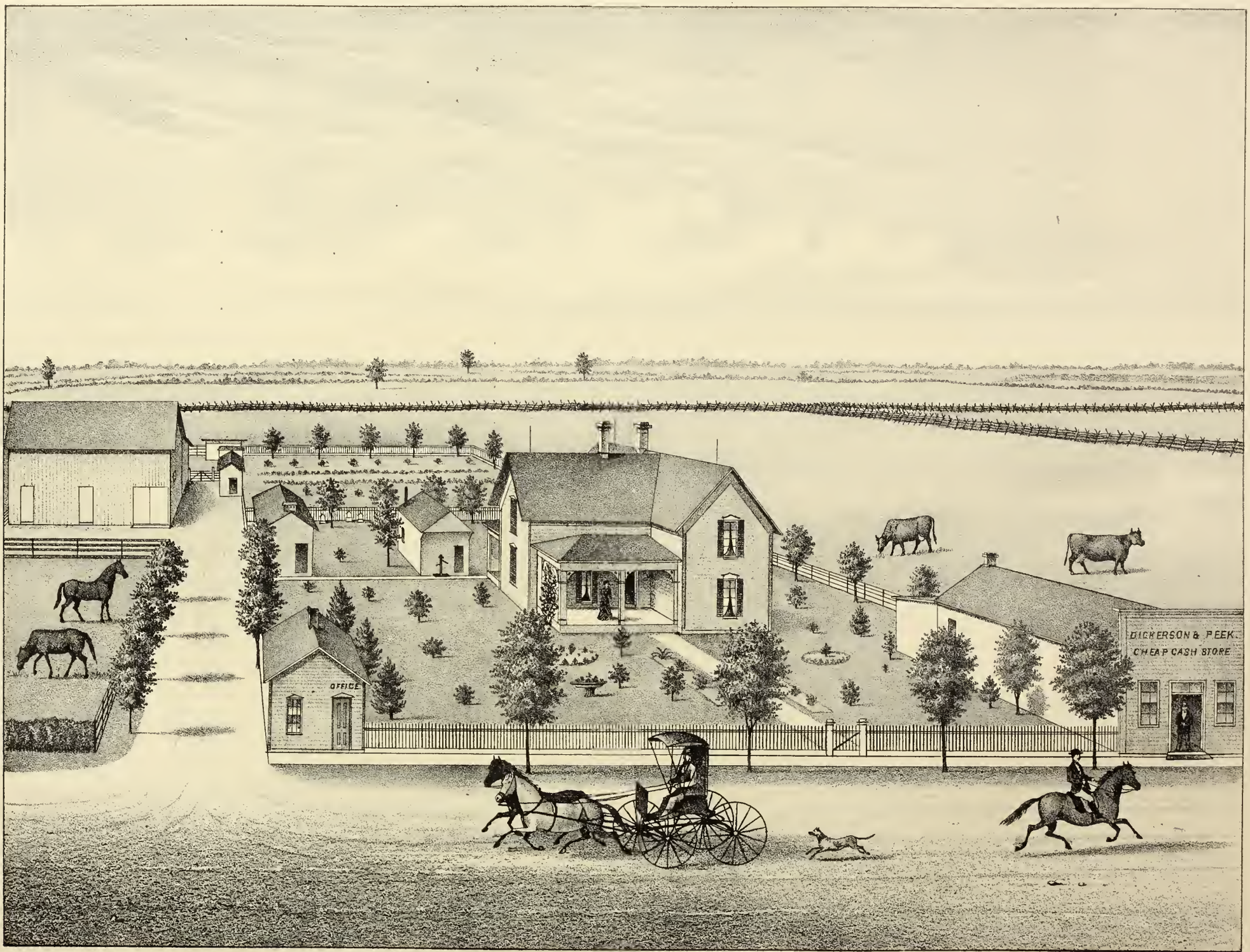
Their names are: Laura, Samuel Joseph, Charles Franklin and Eva Mabel Crowl. Mr. Crowl is not a member of any church organization. He believes in doing to others as he would have others do unto you, and believes that if that maxim is lived up to a man has within him a good share of the essence of genuine Christianity. In politics he is an ardent and reliable republican. He cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant, in 1868, and since that time has voted the republican ticket in all state and national elections. Mr. Crowl is among the prominent farmers and stock raisers of his township. He has a beautiful farm, well tilled and in a most excellent condition. A view of his residence can be seen on another page in this work.



THE subject of the present sketch is one of the leading and prominent men of South Fork township, and a representative man of the county. The Dickerson family, on both sides are of English-Irish ancestry, and were originally from Maryland. John S. Dickerson, the father of Dr. John H., was a native of Kentucky. He came with his father to Indiana at an early date in the history of that State. From Indiana he came to Sangamon county, Illinois, where he married Mary E. Bell. After his marriage he returned to Indiana, where he remained for three years, and then came back to Sangamon county, where he still resides. The Doctor is the eldest in a family of six children, all of whom have reached maturity. He was born in Davis county, Indiana, June 24th, 1847. He received a fair education in the schools of Sangamon county, and at the age of sixteen years he entered the State normal school at Bloomington, Illinois. It was his father's wish and desire that he should adopt teaching as a profession. He remained in the normal school two years, then returned home and taught school one term, and at the same time commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. H. O. Bolles, of Springfield, Illinois. In the fall of 1868 he entered the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, and graduated from that institution on the 23d of February, 1870, with the degree of M. D. He returned home, and the same year located and commenced the practice of his profession in Bear Creek township, Christian county, Illinois. Nine months later he came to South Fork township, and located at a point since known as Blackburn, where he has continued the practice with great success to the present.

The Doctor belongs to the progressive school of medicine. He came to his present locality a comparatively young man, with nothing but his knowledge received from books, and a thorough training in the best medical schools in the country. This, and his energy and industry, was his only capital. His determination to succeed has brought its reward. On the 3d of March, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Humphreys. She is a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, but was a resident of South Fork township at the time of her marriage. Dr. Dickerson is an active member of the ancient and honorable order of Masons.

In politics he is a sound and uncompromising democrat, thoroughly in accord with the principles of his party, and a stanch believer in the ultimate success of that grand old organization. He has through boyhood and maturer years given his adhesion to that party, and he sees no good reason to doubt that its principles must eventually succeed, if the freedom of the country is to be maintained, and the ideas of the founders of the republic perpetuated. His prominence as a man, and worth as a citizen, received recognition by being elected to represent his township in the board of supervisors. He has also held various other offices in his township, and in all of them carefully looked after the interests of his people. He is a man who could safely be trusted with the interests of the people in any position that his friends might be pleased to honor him with. Among the people where he is best known he is respected for his intelligence, energy, and directness of purpose. In his manners he is a pleasing gentleman, with good address and fine appearance. His character is above reproach. As a physician he takes high rank in his profession.



THE RESIDENCE OF DR. J. H. DICKERSON. BLACKBURN, SOUTH FORK TP, CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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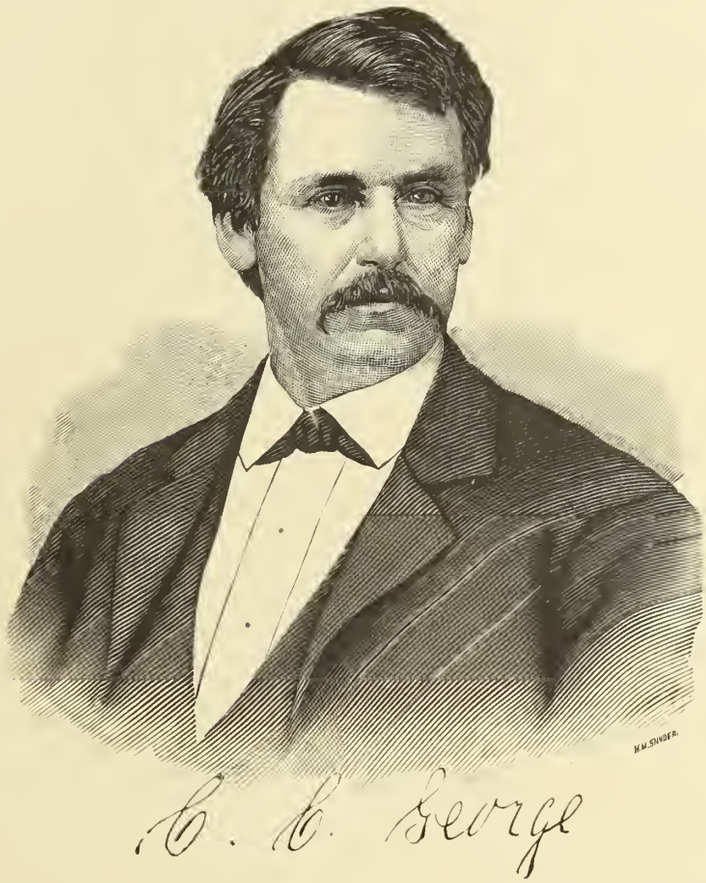
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THE FARM RESIDENCE OF C.C.GEORGE, SEC. 8, T. 14, R. 3, (SOUTH FORK TP.,) CHRISTIAN CO., ILLINOIS.



STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF W.H.CROWL, SEC. 19, T. 13, R. 3. (SOUTH FORK TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



C. C. George

THE George family were originally from Virginia. His father, Edward George, was a native of that State. At the age of six years he removed with his father's family to Kentucky, where he remained until about 1831, when he came to Illinois and settled on Spring Creek, Sangamon county. His death occurred in June, 1875. He married Catherine Whaley. The subject of this sketch is the youngest in a family of six children. He was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, September 6th, 1846. He attended the schools of his district and worked upon the farm until his seventeenth year, when he enlisted as a private in Company "M," 16th Illinois Cavalry. The company rendezvoused at Camp Butler, then was ordered to Cincinnati, and from there to Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, where it entered upon active service. The company then was a part of the 3d Battalion, 16th Illinois Cavalry, under command of Major C. H. Beers. The command was sent on the errand of driving out the rebels, and opening up Powell's Valley, extending from the Gap into Virginia, for the foraging trains. They were met by the 64th Virginia, a mounted regiment that was guarding that section of the country. This was in the fall and winter of 1863. In the battle that followed the rebel command was beaten and driven through Jonesboro, and the 16th Cavalry remained upon guard until a large and overwhelming force, under command of the Confederate General Sam. Jones, was sent out against it. In the engagement against this superior force the entire command left alive were captured and taken prisoners. They were taken to Libby prison, in Richmond, and from there sent to Belle Island, where they remained two months, and from there they were taken out, packed in box cars, and taken to Andersonville. Here, in this loathsome pen, C. C. George, in company with his fellow-prisoners, spent eleven long and terrible months. The sufferings that they endured are almost beyond the power of pen to describe. Into this narrow pen, covering an area of fifteen acres, were crowded as many as thirty-five thousand men, with no drainage or means of carrying off the accumulation of filth, scarcely any tents or covering, insufficiency of food, and that of the worst kind, ragged, half-naked, full of vermin, and suffering from hunger and thirst, breathing the pestilential and foul vapors arising from the filthy and over-crowded stockade, is it any wonder that strong men wilted, sickened, rotted, and died, with no more care paid them than if they were so many beasts of the field? We challenge all civilized or barbaric ages to produce a record more foul or systematically inhuman than the treatment of union prisoners in the pen at Andersonville. It is a blot and stain on the boasted civilization of the nineteenth century that man's inhumanity to man should cause such terrible and fatal suffering. The subject of our sketch passed his eighteenth birthday here. He was the youngest of his comrades. Six of them went out from his neighborhood and joined the command to do battle for the right. They entered Andersonville together. He was the only survivor; the rest were literally starved to death. He yet bears in his system the effects of his torture; nor will he be able, notwithstanding his fine and rugged physical form, to eradicate the poison from his system. From Andersonville he was taken to Savannah, and from there to Millen, and then back to Savannah, where he was among others paroled. He was sent to the parole camp at Annapolis, Maryland, and went into hospital, and then came home on a thirty days' furlough. He was ordered, through a mistake, to the camp of distribution, at Alexandria, and from there was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and from the latter place was ordered to his regiment, then stationed at Pulaski, Tennessee. The command was then, until the end of the war, almost continually engaged in scouting and capturing guerillas and bushwackers. He was mustered out in

August, 1865, and returned home to Sangamon county. He then went to work upon a farm, and was herding cattle for several seasons. He then commenced trading in stock, and farming, and has continued in that business to the present time. In 1868 he came to Christian county, and stopped with his brother, and continued in stock trading. In 1870 he purchased eighty acres of land on Bear Creek. On the 1st of March, 1874, he removed to section eight, town thirteen, range three, west, where he at present resides. On the 19th of October, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie E. Mason. She is a native of Sangamon county, but has been a resident of this county since she was three years of age. Two children are the fruits of this marriage. Their names are John Edward, and Claudie May, aged respectively eight and six years. In politics he is an ardent republican. He represented his township in the board of supervisors in 1879. As a man and a citizen Mr. George is much respected.

JOHN WHITE.

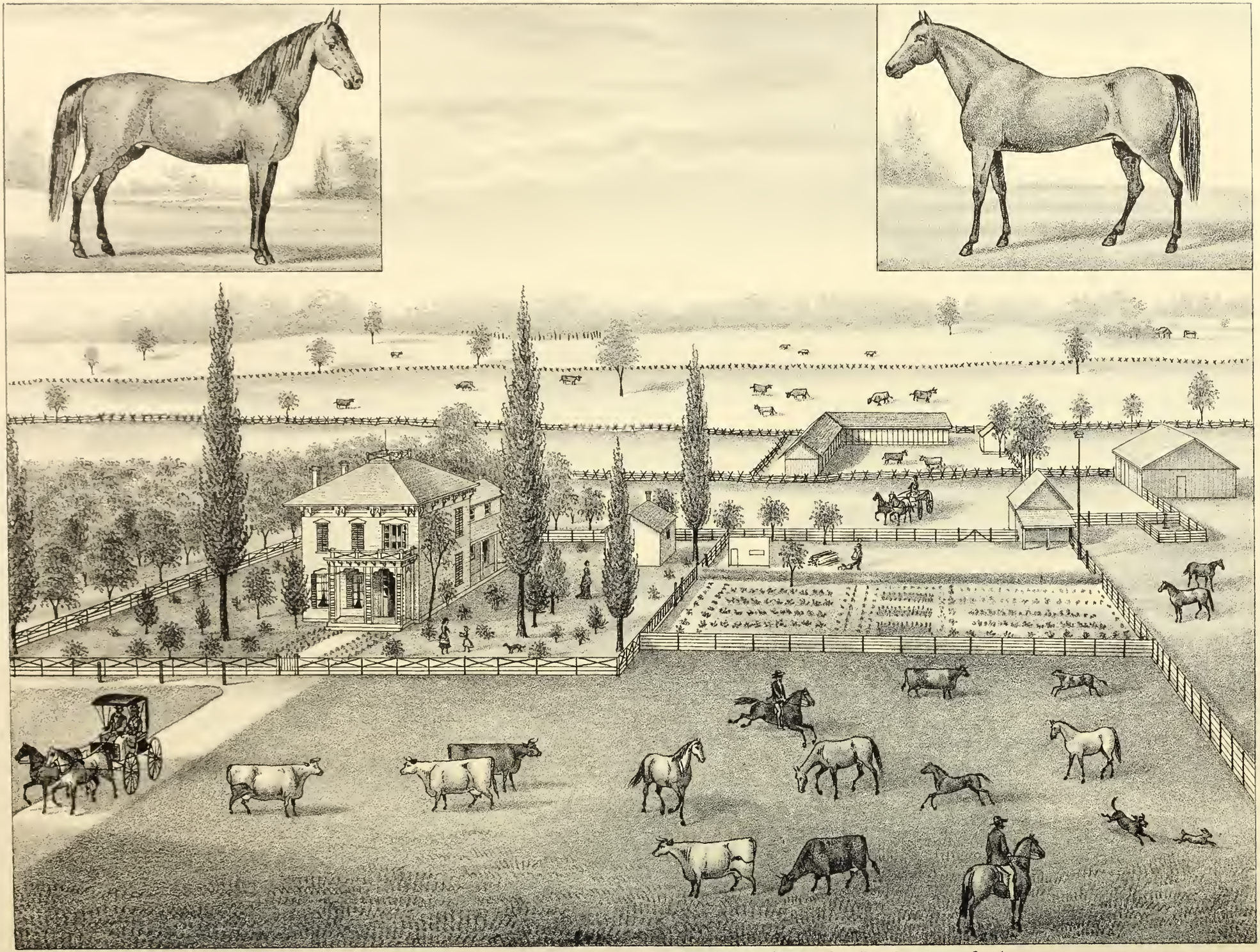
The subject of this brief biographical sketch is a native of Dickson county, Tennessee. He was born February 29th, 1828. His father, Craig White, was a native of the same state as was also his father before him. Craig White removed his family from Tennessee to Illinois in 1830. He settled in the south-east part of Sangamon county, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was an unusually active and industrious man, and succeeded in amassing considerable wealth. In 1860 he practically retired from active life. He removed to Pana, Christian county, where he remained until his death, which occurred August 15th, 1878. He married Sally Lane, who was born in North Carolina. She died November 6th, 1870. John White is the fifth in a family of eleven children, six boys and five girls. Three of the children have survived the parents. John was but two years of age when his parents came to Illinois. His school days were exceedingly few, and his opportunities for receiving an education very limited. He was compelled at an early age to become self-supporting, and help to provide for the large family. The lack of opportunities in his youth for study has, to a considerable extent, been remedied and overcome by his habit of close observation and fondness for reading acquired in his maturer years; and now upon the current topics of the day he is as well posted as those who make far larger pretensions. His education has been of the practical kind and not the ornamental. He remained at home until he reached his maturity, and made his father's house his home until he was married. In 1849 he purchased land in Locust Township, near the village of Owaneco, in Christian county, and in the fall of 1850 moved there and began improvements. He remained there for eight years. He sold out then and purchased a half section in Sec. 10, T. 13, R. 4 W. to which he added until he is now the possessor of as fine a body of improved land as can be found in the county. There he has resided up to the present time, except one year, 1865, which he spent in the lumber business in Pana, Ill. The business of his life has been that of a practical farmer, stock raiser and stock feeder. He has also been engaged in stock trading and shipping.

On the 5th of September, 1850, he married Elizabeth Hatchett, of Sangamon county. She was born in Virginia. Her father, Harrison Hatchett, removed to Illinois in 1832, when she was one year old. Five children have been born to John and Elizabeth White, four of whom are living. Their names are Fanny, wife of Dr. Drennan, of Pawnee. Hiram, a farmer of this county. Columbus, who is yet at home, an intelligent, well-educated youth just verging into manhood, and Annie, wife of George Setzer, of Sangamon county. In politics Mr. White is a sound democrat, and has stood by that party through evil as well as through good report. He is a man who has always enjoyed to the highest extent the confidence and esteem of the community in which he resided. As evidence of this it may be mentioned that he has been elected to positions of honor and trust, and in all discharged the duties therein involved in a manner creditable to himself and to his fellow-citizens. In 1861, he was elected Associate Justice of the county, and held the office for one term, at the expiration of which he was re-elected and served one year, when the county was reorganized under Township organization. In 1867 he was elected Sheriff of the county, and served one term. He afterwards represented his township in the Board of Supervisors. In his official capacity and as a servant of the people, he looks after their interests the same as if it were his own private business. He is a plain-spoken, straightforward man, and leaves no one in doubt as to his views or position upon any question of public policy. When convinced that he is right, he is uncompromising and immovable. Firmness is one of the characteristics of the man. In his manners he is quiet and of rather a retiring disposition.

JOHN B. MILLER

Was born in Hampshire county, West Virginia, January 18th, 1829. His father, Absalom Miller, was a soldier of the war of 1812. He married Nancy Sherwood, who was born and raised in the same state. The family left Virginia and came to Illinois in 1858, and settled in Pana, where they remained a short time, and then removed to Clinton, De Witt county, where they both died on the same day, December 25th, 1874, and were both buried in the same grave. There were ten children in the family, all of whom, so far as is known, are still living. John B. remained at home until the spring of 1856, when he determined to come west to seek his fortune. He arrived in Springfield, Illinois, March 4th, 1856, and hired out to work on a farm. He remained in Sangamon county for three years, when he came to Christian county and leased a tract of land of A. B. V. Humphreys, where he remained three years, after which he sold out his lease, but remained in the neighborhood and continued farming. In 1868 he purchased eighty acres in section thirteen, town thirteen, range four, west, and commenced its improvement. He remained here until 1875, when his failing health admonished him to suspend hard and active labor for some time. He accordingly leased his land and removed to Springfield, where he engaged in the butchering business for a while, and then entered the flour and feed business. He remained in Springfield until the spring of 1879, when he returned to his farm in South Fork township and has remained here until the present. On the 27th of November, 1862, he married Sarah Jane Hardin, whose parents were natives of Bath county, Kentucky. They came to Illinois in 1855, and settled in Christian county. Three children have been born to John B. and Sarah J. Miller. Only one survives. His name is Wallace T. The others died in infancy. The subject of this sketch was originally an old line whig in politics. His first presidential vote was cast for General Winfield Scott in 1852. On the formation of the republican party he joined its ranks, and has from that time voted with that party. Mr. Miller's life has been spent upon the farm, except the few years that he was a resident of Springfield. In 1875 he purchased eighty-one acres in the south-east part of the same section in which his other eighty acres are. In his life he has by hard work, and the practice of economy, secured to himself a comfortable competency, which has all been the accumulation of his own toil. In his neighborhood, where he is best known, he is regarded as an honest man and a worthy citizen.

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FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. WHITECRAFT, SEC. 31, TP. 14, R. 3, (SOUTH FORK TP.,) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



John C. Whitecraft

Among the old settlers and prominent agriculturists of Christian county that deserves mention in this work is John C. Whitecraft. He was born in Bath connty, Kentucky, March 10th, 1824. He was the son of John and Rachel Whitecraft; his ancestry on the paternal side are of Irish, and on the maternal, English extraction. But his forefathers settled in America long prior to the Revolntionary war. John Whitecraft, the father of the snbject of our sketch, was born in West Tennessee; his father's name was also John, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Tennessee at an early day, where he lived for a number of years; he then removed to Bath connty, Kentucky; his son John, the father of John C., was then a child of five years of age. He grew to manhood in Bath county, and was married there to Rachel Arnett, a native Kentuckian; her father, Ahijah Arnett, was a native of Virginia; he emigrated to Clark county, Kentucky, at an early day, when Kentucky was inhabited principally by the Indians. Mr. Arnett returned to his native land to obtain sufficient money to enter land in Kentucky. As he was making the journey back from Virginia to Kentncky alone on horseback, in a dense wilderness, he was waylaid, mnrdered and robbed. The early settler of that day not only had the hardships to endure incident to a new country, in making improvements sufficient to live comfortably, and watching the Indians, but they were constantly in dread of desperadoes, who would commit murder and robbery with impunity, the consequence being that the Indians were credited with all such lawless deeds committed, whether they were guilty of the crimes or not. John and Rachel Whitecraft raised a family of seven children, six sons and one daughter, of which the subject of this sketch was the fourth. John Whitecraft was a farmer, and raised his family to agricultural pursuits. He emigrated from Kentucky with his family to Illinois in 1835, and settled in what is now Christian county; he located on section 25, town 14, range 4, where he improved a farm of six or seven hnndred acres, and lived until July 24th, 1846, when he died. His wife survived him nearly thirty years, and then met an untimely death, as her father did before her, but nnder nnlike circumstances, upon September 23d, 1875. She had been attending the fair at Springfield, and was returning home, in company with her son and other members of the family, when the horses became frightened and unmanageable in consequence of a train passing in the city; the wagon was turned over; Mr. Whitecraft received serious injuries, while the occupants of the wagon were more or less injured, Mrs. Whitecraft being killed outright. She was nearly seventy-nine years of age at the time of this lamentable occurrence. John C. Whitecraft was between eleven and twelve years of age when his father settled in Christian connty, and has since resided within a short distance of the old homestead. His advantages for receiving an edncation were very limited, as schools at so early a day were far from the point of excellence that they have since attained, but by close application he gained a good general education. He went to the first school taught by Jndge Vandevcer, in the Finley log schoolhonse; in 1836, was in the school-room when the sudden change in December of that year took place; it became so cold he could not go home, so he remained in the school-room over night. That cold day was his last day at school, and the last school taught by the Jndge. At the age of twenty-six he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Janc Williams, upon the 10th of January, 1850. She was a daughter of Joseph and Judy Williams, and a native of Sangamon county. By this union they had one child, Joseph W. Whitecraft. Mrs. Whitecraft died March 16th, 1856. Mr. Whitecraft was

again married April 7th, 1859, to Mrs. Catherine Crowder, a native of Tennessee. They had a family of four children born to them, one of whom survives, namely, Mary Jane. Mrs. Whitecraft died Aug. 1st, 1877. Mr. Whitecraft lived at home with his mother until his first marriage; he then bought the farm he is now living on; gave three dollars per acre for it and began farming for himself; a business he followed successfully until the fall of 1877, when he turned the management over to his son, Joseph W., who is now running the farm. Joseph was married Oct. 7th, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Smith, a native of Kentucky; they have two children, viz: Eliza Jane and Bertha Alice. Mr. Whitecraft in politics is a stanch republican; he cast his first vote for Henry Clay. He has never aspired in politics nor permitted his name to appear on a ticket for election to office, his aspirations having been solely confined to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Whitecraft is a man yet in the prime of life, and bids fair to survive many years. He still takes an active part in the practical pursuits of farming, having succeeded in making one of the best-looking farms in the county, his dwelling possessing an air of comfort and luxury. Personally he is a genial, pleasant gentleman, and has the advantage of knowing how to live after suffering the hardships, privations and discomforts peculiar to a life of a self-made western farmer.

A. A. TAYLOR

Was born in Bath county, Kentucky, October 17, 1818. Charles Taylor, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania. He, in company with his father, removed to Tennessee, where they remained one year, then went to Kentucky, where the father remained until 1856, when he came to Illinois and settled in Christian county, and remained here until his death, which occurred April 13, 1866. He married Mary Arnett, who was also a native of Kentucky. She died Sept. 3, 1868. Two children were the fruits of this union—the subject of this sketch and Sarah E., wife of Presley T. Hardin, who is a farmer and resident of Buckhart township in this county. Mr. Taylor received a fair education in the pioneer schools of Kentucky, and labored upon the farm. On the 5th of February, 1845, he married Miss Cassias Workman. She was also a native of Kentucky, and died May 18, 1871. Ten children were born to them, all of whom are living. Their names are: James M., who married Cynthia Adams, now a resident of Crawford county, Kansas; Mary B. widow of the late Milton M. Moores; Rebecca C.; Emma E., wife of James Perkins; Ella H.; Sarah E.; Charles H.; Rachel Dora; Willie L., and Maxey A. Taylor. In March, 1874, Mr. Taylor removed from Kentucky to Christian county, and purchased a farm in Section 18, Town 13, R. 3 W., where he has remained to the present. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a democrat. He was formerly an old line whig. He cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison in 1840. In 1877 he was elected to the responsible position of supervisor of his township. He has also held other offices in his township. In whatever position he has been placed he has always zealously guarded the interests of his constituents. Mr. Taylor as a man and citizen is greatly respected by all who know him.

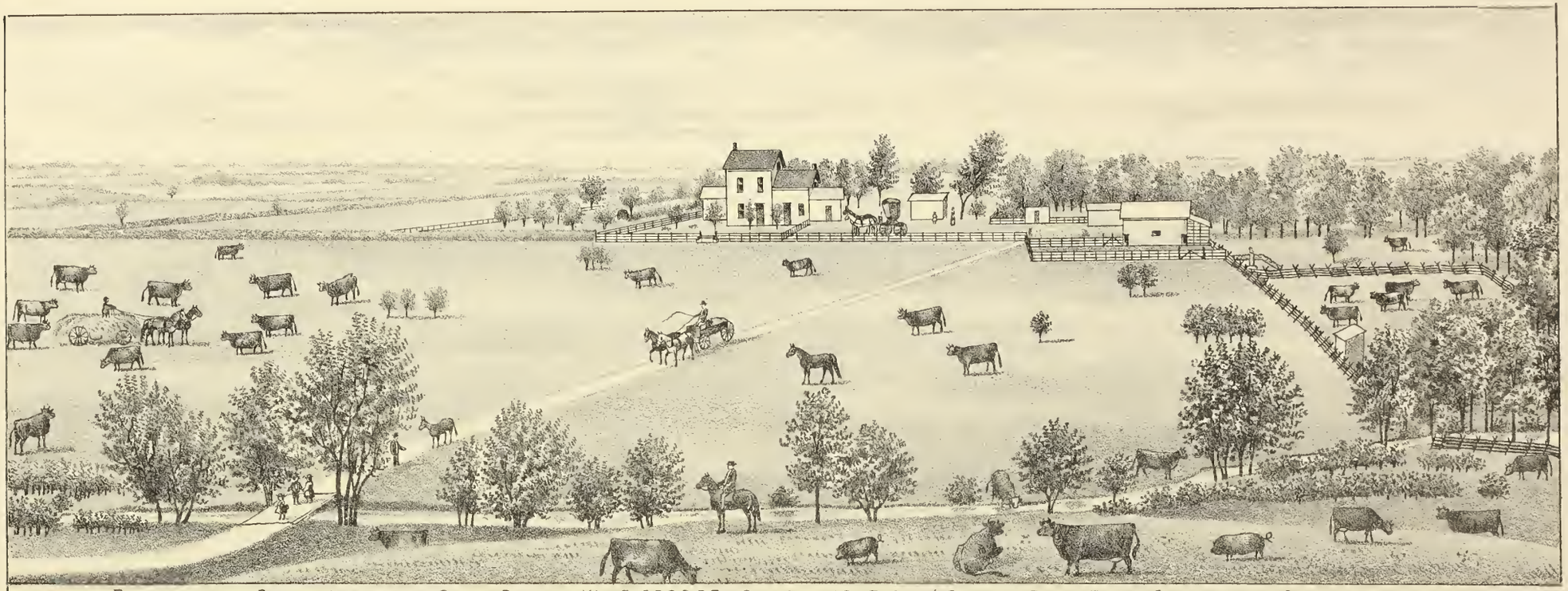
LEASON ADAMS.

The Adams family are of French ancestry. The grandfather of the present sketch came over with the Marquis De La Fayette, and with him fought for the independence of the country. After the war closed he settled in North Carolina. His son Francis remained there until about the year 1825, when he removed with his family to Washington county, Indiana. In 1834, he came to Illinois, and settled on Sec. 10, T. 13, R. 3 W., where he remained until his death in 1846. He married Rebecca Harmon, who was of German extraction. She was born and raised in North Carolina. She died in 1863. Eleven children were in the family, six of whom are still living. Leason Adams is the eldest. He was born in Ash county, N. C., July 1, 1816. When he came to Illinois he was in his eighteenth year. In 1836, he entered the land upon which his dwelling now stands. In 1838, he built a house, a part of which is still used as a sitting-room for the family. On the 27th of February, 1840, he married Amelia Ralston, daughter of Gavin and Cynthia Ralston. He was a Scotchman, and came to America when he was eighteen years of age. He settled in Washington county, Indiana, where Mrs. Adams was born. He brought his family to what is now known as Christian county, in 1833 or '34. He was during his life a prominent man in the county. Ten children have been born to Leason and Amelia Adams, nine of whom are still living. Their names are: Gavin, a farmer of this county; Francis, a farmer and resident of Crawford county, Kansas; Cynthia, wife of J. M. Taylor, farmer and stock shipper, Kansas; Cecil, farmer and resident of this county; Rebecca, wife of I. J. Perkins of this county; William B., farmer and resident of Crawford county, Kansas; Nannie, James and Alexander yet at home. Martha Jane was the eldest daughter. She was the wife of Mat. Hardin. She died February 23, 1860.

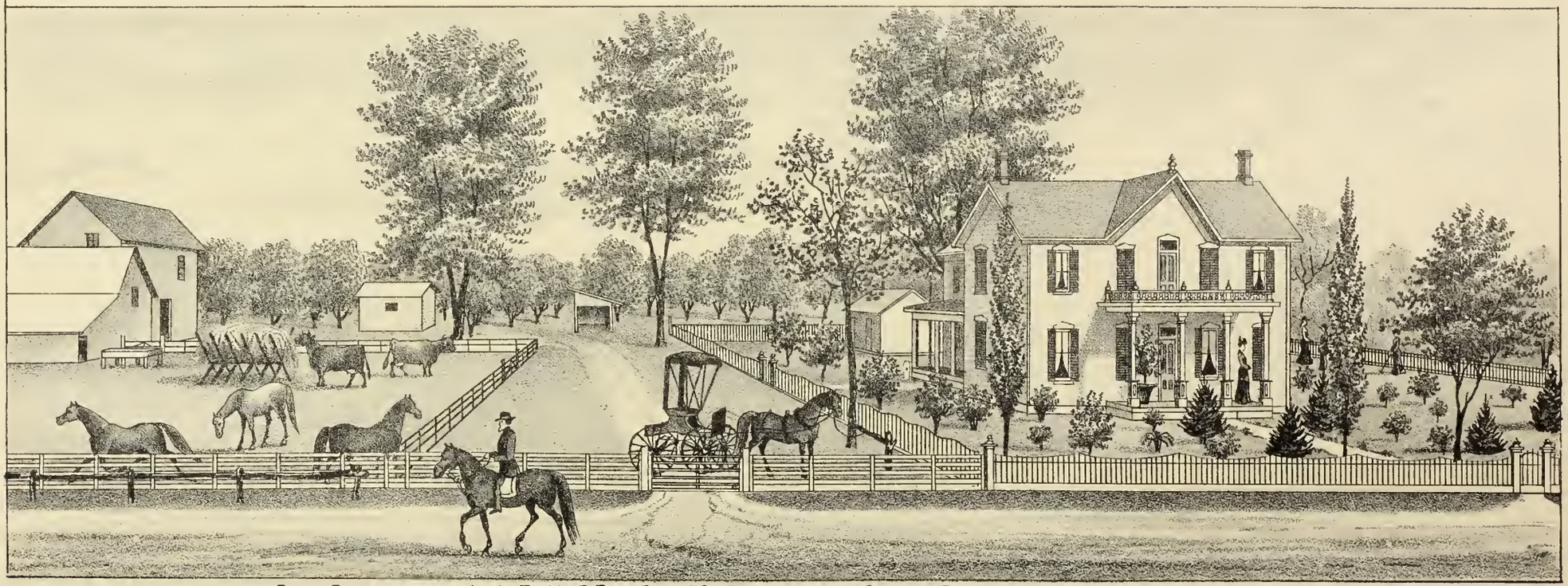
In 1848, Mr. Adams made the second purchase of land, and since that time has added to it until now he is regarded as among the largest farmers in his township. He was formerly an old line whig, and cast his first presidential vote for William H. Harrison in 1840. He remained a whig until the war when he joined the republican organization, and is yet a member, politically, of that body. He represented his township in the Board of Supervisors for two terms. While a member of that body he had the reputation of being a painstaking and efficient officer, and one who looked carefully after the interests of the people. His business through life has been that of a farmer and stock raiser, in both of which he has been very successful. He started in life poor, with nothing but strong hands and energy to back them. The first land he bought was with money earned at hard labor on a farm, at wages ranging from eight to twelve dollars per month. He was saving, economical and careful, and made judicious investments, and the result has been success. Both he and his excellent wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM F. GORE.

William F. Gore was born in Trigg county, Kentucky, Oct. 31st, 1828. His father, John Gore, was a native of North Carolina. He came with his father to Kentucky, where he married Sophia Barton, who was born and raised in the latter state. In the fall of 1830, he came to Illinois and settled near where Taylorville now stands, and engaged in farming. He subsequently removed to Sec. 12, T. 13, R. 3 W., where he remained until his death, which occurred Dec. 16th, 1856. His wife died soon after he came to Illinois. He afterwards married Mary Young. By the first marriage there were eight children, six of whom are living. By the latter there was one child, a daughter. The subject of this sketch received a limited education in the subscription schools of the county. He remained at home at work upon the farm until the breaking out of the late war, when on the 8th of July, 1862, he entered as a private in Co. "A" 115th Regiment U. S. Infantry. Upon the organization of the company he was elected Second Sergeant.



RESIDENCE AND GENERAL VIEW OF THE STOCK FARM OF WM. G. GEORGE, SEC. 2, T. 13, R. 4, (SOUTH FORK TP.,) CHRISTIAN CO., ILLINOIS.



FARM RESIDENCE OF A. A. TAYLOR, SEC. 18, T. 13, R. 3, (SOUTH FORK TP.,) CHRISTIAN CO., ILLINOIS.

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On the 28th of February, 1863, he was promoted to First Sergeant of the company. He remained in the service until the close of the war, and was mustered out June 11th, 1865. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Butler, and from there was ordered to Covington, Ky., and during the winter was on duty in different parts of the state. From Louisville the regiment embarked in transports, and went down the Ohio river and up the Cumberland to Nashville, Tennessee. The regiment was a part of what was known as General Granger's Reserve Corps. Gen. Beard was the first Brigade Commander. The first regular battle in which the regiment participated was at Chickamauga, where they suffered severely in killed and wounded. Company A. entered the battle with forty-eight men in the ranks, and after the battle the next morning but twenty-four reported for duty. After this battle the regiment became a part of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, under command of Gen. Stanley, attached to the army under Gen. George H. Thomas. At Resaca the 115th and two other regiments were charged upon by an entire Division of the rebel forces. In the language of the subject of this sketch, it was the "hottest place he ever was in." After the siege and capture of Atlanta the regiment went back to Nashville, and assisted in the defeat and annihilation of Hood's army, and pursued him to Huntsville, Ala. The pursuit lasted from the 17th of December to the 6th of January. From Huntsville they moved up to Ball's Gap in anticipation of meeting Johnson, and from there to Camp Harker, Nashville, where the regiment was mustered out, and returned home. Mr. Gore was badly wounded on the 20th of September, 1863, at the battle of Chickamauga. He went back to Nashville where he was placed in the hospital. After his recovery he rejoined his regiment at Shell Mound, Tennessee. That was the only time he was absent from duty. He participated in every battle in which his regiment engaged. That Mr. Gore was a gallant and brave soldier, we have no doubt. He belonged to that class of western farm boys that went out to do service for their country from a sense of duty. They were steady, quiet, orderly men. They had that cool courage that often turned threatened disaster into victory. When they went into line of battle they went there to stay. Their wiry-nerved physical frames could stand any amount of exposure and fatigue. In short, there was never marshaled on this continent or any other, a more brave intelligent body of men, who were cooler in action or more resistless in a charge than the western yeomanry in the late war.

In politics Mr. Gore is a republican. He voted for Gen. Zachary Taylor in 1848. He is a farmer. That has been the business of his life. Mr. Gore is a man who is respected by the entire community and wherever known.

ORIN GIFFORD.

The Gifford family are natives of New York. Joshua Gifford married Phebe Lampman. He removed to Ohio in 1831, and settled in Delaware county, in the town of Berkshire. In 1840 he removed to Jay county, Indiana, where he died in 1853. The subject of this sketch is the third in a family of six children, five of whom are living. Corydon, the youngest son, was a member of the 32d Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was killed in the battle of Shiloh. Orin was born in Delaware county, Ohio, November 3d, 1835, and remained at home until after the death of his father, when he came to Alton, Illinois. After remaining there one year he went to Greene county, where he remained two years. He was then for a while a resident of Macoupin county. In June 1858, he married Matilda Jones, who was a resident of Macoupin county at the time of her marriage. He removed with his family to Iowa, where he remained eighteen months, and then returned to Macoupin county again, and remained there until March 1st, 1874, when he removed to Christian county, Illinois, and settled in South Fork township, where he bought land and has continued to reside to the present time. His marriage has been blessed with two children, one living named Rosalie. Nancy died at nine years of age. Mr. G., and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is also a member of Fayette Lodge No. 107, order of A. F. and A. M. He was elected Justice of the Peace for his township in 1878, and is the present incumbent. He is a man who is universally respected in the community in which he resides.

ALEXANDER RALSTON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Washington county, Indiana, October 1st, 1819. Gavin Ralston, his father, was a Scotchman by birth, and was educated in the best schools of Edinburgh. He came to America in 1813, and settled in South Carolina, where he was overseer of a large plantation for four years. After this time he removed to Washington county, Indiana, where he engaged in milling and carrying on the distilling business. In 1833 or '34 he came to Illinois, and settled in section three, town thirteen, range three, west, of what was then a part of Sangamon county, now Christian. There he remained until his death, which occurred June 26th, 1845. He was a man of more than ordinary accomplishments, was liberally educated, and was considerable of a linguist. His business qualifications were much superior to his neighbors, and he was frequently called upon to make calculations and attend to business which was beyond their knowledge. He was one of the first county commissioners when Christian county was formed. On the 30th of October, 1817, he married Cynthia Vandeveer, who was born in Adair county, Kentucky, October 30th, 1800. Her father, John Vandeveer, was a native of South Carolina, but came to Kentucky while yet young and settled on Green River. In 1815 he moved to Washington county, Indiana, where Cynthia Ralston was married as above stated. Mrs. Ralston is still living on the place where they first settled in 1834, and is a smart, vigorous woman in full possession of all her mental faculties despite her four score years. She is the mother of ten children, four of whom are living. Alexander is the eldest of the family. He was fifteen years of age when he came to Illinois. His brothers, Gavin and A. V. Ralston, are residents of Crawford county, Kansas. His sister, Amelia, is the wife of Leason Adams, an old settler and substantial farmer of South Fork township. The subject of this sketch has remained on the old homestead to the present time. He is recognized as one of the old citizens of the pioneer era of this county. In politics he is a republican. His first presidential vote was cast as an old line whig for William Henry Harrison in 1840. In 1856 he joined the republican party, and since that time has voted that ticket.

Mrs. Ralston, the mother of this sketch, was formerly a member of the Baptist church, but is now a member of the Christian church.

Mr. Ralston's occupation has been that of a farmer. He is a plain-spoken, hospitable gentleman, and is regarded among his neighbors as an honest and trustworthy man.

V. B CROWL

Was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, April 8th, 1836. He comes from an old and patriotic stock. His great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, his father of the Black Hawk war, and his brother Upton of the Mexican war. Joseph Crowl, his father,

was a native of Washington county, Md. He came to Sangamon county in 1834, and settled in what is known as Cooper's township, four miles east of Rochester, on the Springfield and Terre Haute road. He was a blacksmith by trade, but afterwards abandoned it and engaged in farming and stock raising, in which he was very successful. He died Sept. 10, 1865. He married Mary Ann Dillehant. She was born and raised on the Eastern Shore, Maryland. She is yet living on the old homestead in Sangamon county. By this marriage there were fifteen children, eight of whom are living. The subject of this sketch remained at home until April, 1863, when he rented the farm owned by his brother, Mr. Crowl. He remained there four years, then moved to the place where he now lives, where he has remained to the present. On the 9th of February, 1864, he married Eliza Crowl, by whom he had two children. Their names are Helen Elizabeth and Authur Brittenbaugh Crowl. Mrs. Crowl died Dec. 14, 1875. On the 20th of June, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Catharine Saunders. She is a native of Loudon county, Virginia. Her father, James W. Saunders, is dead. Her mother is still living in the same place. In politics, he is a thorough and sound republican. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, and has steadily voted the republican ticket. Mr. Crowl is among the prominent and influential stock raisers of his township. He is a man who enjoys to a large extent the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

ROBERT F. COFLIN, (Dec'd),

Was born November 6, 1811, near the little town of Skaneateles, in Onondaga county, New York. His parents died when he was quite young, leaving him dependent upon his own energies to mould that character which should follow him through life. He enjoyed but few advantages for an early education. But every sheaf of facts, gathered in his younger days, he stored up for future use, which in later life he applied in counsel to his rising family. His early years were spent in Onondaga and Cayuga counties, New York, working on a farm, attending school, and in learning and working at the blacksmith trade, which he chose as his vocation of life, up to 1837, when he came to Illinois in a one-horse buggy. He designated Illinois in his youthful mind's eye as his home, and upon his arrival being well pleased with his choice, after viewing many portions of the state, which he accomplished by horse and stage, finally settled in Springfield, and gained a livelihood by "Striking while the iron was hot."

In 1838, he married Miss Charill S. Dorwin, who has borne him twelve children, only three of whom are now living.

From that time on, many of the early settlers of Sangamon county will remember his career. He prosecuted his trade, though not lucratively, till 1849, at which time he went to California, in the rush that is so memorable. He walked more than 2,000 miles of the route. They were six months on the road, during which time he encountered the usual hardships of the western bound man, except combat with Indians, which their little band fortunately escaped, though very narrowly several times. An incident occurred when the company with which he traveled came within one or two hundred miles of their destination, which demonstrates that firmness of decision which all acquainted with him knew to be one of his characteristics. The journey had been long and tedious; the osseous frames of the oxen supported nothing but yoke and hide. The majority of the party were in favor of leaving the oxen to care for themselves, abandoning the wagon, taking what they could carry on their backs, and completing the journey on foot. "I," said he, while once relating the event, "seeing that such a dissolution would render us an easy prey to the Indians, told the boys that those who wished could go, but I would stay with the team until the journey was completed." The rest of the party, seeing his determination, resolved to stick together until the last; and when they arrived they let their oxen fatten and sold them to good advantage.

He returned from California by sea, and across the Isthmus of Panama and, after a voyage of four months arrived at Springfield, having been absent nearly two years. He immediately resumed his former labors, but he only worked about two years, when he moved on a farm in the western part of Christian county, where he resided, excepting about a year, until his death. This has been the most quiet and happiest portion of his life. He improved his farm with the choicest of fruits. In 1861 he traded his farm for another adjoining it upon the west, and immediately began planting forest and fruit trees, so that it soon afforded conveniences. In 1872, in company with his wife, he visited his native state for the last time. In the fall of 1874, while coming from Taylorville with a load of lumber, he was thrown from the load when crossing a culvert, and the hind wheel of the wagon passed over his back and shoulders. From this injury he never fully recovered, and it finally caused the stroke of paralysis which resulted in his death Dec. 7th, 1876.

U. R. ALLEN

Is a native of Hardin county, Kentucky, and was born February 14, 1809. Elijah Allen, his father, married Elizabeth Scott. Her family were from Virginia. On the paternal side his grandmother was a Kendall. They were a prominent family of Maryland. Elijah Allen moved with his family to Missouri about 1819. He returned the next year to Logan county, Kentucky, where he remained until 1820, and in the fall of that year came to Greene county, Illinois. One year later he moved to Sangamon county, and stopped one year on Sugar Creek and made a crop, then returned to Greene county, where he stayed until his death, which occurred February 21, 1850. His wife died January 13, 1849. Both were living with the subject of this sketch at the time of their death.

U. R. Allen remained in Logan county until 1830, when he came to Illinois. He was here during the winter of the deep snow, and recollects it well. While on the road helping to move his father's family from Sangamon county back to Greene county, he was notified that he was drafted for service in the Black-Hawk war. He reported for duty. His company was a part of the regiment under command of Col. Jacob Fry, and belonged to the third brigade, which was under the command of Gen. Henry. The company entered the service in June, and were discharged the last of August. He remained in Greene county until 1835, and worked at the carpenter trade. He then went back to Logan county and remained there until 1841, when he returned to Greene county, built a wagon-shop and worked at the trade of wagon-making. He also engaged in saw-milling, farming, etc., until December 18, 1861, when he came to Christian county and settled on Sec. 12, T. 13, R. 3 W., and engaged in farming, at which he continued to the present time. On the 4th of August, 1836, he married Eliza Jane Coffman. Her family were originally from Pennsylvania. Her father, Adam Coffman, went with his father to Tennessee while yet a boy. He afterwards moved to Logan county, where Mrs. Allen was born. Eleven children have been born to U. R. and Eliza J. Allen, six of whom are living. William Jackson Allen is the eldest son; he is now a resident of Farmer City, Illinois. He was a brave and gallant soldier of the late war; was a member of Co. "A," 61st Regt. Illinois Infantry, and was severely wounded in the battle of Murfreesborough, Tennessee. He entered the service in 1861,

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THE STOCK FARM AND RESIDENCE OF A.M. COUNCIL, SEC. 29, T. 14, R. 3, (SOUTH FORK TP.,) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

veteranized with his regiment and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He entered as a private and was mustered out as 2d Lieutenant of his company. Samuel Jefferson is a farmer of this county. He was also a soldier in the late war. He enlisted in 1862, in Co. "A," 115th Regt. Illinois Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war. Mary Melvina, only daughter, wife of Thomas J. Langley, a farmer of Christian county; George P., now a resident of Kansas; Edward D., a resident of South Fork township, and James Logan yet beneath the parental roof. Mr. Allen in religious matters does not subscribe to any of the formulated creeds, but is of the universalist belief. In politics he was an old line whig, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay in 1832. Since the republican party has come into existence he has been a member of that political organization. He is not a politician. To use his own words, he would not have an office that would not honor him, or accept an office that he could not honor. Mr. Allen is a great reader, and is therefore a well-informed man on almost any topic. He is an agreeable and very entertaining talker, and a hospitable gentleman. He has accumulated sufficient of this world's goods to make him comfortable in his declining years.

GEORGE W. HARDIN.—(Deceased).

Was born in Bath county, Kentucky, June 17, 1842. William Hardin, his father, was also a native of the same state. He came to Illinois in 1860, and settled on the Ulrick farm, five miles north of Mrs. Hardin's present residence. He afterwards removed to South Fork township, where he remained until his death, which occurred February 15, 1874. He married Patsey Flemming. She died March 6, 1863. There were seven children in the family. George W. was the sixth. He remained at home until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. "K," 124th Regt. Ills. Vols. as a private. He remained in the service until the close of the war. On the 3d of September, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E Phillips. She is a native of Sangamon county, Illinois. Her father, William Phillips, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He was a young man when he came west with his father's family. He married Caroline Smith, who was born and raised in Sangamon county. Mrs. Hardin is the eldest daughter in a family of six girls and one son. By the marriage of Geo. W. and Mary E. Hardin there have been five children born to them. Their names are: Patsey C., Allie B., Hiram Herbert, Rupert Raymond and George Oliver Hardin.

George W. Hardin was cruelly and foully shot by a ruffian named James H. Batty, on the public highway, on the 3d day of March, 1879. He was brought home and survived until April 7th, 1879, when his spirit took its flight to the world that lies beyond. His body was followed to the grave and buried by the members of the Pawnee Lodge, No. 675, A. F. & A. M., of which body he was an active and beloved member. His murderer fled the country after the confession of the crime, and has not yet been apprehended and made to answer at the bar of justice for his inhuman act Mr. Hardin was cut down in the prime of life and vigorous manhood. He was aged thirty-seven years. He was very domestic in his habits, a loving husband and a fond and affectionate father.

A. M. COUNCIL

Is a native-born citizen of Christian county; he was born in the north-west part of South Fork township, April 27th, 1853. He is the son of Aquilla and Sarah E. Council. Aquilla Council was born in Halifax county, North Carolina, June 5th, 1805. His father, David, emigrated to Tennessee about 1813, and settled in Montgomery county. Aquilla Council was raised to agricultural pursuits. He received such an education as the common schools of that day afforded. At the age of twenty-two he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Melugin, a native of Dixon county, Tenn. The Melugins were early settlers in Tennessee, and of Irish descent. After his marriage Mr. Council began farming in Tennessee, and in 1830, desirous of moving to a country where land could be more easily obtained, he, with his wife and two children, emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Sangamon county, in what is now Cotton Hill township, near the South Fork of the Sangamon river, where he remained two years; then moved about four miles further up the river and settled on section 29, town 14, range 3, and when Christian county was organized, the cut-off from Sangamon made him a resident of Christian county. He improved a farm upon the above named section, where he lived until his death, July 13th, 1857. His wife still survives him, a hale and hearty old lady of sixty-nine years. They raised a family of seven children, five girls and two boys, viz.: Amanda, Rebecca E., Sarah E., Elizabeth, Aquilla M., William T. and Amelia. Mr. Council was a man of the strictest integrity, and one in whom the people placed all confidence. For about sixteen years he filled the office of Justice of the Peace. He represented his township, in the county Board, for a number of years, with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the people. The subject of our sketch now lives on the old homestead, the place where he was born. At the age of nineteen he joined the army in the late civil war. He was in company D, under Captain Daniel DeCamp, 130th Ills. Vols., Col. Niles having command He was in the first brigade, second division, and thirteenth army corps. He was in several engagements; among the most noted the siege of Vicksburg, and battle of Jackson, Mississippi; in the engagement incident to the Red river campaign, was taken prisoner near Mansfield, Louisiana, and taken to camp Ford, Texas, where he remained about fourteen months. He passed his twenty-first birthday in this prison. After his exchange he was sent to New Orleans, but was subsequently ordered to camp Butler, Illinois, where he was mustered out of service at the close of the war. He immediately returned to his home in Christian county. Christmas day, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Williams, a native of Sangamon county, and daughter of I. B. Williams. By this union they have a family of two children—Phœbe and William. Mr. Council is one of the prominent young farmers of South Fork township. A view of his place can be seen in another part of this work. In politics he is a republican.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS

Was born in Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 27th, 1824; he is the son of Robert and Mary Williams. Robert Williams was a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and Mary Smith, his wife, was a native of the same place. They raised a family of seven children, (five boys and two girls) of which the subject of our sketch was the fifth. His ancestors were of Welsh descent, and Mr. Williams is a lineal descendant of the Puritan Minister, Roger Williams. Robert Williams was an undertaker and builder, and brought up his son George to the same business. He emigrated from Rhode Island to Ohio in about 1812, and settled in Franklin county near Columbus, where he followed his trade and carried on a farm. The subject of our sketch at an early age entered his apprenticeship under a man by the name of Boswell; he remained with him three years, then emigrated to Iowa, and began working at his trade in Muscatine county, which he continued for four years, then took a steamboat for St. Louis in the spring of 1844. He remained two years in that city,

building and contracting, where he lost his entire accumulations that he had gathered together in Iowa, by placing too much confidence in a supposed friend, who formerly was foreman in the shop where he first learned his trade, in Ohio, whom he met upon the levee when landing from the steamboat, at St. Louis. He was, of course, much elated at seeing an old acquaintance, and they immediately formed a partnership, which continued as long as Mr. Williams' money lasted. At the expiration of two years he found himself without a cent, and consequently compelled to start life anew. Under these adverse circumstances he then engaged with the American Hemp Company, doing business in Sangamon county, Illinois; he went to that county in the fall of 1846, and was occupied in putting up the building necessary for the business, and subsequently ran one of the mills. He was employed by this firm about two years. It was here he first met Mary Humphreys, who afterward became his wife. They were married March 18th, 1847. She was a native of Fleming county, Ky., born June 6th, 1824, and was the daughter of Thomas L. and Sally Humphreys. The Humphreys are of Welsh descent. Mrs. Williams' grandfather, Owen Humphreys, was a native of Wales. His father emigrated to Penna. when he, Owen Humphreys, was a child. He subsequently moved to Kentucky, where Owen Humphreys married a widow, Isabel Keith, whose maiden name was Lee. They were married in Fleming county, Ky. They had seven children born to them. Mrs. Isabel Humphreys died April 12th, 1823, in Bath county, Ky. Owen Humphreys, with some of his children, came to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1828 or 1829, and settled three and-a-half miles southeast of Springfield. Thomas L., the father of Mrs. Williams, followed in 1830, and settled on the homestead, entered by Owen Humphreys. Her father's health was not good in this their new country, and he returned to his old place, where he remained until 1851, in which year, upon the eighteenth of March, his wife Sally died; he then moved into South Fork township, Christian county, where he died Aug. 14th, 1864. Mr. Williams came to Christian county in 1851, and continuing bridge building with his other mechanical operations, worked successfully in this line of business until 1860, finally settling down to farming life upon the land which he now occupies, to which he devoted his whole attention. He has an excellent farm of 240 acres, with substantial house and good outbuildings, a view of which is shown in this work. Mr. Williams has one daughter living, Mary T., the wife of Charles Payne, who resides within a short distance of the paternal roof. The declining years of Mr. and Mrs. Williams are brightened with the companionship of their two grandchildren, Nellie and George, who pass most of their time at the home of their grandparents, between whom a strong mutual attachment exists.

In politics Mr. Williams is a republican, casting his first vote for President Lincoln. In social life he is a pleasant, hospitable gentleman, and, together with his wife, enjoy the respect and good wishes of all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

WILLIAM G. GEORGE

Was born in Sangamon county, July 29th, 1839. His father, Edward George, was a native of Virginia. At the age of six years he was taken to Kentucky by his father. In 1831 he came to Illinois, and settled in Sangamon county, where he remained until his death in June, 1875. He married Catherine Whaley, who was of English descent, and a native of Bath county, Ky. She died in Sept., 1855. William G. is the eldest of the boys and the third in the family. He remained at home until his twenty-second year, when he enlisted in Company "D," 33d Reg't. Illinois Infantry. He entered as a private for three years service, and passed successively through all the grades and was mustered out as Second Lieutenant of his company. He entered the service in Aug., 1861, and in Jan., 1863, he and the greater part of the regiment veteranized. He was mustered out and honorably discharged in December, 1865. He remained, and participated in every battle that his regiment was in. The principal engagements in which he took part were Fredericktown, Mo., Vicksburg campaign under Grant, capture of Jackson, Miss., and the campaign against Mobile, and its defences under Gen. Canby, and assisted in the capture of Forts Spanish and Blakeley. The regiment, after the war closed, did garrison duty at Vicksburg, Yazoo, and Meridian, Miss. On the 21st of February, 1866, he married Miss Anna E. Phillips, a native of Sangamon county, Ills. They have had six children, five of whom are living. Their names are Charles C. Owen C. Carrie L. William E. and Harry M. He is a member of the Christian Church. In politics he is a republican. He is a strong advocate of temperance. He came to Christian county in the spring of 1866, and rented land for nine years of Mr. Humphreys, after which he purchased 333 acres of the east half of Sec. 2, T. 13, R. 4 W., where he at present resides. He is among the prominent farmers and stock raisers of his township. He has been collector of his township, and is universally regarded as a good man and citizen.

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

IS one of the southern tier of townships in the county; bounded on the north by Johnson, east by Rosemond, south by Montgomery county, and west by Rick's township. It is well drained by the South Fork and its tributaries. Along the margin of its streams is considerable timber. The soil is rich and fertile, and produces large quantities of wheat, corn, rye, oats, hay, potatoes and vegetables.

For many years the "Upper South Fork" country, as it was usually denominated was sparsely settled. The early settlers reared their cabins along the skirts of the timber, whilst thousands of acres of wild prairie lands adjacent, remained in their native state. Unentered, cheap lands seemed to be a drug in the market. The Government price was one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. A noted land speculator living in Hillsboro, for several years after the organization of the county, competed with this in offering timbered lands at the low price of seventy-five cents an acre, with few sales even at that figure. It was not until after the year 1850, that any material change took place.



FARM RESIDENCE OF GEORGE WILLIAMS, SEC. 32, T. 14, R. 3. (SOUTH FORK TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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RESIDENCE AND STOCK FARM OF MRS. JOHANNAH MELUGIN, SEC. 29, T. 14, R. 3, (SOUTH FORK TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

The beautiful broad acres about that period began to attract the eyes of emigrants, and the country rapidly filled up. The vacant lands were soon entered, and prices advanced from 75 cents to $5, $10 and $20 per acre. For many years after the organization of the county this whole section of country was attached to Taylorville precinct for voting purposes. This was a serious inconvenience. Early in the year 1852, with the influx of emigration, the people made a move for a new Justice Precinct. The petition asking for it, signed by William Linn and thirty-nine others, legal voters within said territory, was laid before the county court by Henry Riggs. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and on the 3d of March, 1852, an order was passed forming the "Nevada Precinct." It comprised all of T. 11—2 and the south third of T. 12—2. It was the ninth precinct formed in the county. The place of voting at first was fixed at the "Nevada School House," but afterwards, on the 4th of September, 1855, it was changed to the "Sassafras School House." James Pierce, James Linn and Henry Riggs were appointed the first judges of election. Robert S. Welch was an acting justice of the peace, within the bounds of the new precinct; at the time of its formation each precinct was entitled to two justices of the peace and two constables. Henry C. Dickson was elected the other justice, Nov. 2, 1852, and at the same time Madison Busby and William Linn were elected constables. Thus was organized, officered and set in motion the precinct of "Nevada." Who originated the name or why it was so called, at this date, is unknown. Amongst its oldest settlers may be mentioned Mylo Skinner, William Virden, Duane Skinner, John McClurg, Chris. K. Durbin, George Wilcox, Daniel E. Walker, Bradley Skinner, Josephus and Leonard Durbin, Madison Busby, Francis J. White, Domenick Simpson, H. C. Dickson, John Busby, Peter Klinefelter, Old Nathan Durbin, William Walker, James Pearce, Robert S. Welch, James A. Dunn, James P. Walker, Ed. R. Skinner, James Linn, Cornelius Klinefelter. Daniel Micenhammer, John Miller, Edgar M. Thompson, John Carman, Dr. D. C. Goodan, Jerry Welch, a Mr. McFarland, George Compton, Peter Oller, John W. Miller, H. J. Shaffer, T. L. Bacon, Henry Riggs, Wm. Linn, Andrew S. Miller, and Wm. Sheham. There are several incidents connected with its early history. On one occasion several of its citizens, among whom were Mylo Skinner, Duane Skinner and others, made a trip to Taylorville in the dead of winter, in a sled. On their return in the evening, a blinding snow storm set in as they entered the prairie of Johnson township. They continued to travel the whole night, supposing all the time they were making a bee line to the timber in a homeward direction, which, when reached, they might renew their reckoning. To their utter surprise, in the morning, they found they had traveled round and round within a radius of a mile. They all suffered very much from the cold, and Mylo Skinner's feet were frozen, and he had to have a part of them amputated. In 1861 corn was a drug in the market, and brought only eight cents per bushel. A Mr. Johnson, of this precinct, used a portion of his crop that year for fuel, as a stroke of economy. It was published in the papers circulating in the east, and created not a little comment and astonishment, at the wanton destruction. In 1866, on the adoption of township organization, the precinct of "Nevada" came to an end, and was succeeded by Greenwood township—embracing all of Town. 11, R. 2 west. The remainder of the territory of Nevada was absorbed by Johnson township. It was named Greenwood on account of its beautiful groves of timber. An election for township officers was held April 3, 1866. George W. Taylor was elected supervisor; James Miller and Madison Busby its first justices of the peace. The lands in this township were originally surveyed by Enoch Moore, Dep. U. S. Surveyor, returned and certified Jan. 25, 1819, Wm. Rector, Sur. General.

Wm. Virdin entered the first land in this township, on the 11th of Feb. 1836. They were located on the W. ½, S. E. ¼ section 36, 80 acres; S. E. N. W., section 36, 40 acres, and S. W. section 36, 160 acres. April 13, 1836, Charles Sprague entered the W. ½, N. W. ¼ section 21, 80 acres; and W. ½ S. W. ¼ section 21, 80 acres.

Below we append a list of township officers.

Supervisors—G. W. Taylor, elected 1866; John Miller, 1867, re-elected 1868, '69, '70 and '71; A. G. Ament, 1873, re-elected 1874, '75, and '76; John W. Miller, 1877, and re-elected 1878, '79 and '80.

Assessors—Nathan Stevens, 1876, re elected 1877; Madison Busby, 1878 and '79; Chris K. Hamel, 1880.

Collectors.—John Morrison, elected 1866; C. K. Hamel, 1867; Wm. T. Chency, 1868, and by re-election held the office up to 1874; Wm. Busby, Sr, 1874; C. K. Hamel, 1875, and re-elected 1876; James R. Busby, 1877, re-elected 1878; Madison Busby, Jr., 1879, re-elected 1880.

Town Clerks—Geo. Taylor, 1876, re-elected 1877; C K. Hamel, 1878, re-elected 1879; L. Busby, 1880.

Commissioners of Highways.—D. B. Chumley, 1876; Wm J. Pearson, 1877; Wesley Simpson, 1878; James Hawkins, 1879, Wm. J. Pearson, 1880.

Constables.—Elisha Compton, elected in 1877; Isaac Gorsuch, 1877; James A. Hawkins, 1878.

Justices of the Peace.—James Miller and Madison Busby, elected in 1866; H. C. Dickson and Madison Busby, 1870; George Taylor, 1873; James W. Estabrook, 1874; Wm. M. Warren and George Taylor, 1877; Elisha Compton, 1878.

Greenwood is one of the best wheat and corn producing townships in the county; also considerable attention is given to grazing and feeding of stock, which forms one of the leading industries of the people. It has within its borders many well-improved farms. Its inhabitants are an industrious and intelligent class of people.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE GOODAN BROTHERS.

Among the younger farmers of Christian county who have won success by untiring industry and shrewd business dealings, are the Goodan Brothers, of Greenwood. Six of them manage the farm in partnership. All are natives of this State. Their father was Dr. David C. Goodan, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, on the 9th of August, 1818, and was the son of Levi Goodan. The Goodan family was of English descent, and settled in Kentucky at an early day. When Dr. Goodan was four or five years old, his father moved with the family to Illinois and settled in Sangamon

county, where he was one of the earliest settlers. By reason of the absence of schools in Sangamon county, at that time, he was sent back to Kentucky to be educated. He studied medicine at Louisville, and after fitting himself thoroughly for the profession, returned to Illinois, and first began practice at Macomb in McDonough county. On the 20th of April, 1837, he married Catharine Von Ostran. She was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on the 14th of June, 1819. Her father emigrated to this State in 1837, when Mrs. Goodan was a girl of seventeen. He came to Illinois with the intention of making his home in Fulton county, but on reaching Springfield an injury happened to his horses, and he settled in that place, though afterward he moved to Fulton county. He was a farmer by occupation.

After Dr. Goodan's marriage he lived for a short time in McDonough county, and then removed to the town of Canton, in Fulton county, where he practiced his profession for four years. He next located in Springfield, and from that place moved to Kentucky, and established himself as a physician, at Paris, in his native county of Bourbon—the heart of the celebrated blue grass region. He resided at Paris two years, and, in 1844, settled at Taylorville. Taylorville was then a small town of a few families, and the surrounding country was very thinly settled. He afterwards practiced medicine in Sangamon county, and returned to Christian county in 1857. His death occurred in Greenwood township, on the 29th of July, 1864. He was a man who possessed fine natural ability. He had acquired an excellent education, and his attainments placed him, as a physician, in the front rank of his profession. He was said to be the best penman in Christian county, and for a time held the office of Circuit Clerk. Whatever faults he may have possessed, none could deny that by nature he was a man of a kind heart and generous impulse, and that his intellectual qualities fitted him for a high rank in his profession.

Ten of his children are now living, all in Greenwood township, with the exception of one in the adjoining township of Johnson. Their names are as follows: Sarah G., now the wife of William Clunnley, William; Mary Gertrude, who married Albert Young; Louisa, David, John, Franklin P., Albert and Charles, who are twins, and Julia.

At her husband's death Mrs Goodan found herself with a large family of children, and with no means for their support. Their circumstances were extremely straitened, and the boys were compelled to find places on farms, where they could earn their own living. The oldest son, Clarkson V. Goodan, took charge of the family, and his home has always been with his mother. The boys were strong and healthy; they had been raised to habits of industry, and all were willing to do their share of hard work. The first move which Clarkson made was to rent land on the prairie, in Greenwood township, and begin farming for himself. Albert and Charles, the younger boys, have always lived at home, and they assisted as they could in carrying on farming operations. The other boys found employment with other farmers. Having saved sufficient money to justify the attempt to secure a farm of their own, Clarkson, William, David, John, and Frank, together with their mother, bought their present farm in Greenwood township. They went to work with a will, and in spite of poor crops and bad seasons, have managed to succeed. They are now in a promising financial condition, and among the prosperous and progressive farmers of the county. Besides carrying on general farming operations they have been engaged, to a considerable extent, in raising and dealing in stock. During the last six years they have bought and sold large numbers of cattle. All are shrewd traders, have a sound judgment of stock, and are business men of good capacity. Beside their own farm, they rent additional land. In the year 1880 they farmed a whole section of land, and raised 240 acres of wheat and 240 acres of corn. All the boys, with the exception of Charles, are now jointly interested in their operations. Their farm consists of 228½ acres, and is situated in sections three and ten, of Greenwood township. A full page view of it may be found elsewhere. Charles was married on 1st of June, 1875, to Frances V. Shivers, daughter of Samuel Shivers, one of the early settlers of Christian county, and is now farming in Johnson township.

William was a soldier in the army during the war of the rebellion. He enlisted in company G, of the 41st Illinois regiment, and was mustered in at Decatur on the 5th of August, 1861. After serving with his regiment for fifteen months, he was detailed for service with company G, of the 1st Missouri Light Artillery regiment, as acting forage master. After the expiration of his three years term of enlistment, he served in the 31st Illinois regiment to the close of the war. He was in the Army of the Tennessee, and with the 17th Army Corps, and took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Metamora, the Siege of Vicksburg, and accompanied Gen. Sherman on his celebrated march from Atlanta to the sea. After the Sherman raid, he was taken prisoner at Goldsboro, North Carolina; for a couple of weeks was a prisoner at Salisbury, and was exchanged just at the close of the war.

These enterprising young men have the satisfaction of knowing that what they have accomplished has been by their own efforts. As self-made men, they have demonstrated the fact that it is possible for young men of energy and industry to raise themselves from poverty to independence. Much of their success is perhaps due to the efforts of Mrs. Goodan, who has always endeavored to make the best of the circumstances in which she was placed, to raise her sons to temperate and frugal habits, and to furnish them with such educational advantages as were possible. It may be truthfully said that it is rare to find a family of so many sons, among whom bad habits are so few, and industry and sobriety so generally the rule. In politics all are democratic, with the exception of William, who was raised a democrat, but returned from his service in the army a republican. William is also one of the officers of Greenwood township.

JOHN W. MILLER

Was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, April 25, 1840. His father, John Miller, was of Irish descent; was born in Pennsylvania in 1805; and in 1817 moved with his father to Guernsey county, Ohio. His mother was Harriet Miskimen, who was of Scotch and German origin. In 1852, Mr. Miller's father moved to Christian county, and in the spring of 1853 settled where Mr. Miller now lives, in section 15 of Greenwood township. At the time of making this settlement, Greenwood township had but few inhabitants. About twenty families had settled along the timber. Between his father's house and Pana, no settlement had been made within a couple of miles of the direct road. His mother died in 1852, during the first summer after the coming of the family to this state. His father died in 1864. After his mother's death Mr. Miller lived at various places in the county, and two years with an uncle in Ohio. He was married July 5th, 1864, to Julia A. Klinefelter, daughter of Peter Klinefelter. Her father was born in Pennsylvania; moved from that state to Ohio, and settled in Greenwood township in 1851. Since 1864, Mr. Miller has been farming in Greenwood township. He was first elected supervisor in 1867, and served for five successive terms. He was elected again in 1877, and has represented Greenwood township in the Board of Supervisors ever since. He is a republican in politics.

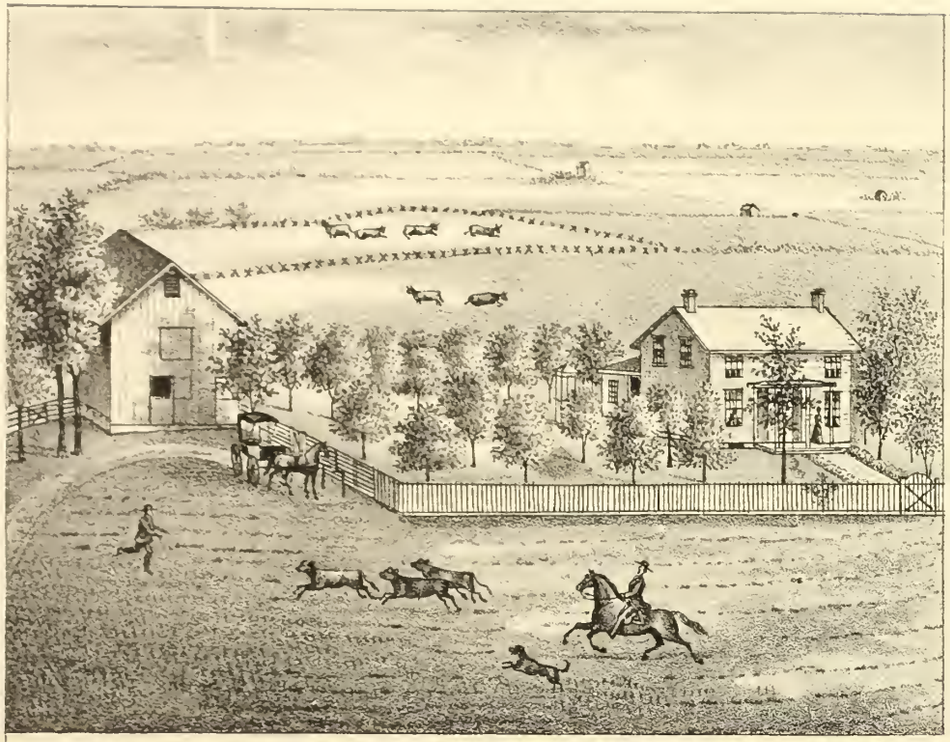


THE STOCK FARM RISIDENCE &C. OF GOODAN BRO'S., ON SEC'S. 2, 3, & 10. T. 11. R. W. GREENWOOD TP, CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

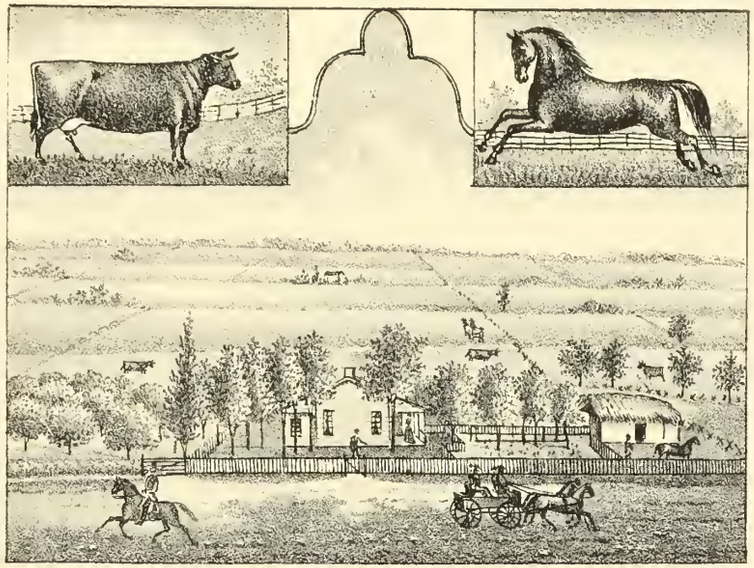
C. V. GOODAN, W. M. GOODAN, D. C. GOODAN, J. V. GOODAN, F. P. GOODAN, A. GOODAN.

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FARM RES. OF HARVY WOOD, SEC. 18, JOHNSON TP, 12 R. 2. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



RES. OF H. J. SHAFER, SEC. 3. GREENWOOD TP, (11) R. 2 W. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



RES. OF T. R. BALLARD.
GRAIN ELEVATOR, & HAY BARN OF BALLARD & MILLER, MILLERSVILLE, CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.
NO. 1 ELEVATOR 2 CORN CRIB HAY BARN 4 OFFICE



RESIDENCE & OFFICE OF J. B. MATTHEW, M.D. PHYSICIAN AND OBSTETRICIAN, MT. AUBURN, ILL.

WILLIAM M. WARREN.

Mr. Warren has lived in Greenwood township since 1872. He was born in Piatt county, of this state, on the 17th of December, 1847. On his father's side his ancestors were Irish, but mixed up with Scotch, English, and German. His great-grandfather settled in Delaware, and his grandfather settled at an early date near Circleville, in Pickaway county, Ohio. His father, Bennett Warren, was born in Ohio; was married in that state to Eliza Donelson, and about the year 1840 emigrated to Piatt county, Illinois; he afterward died in Shelby county, as did also Mr. Warren's mother. William M. Warren was the youngest of a family of five children. He was principally raised in Shelby county, where his father removed when he was about nine years old; his education was obtained chiefly by his own efforts, and the greater part of it after he returned home from service in the army. He was living in Shelby county at the time of the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. In November, 1863, he enlisted at Jacksonville, in Company M., 3d Illinois Cavalry. At that time he was one month less than sixteen years of age. He joined his regiment at Pocahontas, Tennessee. Part of the time his regiment was attached to the 16th Army Corps, and subsequently to General Wilson's Cavalry Corps. He was present at the battles of West Point, Okalona, Guntown, and Tupelo. For a considerable part of his term of service his regiment was employed in fighting guerillas in Kentucky, and while there the men saw hard service. After the war closed, by the collapse of the Southern Confederacy, his regiment was ordered to Minnesota, arriving in that state in June, 1865, and thence was dispatched for service against the Indians in Dacotah Territory. He was discharged at Fort Snelling, and returned to Shelby county, where he lived till 1872, when he came to Christian county.

He was married on the 24th of December, 1872, to Mrs Anna M. Miller, whose maiden name was Anna M. Morrison. She was born in Adams county, Ohio. Her first husband's name was Andrew S. Miller, by whom she had two children, Charles E., and Andrew J. Miller. By the present marriage Mr. and Mrs. Warren have two children living, James Bennett Warren and Emma Warren. Rosa Florence, the next to the youngest child, died in infancy. Since living in Greenwood township Mr. Warren has been engaged in farming, and is a man who stands well as a citizen in that part of the county. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1877. In politics he has always been a republican.

CHARLES MILLER.

Mr. Miller has resided in Greenwood township since 1865. He was born near Prusse-Minden, in Prussia, on the 31st of May, 1842. His father, Charles Miller, was a well-to-do farmer for the old country, and owned about two hundred acres of land. His mother's name was Christina Busking. Mr. Miller was the next to the youngest of a family of ten children. He went to school till he was fourteen years old, and afterward worked on his father's farm. He was of an enterprising turn of mind, and when he became eighteen determined to emigrate to America and see whether he could better his circumstances. He came over in a steamer, landing in New York in 1860. A man named Conrad Leesaman, who owned a farm in Madison county, in this State, near Edwardsville, came over in the same vessel. Mr. Miller accompanied Leesaman direct to Madison county, entered his employment and worked for him on his farm for five years. Most of the time he received good wages and saved his money. In 1865 he bought fifty-three acres of land, which is included in his present farm in Greenwood township. In the spring of 1865 he moved on this farm and began improving it. On the 14th of February, 1867, he married Frederika Kurlbaum, who had been born and raised in Madison county. She died on the 19th of January, 1869. His second marriage took place on the 9th of March, 1870, to Mary Greenwood, daughter of William Greenwood, who was born near Philadelphia, and was mostly raised in Illinois, and was living in Rosemond township at the time of her marriage. Mr. Miller has six children: Henry, Lizzie, Anna, William, August and Caroline. The last five are children by his second marriage. He owns 253 acres of land, 233 of which are in one body, and twenty timber land. For his success since coming to this country he is indebted to his own energy and industry. The assistance which he received from the old country amounted in all to only two hundred dollars, and the remainder he has earned by hard work. He stands well among the farmers of Greenwood township. He has always been a republican in politics, and first voted for General Grant for president in 1868.

ELISHA COMPTON.

Among the old settlers and leading citizens of Greenwood township is Elisha Compton. He was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, on the 20th of October, 1838. His ancestors were of English descent, and they settled in Old Virginia at a period previous to the Revolutionary war. George W. Compton, his father, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, and was married there to Amelia Wood, whose ancestors were also early residents of the Old Dominion. Soon after his marriage George W. Compton started with his young wife for Ohio, and settled in Coshocton county. This was about the year 1818. He chose as his location the point of land running down between the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers, which there unite to form the Muskingum. This was the birthplace of Elisha Compton. There were eight children in the family, and the subject of this sketch was the fourth in the order of his birth. He lived in Ohio until about eighteen years of age. For the boys of that day the ordinary district schools were the only means of obtaining an education, and not much attention was paid to schooling. The whole family moved to Illinois in 1856, settling in the spring of that year on section 32 of Greenwood township. At that time, this part of the county was but thinly inhabited. The improvements were confined to the edge of the timber. The prairie was almost entirely without settlements. Before the family left Ohio, his father had purchased a thousand acres of land and had a house built ready for occupancy. His father lived in this place till his death, which occurred on the 28th of January, 1877. His mother died on the 4th day of April, 1870. George W. Compton was a man of great industry and of superior business management. In his youth he had enjoyed but scanty educational advantages, but possessed good natural abilities, and was known as a shrewd and successful trader. He had no ambition for public life, and was better suited for the plain career of a quiet farmer. He was moral and temperate in his habits, and was respected by everybody who knew him for his many good qualities as a neighbor and a citizen. He was a member of the United Brethren Church. In his politics he was a republican, and had been a member of that party from its first organization. He accumulated considerable property.

Elisha Compton was married on the 1st day of November, 1860, to Miss Ardenia Ann Teasley. This marriage took place at Greenville, Bond county. Mrs. Compton was born in Bond county, October 30, 1841. Her father, William Teasley, was from Kentucky, and came to Illinois about the year 1836, at the age of twenty-one. Her mother's name before marriage was Martha Ann

Jett. After his marriage Elisha Compton began farming for himself, and a couple of years afterward moved on the place where he now lives. He owns 180 acres of land. The names of his children are: Martha A., William G., Mary A., Liutisha B., Henry C., Alfarata, and Albert. In his politics he has always been a member of the republican party, and his first vote for president was cast for Abraham Lincoln, at his first election in 1860. Although he has been an earnest republican, and on general issues has supported the candidates of that party, yet in local elections and in choosing township officers, he has always felt himself free to vote for the best man for the position without regard to his political proclivities. He was elected justice of the peace in 1878. He is a member of the Methodist Church. As one of the representative citizens of Greenwood township and one of the old settlers of this part of the county, his name deserves a place in this work.

WESLEY SIMPSON.

Wesley Simpson was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 9th of January, 1831. His father, Alexander Simpson, was a native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and was six years old when the family moved to Ohio and settled on the Ohio river at the mouth of Short Creek. Mr. Simpson's mother's maiden name was Eliza Evans; she was born in Ireland, and came to America with an older married sister when she was sixteen. The subject of this sketch was the third of a family of ten children, of whom seven were boys and three girls. He was raised in Harrison county, Ohio, and in the spring of 1852, soon after he was twenty-one years of age, came to this State. He first located in Pike county, and part of the time was engaged in farming and part of the time was a clerk in a store at Perry. His first marriage occurred in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, to Sarah J. Cheney. In the spring of 1857 he settled in Christian county, on a tract of 160 acres of land, in section twelve of Greenwood township, which he purchased from the Illinois Central Railroad Company. A view of his farm is shown on another page. The death of his first wife took place on the 30th of May, 1873. His second marriage was on the 6th of December, 1877, to Martha S. Cheney, who was born in the city of Louisville, Kentucky. In politics he has always been a republican, and is one of the representative citizens of the southern part of the county.

PRAIRIETON TOWNSHIP.

This township, as organized, is located in the north-east corner of the county. It is formed from the south half of township fourteen, and the north half of township thirteen north, range one east of 3d principal meridian. For civil purposes it was attached, and formed a part of Stonington Precinct. It is bounded on the north and east by Macon county, south by Assumption, west by May and Stonington townships. The government surveys were made by William S Hamilton, U. S. Surveyor, in the summer of 1821. At that period the region round about was one vast wilderness. Clad in nature's garb, no marks of civilization were to be seen on the linings of its timbered streams, or on its extended prairies, over which the deer and wolf gamboled with all the freedom of their native wildness. But as soon as the government permitted, emigration was on the move, and almost before the footprints of the Indian were washed from the soil, the tracks of the white man were made; and then the "prairie ship," (the covered wagons) were seen traveling over the beautiful prairies. This was the past; but at the present time, instead of the buffalo, the deer and the wolf, its plains are covered with herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, and large numbers of swine. At first, the spot selected by the pioneer was not always such as was sought by those coming at a later date; convenience to wood and water was taken into consideration, and the edge of some grove or timber on the Flat Branch was the location generally selected by the early emigrant. For years after the adventurous pioneers entered the beautiful groves and woodlands of Prairieton, the prairies remained in their native garb. But now, instead of one vast inland sea of prairie, it is all fenced into large and small enclosures, and dotted over with farm buildings and school-houses. Among the pioneer settlers were Aaron McKenzie, John McKenzie, George Jacobs, Sr., who came in 1838, the father of George W. Jacobs; Michael Schneider also came in 1838; Samuel McKenzie, Jacob Trauber, Martin Stumbaugh, Elijah B. Hymer, John H. Belyeu, Daniel B. Hymer, Ellington Adams, came in 1836. Pious Durbin, David Simons, Andrew Simons, Washington Crooks, Samuel Wydick, Henry Porter, James Strain, Frederick Hammer, in 1837. John Young, Job B. Davis, Thomas C. Skiff, and R. R. Adams, in 1835. These people had no postal facilities for years after they settled here, but had to go to Decatur for all mail matter. The postage on a letter was 25 cents. Afterwards, it was reduced to 12½ cents. Envelopes were not used; but they folded the letter sheet like to a "thumb-paper," and sealed it with a red wafer. A whole sheet constituted a single letter, but if the same sheet should be cut into pieces it made it double, and postage was charged accordingly.

John Young, and his son-in-law, Job B. Davis, made the first tan yard; it was located in the south-eastern part of this township. This was a much needed enterprise for the country in that early day. It enabled the old settlers to procure their leather on a cheap basis—and for years it was the custom of each family to do their own shoemaking and repairing.

The settlers in the early days were greatly inconvenienced for want of milling facilities. They had to go to Shelbyville, Spangler's Mill,



HOME

RESIDENCE OF WESLEY SIMPSON, SEC. 12, GREENWOOD TP., (11) R. 2, W. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL

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near Decatur, or Archies' Mill on the North Fork. There was a "horse-mill" below where Ellington Adams settled, owned by Aaron McKenzie, which was a neighborhood convenience to some extent. It was a very crude affair, and consumed a great deal of time to feed it by hand. The capacity for grinding, when run at full power, was calculated to be about one bushel and three pecks per day. The patrons used it day about, in turns, or rather night about, for they ground mostly at night.

Drainage.—Prairieton is well watered by the Flat Branch and its tributaries. It enters the township in the north-eastern corner, and runs in a south and westerly direction through the township, leaving it on Sec. 6, 13–1 east. The principal fork of this stream heads in the Grand Prairie, near Assumption, and runs in a northerly direction for about ten miles—and empties into the Flat Branch on Sec. 35. A. D. Northcutt, a pioneer settler of the county, located in this township in 1851. At first he lived on the old Hammer homestead, but now resides in the north-east corner of the township. He is one of the large farmers of the township, and is also a preacher of the Christian denomination.

On the adoption of township organization in 1866, this territory, for the first time in its history, assumed a regularly organized form. It embraced the south half of township 14-1 E. and the north half of township 13-1 E. embracing 36 square miles or 23,040 acres. The soil is rich, and is one of the best corn and wheat growing and grazing districts in the county. At the first election, held in April, 1866, W. M. Eaton was elected supervisor and B. M. Burdick justice of the peace. The other justice, John D. Brown, held over.

The Illinois Central Railroad passes through the south-east corner of this township. That, with the Wabash road, affords shipping and traveling facilities for the residents of this section of the county.

The following are the first lands entered as shown on the records: T. 14 N., R. 1 E.—March 29, 1836, Daniel Wydick, N. E. ¼ S. W. ¼ Sec. 35, 40 acres; John McKenzie S. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ Sec. 31, 40 acres; Aaron McKenzie S. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 27, 80 acres; and E. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 27, 80 acres, all on the same date. T. 13 N. R. 1 E. March 29, 1836, Henry McKenzie, N. ½ (Lot 1) N. W. Sec. 6, 40 acres; same date John McKenzie, N. E. ½ N. E. ¼ Sec. 6, 40 acres. July 4, 1836, Richard F. Barrett, entered four or five hundred acres in Sections 6 and 7.

The following is a list of Township officers since organization:

Supervisors.—William M. Eaton, elected 1866; A. D. Northcutt. 1867; Joseph Adams, 1868, and re-elected in 1869; A. D. Northcutt, 1870; Geo. F. Rice, 1871; A. D. Northcutt, 1872, and re-elected 1873; C. D. Burdick, 1874; E. S. Valentine, 1875, and re-elected 1876; Joseph Adams 1877, and by re-elections has held the office ever since.

Assessors.—A. T. Catherwood, 1876; C. T. Chapman, 1877; J. H. McGrath, 1878; R. R. Gordon, C. T. Chapman, 1880.

Collectors.—Dudley J. Watson, elected 1866; J. B. Gordon, 1867; Bishop A. Wash, 1868; J. B. Gordon, 1869, re-elected 1870 and '71; Isaac Bilyeu, 1872; J. H. Bilyeu, 1873, re-elected 1874; G. W. Adams, 1875; J. H. Bilyeu, 1876, re-elected 1877; P. A. Palmer, 1878; Wm. Wydick, 1879, re-elected 1880.

Town Clerk.—B. F. Wetzel, 1876, re-elected until 1880.

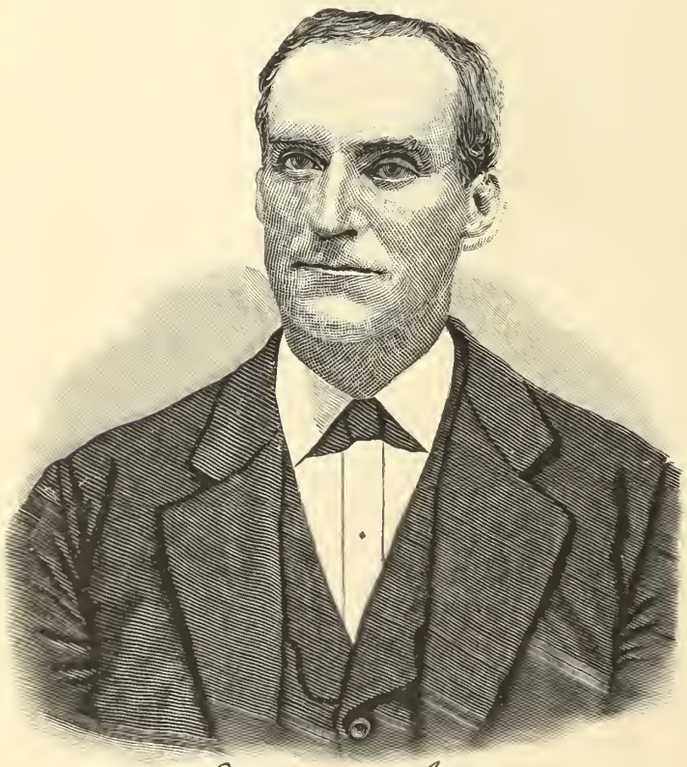
Commissioners of Highways.—H. B. Hurd, 1876; George Bilyeu, 77; Alfred Breggs. 77; R. A. Radford, 1877; E. S. Valentine, 1878; George Bilyeu, 1879. Michael Workman, 1880.

Constables.—William Robinson, elected in 1873; William C. Mauzy, 1874; S. M. Workman, 1877; William Robinson, re-elected 1877; J. M. Jacobs, 1878.

Justices of the Peace.—B. M. Burdick and Wm. P. Mauzy, elected in 1866; Dudley G. Watson, 66; Bishop A. Wash, 70; Hawley L. Reaus, 70; H. L. Reans, re-elected 73; Wm. L. Cohenour and Peter A. Palmer, 73; Edward S. Valentine, 74; P. A. Palmer and J. M. Brown, 77.

Among the older settlers of Christian county, now residing in Prairieton, may be mentioned the following—we also give the date when they came to the county. Joseph Adams, a Kentuckian by birth, and one of the leading farmers and stock raisers in the township, settled in the county in 1837; his wife, Nancy M. Wydick, is a native of Macon county, Ill., and came to Christian county in 1833. The venerable Elder A. D. Northcutt is also among the early and prominent settlers of the township; he is a native of Kentucky, and settled in the county in 1837. His wife, Mary J. Hammer, is also a native of the same state, and came to the county in 1837. Among the more recent settlers may be mentioned R. R. Gordon, also a Kentuckian, who came in 1856; Michael Workmau, in 55; E. G. Coonrod, in 1861; Edward S. Valentine, in 73; Theodore F. Malhoit, in 57; John Plain, also a Kentuckian, came here in 1855. Prairieton ranks among the wealthy and well-improved townships of the county.

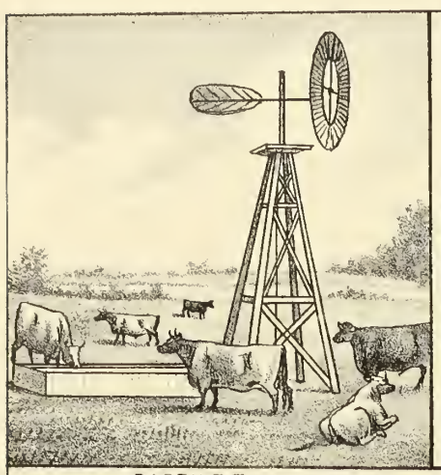
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



Jos. Adams

THE gentleman, whose portrait heads this sketch, is one of the old settlers of Prairieton township, and a native of Kentucky. He has been living in Christian county since 1837. He is descended from a family of English origin, who settled in Virginia at an early date. His grandfather on his father's side emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky at an early period. His father, Ellington Adams, was born in Montgomery county, in the year 1804, was raised in the same part of the state, and died when he was at an early age. He married, in Montgomery county, Kentucky, Elizabeth Gorden, who was also a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky, in the year 1809. Her father's name was Randel Gorden, who was a native of the state of Virginia, and moved to Kentucky in the year 1791, and settled in Montgomery county. When he made his home in Kentucky it was then wild and unsettled, and the pioneers experienced considerable difficulty with the Indians, who were yet numerous throughout the country. The settlers were only able to farm a little ground in the near neighborhood of a fort, and they were obliged to carry their guns with them when they did their plowing to guard against the Indian attacks. When Mr. Adams re-visited Kentucky he saw on the old farm of his grandfather six Indian graves still preserved, where were buried six Indians whom members of the family killed while resisting their attacks in the first years of their settlement. Mr. Adams' grandfather died on the same farm on which he settled on first moving to Kentucky. Mr. Adams' father lived in Kentucky until 1834, and then moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, and went to farming on Lick Creek, eleven miles south-west of Springfield. He lived in Sangamon county three years, and then came to Christian county and settled in a grove about a mile north of the timber in Prairieton township. The grove was known subsequently as "Adams' Grove." He lived there until his death in February, 1876. Ellington Adams was a man who came to Illinois with but scanty means, and at the time of his death had accumulated a sufficient competence to thoroughly provide against all the wants of life. He owned seven hundred and ninety acres at the time of his death. He was a man of considerable industry and economy, and had been a good citizen of the county. His widow still resides on the old homestead. He had ten children, of whom four are now dead; six are living, all of whom reside in Christian county with the exception of one who lives over the line in Shelby.

Joseph Adams was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on Red River, January 17th, 1833. He was one year old on the removal of the family to this state, and about four years of age when they came to Christian county. He has consequently been prin-



PASTURE.



CATTLE LOTS.



TENANT HOUSE.



RES. AND STOCK FARM OF JOS. ADAMS, SEC. 11 T. 13 R. 1 E. (PRAIRIETON TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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RES. AND STOCK FARM OF E. G. COONROD, SEC. 18, T. 13, R. 1, E. (PRAIRIETON TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

cipally raised in this county, in the vicinity of where he now lives. The schools of that time were of rather an inferior character, and the school he attended was three miles away and held in a little log house, with puncheon floors, and slabs for benches. With such advantages as these Mr. Adams managed to secure the foundation for a good education. He afterwards attended school one year in Mt. Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky. During Mr. Adams' younger days railroads, of course, were not in existence, and St. Louis was their only market, and, when eleven years old, Mr. Adams was pressed into service to assist in driving the hogs to St. Louis; and this was kept up every year until the building of the Illinois Central Railroad in 1854. It required from seven to twenty days to drive the hogs to St. Louis, and on their return trip they brought back a full stock of groceries and store goods for use until the next trip. Mr. Adams lived at home until his marriage, which occurred June 9th, 1856, to Nancy Widick, who was born in Macon county, near the Christian county line, and daughter of Samuel Widick, who was from Pennsylvania, and settled in Macon county at an early date. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812, and served in the North-western campaign against the Indians. On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he insisted on going into the army, although he was then a very old man. He enlisted in Company G, 41st Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served for two years, enduring the hardships of a soldier's life with comparative ease. After two years' service he was taken sick, and died in the hospital at St. Louis in 1864. In 1856 Mr. Adams moved on the tract of land which now comprises his present farm in the south-eastern part of Prairieton township. He has been farming there from that time to the present, and has been engaged to a considerable extent in feeding stock, and in former years in raising fine hogs. He is the owner of thirteen hundred and sixty acres of land. Mr. Adams is a man of considerable energy and business capacity, and one who has made his own way through life principally by his own efforts. He has had twelve children, eight of whom are living: George W., John Wheeler, Florence, Ira, Jesse, Eva, Elizabeth, Anna May. Three children died in infancy, and a daughter, who married John Myers, died at the age of twenty-two. In his politics Mr. Adams has always been a member of the democratic party, to whose principles he has closely adhered. His first vote for president was cast for Douglas in 1860. He has been engaged in business largely, and his time has been so taken up that he has had no opportunity to take any active part in politics. He was elected a member of the board of supervisors for Prairieton township in 1867, and served four years. He was elected again in 1876, and has filled that position to the present time. On another page we give an elegant view of his farm and residence.

EDMUND G. COONROD.

In making mention of many of the leading farmers and representative men of Christian county, it is proper that we should include the name of Edmund G. Coonrod. He was born in Greene county, Illinois, Sept. 5, 1832, and is the son of Stephen and Caudis Coonrod. As the name implies the family is of German ancestry. Stephen Coonrod was a native of Grayson county, Ky. The father of Stephen was also a native of the United States, and spoke German fluently. At an early day he settled in Kentucky, where he married. He subsequently moved to Illinois and settled in Greene county, in 1830, where he resided until his death. Stephen Coonrod married Miss Caudis Lee while living in Kentucky, and soon after his marriage settled in Wayne county, Ill., and subsequently removed to Greene county, Ills. A few years prior to his father's arrival in that county, he improved a farm west of Carrollton. He was one of the pioneer preachers of the Baptist church in that part of the state. In the history of Macoupin county, Ills., it is stated that the Rev. Stephen Coonrod preached the first sermon to the pioneers of Scottville in that county. He organized a small church in the south part of the township, holding his meetings occasionally at the residences of the first settlers. He died in the winter of 1874 or '75, on the farm he had improved, and where he had resided for nearly half a century. Stephen Coonrod had a family of ten children, six boys and four girls, of whom the subject of our sketch is the sixth. Edmund G. lived at home with his father until he was twenty-nine years of age. During his minority he attended the district schools of the neighborhood. On the 7th of February, 1861, he was married to Miss Nancy Doyle, of Greene county, Ills. Mr. Doyle was one of the early settlers in the above county. Mr. Coonrod and wife have been blessed with a family of four children, viz: Edmund D., Orson P., Rena B. and Mary A. Mr. C., immediately after his marriage, in 1861, settled in Christian county, where he now resides, on the land which he had previously entered and made some improvements as early as 1857. His farm now comprises 320 acres, well improved, with good, substantial buildings, a view of which can be seen on another page of this work. In politics he is a democrat.

JOHN PLAIN.

Mr. Plain, who is now farming in Prairieton township, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Muhlenburgh county of that state, December 1st, 1821, the third of four children of David Plain and his wife Sarah, whose maiden name was Ginch. His father came to Kentucky from Virginia, and was born in the state of Indiana. Mr. Plain lived in the state of Kentucky till he was seven years old, and then his father moved all the family to Illinois, and settled in Morgan county four miles north of Jacksonville. After living there two years the family moved from Morgan county to Macoupin in the winter of 1830–31. They were overtaken by the deep snow on Apple creek, and were compelled to remain all winter in a log house which had only one room about 14 feet square, with a rude chimney built of sticks and clay. Ten persons occupied the room a greater part of the winter. The snow was so deep it was impossible to get a team out, and the wood to burn was packed on their backs as well as their corn and provisions. As soon as they could start they made their way across the prairies, which were covered with water, to Shaw's Point, eight miles east of Carlinville, where Mr. Plain was raised. His father died there. Mr. Plain married, in Macoupin county, Mary Ann Workman, a native of Kentucky. In 1848 he moved to Sangamon county on Lick creek, and was farming there till 1852, and then came to Christian county and settled on the Flat Branch in Prairieton township; in 1853 he moved over the line into Shelby county, and lived in that county till 1863, and then came back to Prairieton township in Christian county, and lived there till the fall of 1865, and then moved to Maryland, but returned the same fall to Prairieton township. In 1870 he again moved to Maryland, and made one crop in St. Clair county, but came back to Illinois the same year, and settled on the place where he now lives, section 13, T. 13, R. 1 E. His first wife died October 17, 1866. His second marriage occurred August 21, 1867, to Nancy M. Teeple, who was born in the state of Tennessee. Mr. Plain had eleven children by his first wife, of whom eight are living, and five by his second wife, of whom two are living. In politics he has been a democrat, though on local elections, etc., he has sometimes voted for the best man for office. Mr. Plain has now lived fifty-two years in Illinois, and is one of the oldest settlers of the state.





Among the old settlers of this county none better deserve mention in this work than Michael Schneider, of Prairieton township. He was born in October, 1812. His birth-place was at Höh-eined, about eighteen English miles distant south-east from Zweibrucken, in Rhine-Bavaria, Germany. Höh-eined was about fifteen miles from the French border. His father was also named Michael Schneider, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Schaeffer. His mother died when the subject of this sketch was six years of age. About the year 1821, his father came to America, and after four years sent back for his children to come over. Michael was then thirteen years old. He came over to America in a sailing vessel, accompanied only by a sister two years older than himself. It required eighty days to make the passage across the ocean. This was in the year 1825. Landing in New York, he went to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where his father had made his home in this country. After residing two years at Bethlehem the family removed to Cincinnati. While living in Cincinnati he married Margaret Kantz, who was born at the village of Ispringen, within three miles of Ptorzheim, in Baden, Germany, on the 21st of March, 1811. She was the daughter of Christopher Kantz and Catharine Lichtenbarger. Her father died when she was about fifteen. Her mother emigrated with the family to America in the year 1828, when Mrs. Schneider was in her eighteenth year. From New York, where her mother landed with the family, they went to Baltimore, and after a residence in that city of ten months proceeded to Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider were married on the 11th of November, 1833.

He was employed while at Cincinnati, in the pork house of Andrew Heredis, who subsequently moved to Sangamon county in this state, and engaged largely in farming and the milling business. Mr. Schneider was induced by him to come to Illinois. He and his wife embarked in a boat down the Ohio river. On account of the Mississippi being frozen, they made a stop of a few days at Paducah, Kentucky, and as soon as the river was free from ice ascended the Mississippi and the Illinois to Beardstown, and from there made their way to Sangamon county. He settled on Lick creek, twelve miles south-west of Springfield.

In the year 1837, he removed to his present location in this county. Christian county had not at that time been organized, and the place where he settled was in the county of Shelby. The old pioneers thought generally that he had made a bad location. It was commonly believed that the "milk-sickness" prevailed in that locality, and his few neighbors thought he would soon be obliged to remove to another place. There were few settlements then in the neighborhood. A few improvements had been made along the timber, but the prairie was all wild and uncultivated, and over it roamed wolves, deer, and other wild animals in large numbers. He would have been considered a rash prophet who would have ventured to predict the development of this wilderness into the rich and prosperous agricultural country which now greets the traveler's eye. The nearest market for hogs was in St. Louis, about a hundred miles away. It usually required eleven or twelve days to make the trip. The most of their groceries and provisions were also obtained in St. Louis. He frequently hauled wheat to St. Louis, obtaining for it only thirty cents a bushel.

Mr. Schneider came to this state without any means. On reaching Illinois his cash capital amounted only to eight dollars. It required hard work to get ahead. The first ten dollars he earned after



VIEW IN PASTURE LOOKING EAST.



RES. AND STOCK FARM OF MICHAEL SCHNEIDER, SEC. 36, T. 14, R. 1, E. PRAIRIETON TP, CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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coming to Sangamon county, was by making brick at Springfield, tramping the mud with his feet. He hauled the rock for the first culvert built on the railroad between Jacksonville and Meredosia—the first railroad constructed in the state of Illinois. By selling a horse and part of his scanty household furniture he managed to increase the amount thus earned to one hundred dollars, with which he entered the eighty acres where he now resides. After coming to this county he hauled part of the rock used in the construction of the first state-house at Springfield. After getting his farm in good shape he bought cattle at Belleville for feeding purposes, an experiment which at that time people considered would not prove profitable. He was accustomed to hard work. Although his education was deficient he possessed good business capacity and had good judgment about stock. For a considerable number of years in partnership with men named Ketcham and Middleton, he bought stock, and by careful attention to business and persevering industry, he managed to better his condition and finally to accumulate considerable property. He has owned large tracts of land, part of which he has divided up among his children. He still has about a thousand acres lying in one body in sections twenty-five and thirty-six, Prairieton township.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Schneider have been eight in number. They have anglicized the family name so as to read Snyder, according to the English spelling. The oldest son, Michael Snyder, was born on the 23d of October, 1834, and is now farming in Shelby county, near Moweaqua. Christopher F. Snyder, the next son, was born on the 29th of October, 1836; in the spring of 1880 he removed to Kansas. Margaret, the oldest daughter, was born on the 1st of September, 1839, and is now the wife of Tom C. Pointing, of May township, one of the prominent stock men of the county. William J. Snyder was born on the 28th of May, 1842, and is now farming in Shelby county. Valentine Snyder was born on the 28th of October, 1844, and for a number of years has carried on the banking business at Moweaqua. Peter Snyder, was born October 20, 1847, and died in October, 1848. Adam Synder was born on the 10th of January, 1850, and is now engaged in farming in Prairieton township. Mary Caroline Snyder was born on the 2d of December, 1853, and married James Gregory, a merchant of Moweaqua. Christopher and William served in the Union Army during the war of the rebellion. Christopher enlisted in the 41st Illinois regiment, and served over three years; William enlisted in the 116th Illinois regiment, and was discharged by reason of disability. Regaining his health he enlisted in the navy.

In his political principles Mr. Schneider was formerly a member of the old whig party. When a young man he had a sincere admiration for Henry Clay, the great statesman and favored son of Kentucky. He was a whig as long as that party lasted, and became a member of the republican party on its organization, voting for Fremont, the first candidate for the presidency presented by the republicans for the suffrages of the people.

The name of Mr. Schneider may well be presented to the readers of this work and to the rising generation, as a man who has been successful by dint of his own industry, and whose success has not been tarnished by any suspicion of dishonor or unfair dealing. From a small beginning he managed to secure a comfortable competence. In their old age he and his wife can look back over a well-spent life, and enjoy the fruits of long years of successful labor. Enterprise and liberality are conspicuous traits of Mr. Schneider's character. On the building of the Illinois Central railroad in 1854, he donated land to induce the company to locate a station on the site of the present town of Moweaqua. This town was laid off on his land, and through his liberality is consequently owing the fact that the prosperous town of Moweaqua has its present existence. He also built the first store-house ever erected in Moweaqua. He has been careful to conduct all the business operations in which he has ever been engaged on a basis of the most rigid honor and strictest integrity. He is one of the few men of large business dealings who have never been plaintiff or defendant in any suit in court. He has gone through life without incurring any enmities, universally respected by those with whom he has been brought in contact. He was raised in the church. In his early life he was a Lutheran. He afterward became connected with the Presbyterians, and for many years has been a Methodist. In early times his house was the place in which religious services were held, and was much frequented by traveling Methodist ministers, to whom an open hospitality was always extended. He was one of the principal contributors to the building of the Methodist Church at Moweaqua, and also assisted in the construction of the Assumption Methodist Church. He began his career with the belief that "Honesty is the best policy," and his life well illustrates the old truth that the most lasting success is only built on the sure foundation of honest and fair dealing.

MICHAEL WORKMAN.

Mr. Workman has been a resident of Christian county since 1855. The family is of German descent. Jacob Workman, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was a resident of Maryland before the Revolutionary war. He moved from Maryland to Kentucky at an early day, and settled in Bourbon county, where he lived until his death. It is said that he was very fond of hunting, and that was his principal occupation from the fall until the spring. David Workman, the father of Michael Workman, was a small boy when the family moved to Kentucky. He afterwards moved to Overton county, Tennessee. He married Lydia Bilyeu, daughter of Peter Bilyeu. The Bilyeu family was of French descent, moved from New Jersey to Kentucky, and from that state to Tennessee. His marriage probably took place in Kentucky. David Workman emigrated from Overton county, Tennessee, to Sangamon county, Illinois, about 1829. They settled on Lick creek, fifteen miles south-west of Springfield. Mr. Workman's father died in Sangamon county. His mother followed the father a short time afterward. David and Lydia Workman were the parents of thirteen children; five now deceased; three are now living in Sangamon county, three in Kansas, one in Oregon, and the subject of this sketch now living in Prairieton township, Christian county. Michael Workman was born on Lick creek, December 5, 1831, and raised in Sangamon county. The schools of that day were poor in comparison with those of the present. The families were mostly poor, and the boys growing up at that time were obliged to stay at home a greater part of the year and work on the farm. What education Mr. Workman received was obtained in a log schoolhouse, one end of which was taken up with the fire-place, with puncheon floors, and split logs for benches. He lived at home until his marriage, which occurred October, 1851, to Julia Ann Bilyeu, oldest daughter of John H. Bilyeu. After his marriage, Mr. Workman began farming for himself. He lived in Sangamon county until July, 1855, when he moved to Christian county. He sold his property and stock in Sangamon county, with the intention of going to Kansas, but, instead, bought eighty acres in township 13, range 1 east, Christian county, which now comprises part of his present farm. He has since been living in this part of the county. His first wife died January 12, 1859. He was married again to Hannah J. Workman, daughter of Samuel and Belinda Workman.

Mrs. Workman was born in Overton county, Tennessee. Mr. Workman has had eleven children—Nancy, now the wife of Stephen Bilyeu, Andrew, farming for himself in Prairieton township, David, also one of the farmers of Prairieton township, John, Lydia, now the wife of John Wyekoff, Franeis M., Peter, Belinda, Jacob, who died in infancy, Olive J. and Joseph. The four oldest were children by his first marriage. Mr. Workman is one of the farmers of Christian county who has made his way in the world by his own industry. He began life with nothing on which to rely except his own energy. By dint of labor by the day in Sangamon county, he managed to accumulate a little capital, and when he came to Christian county, had barely enough to purchase eighty acres of land in the Flat Branch timber and brush in Prairieton township. By good management and hard work, he has managed to get along in the world, and now has a farm composed of six hundred and sixty acres of land in sections 4, 5, 8 and 9 of Prairieton township. Mr. Workman is known as one of the representative farmers of Prairieton township, and his farm is among the best stock farms in the county.

In his politics, he was a member of the old Whig party, and cast his first vote for president for Gen. Winfield Scott, in 1852. When the Whig party went to pieces he became a democrat, and has since supported the principles of that party. He is a man who attends closely to his own business affairs, and is favorably known in his part of the country as a good business man and an upright citizen.

WALTER P. JOHNSON

Is a native of Guernsey county, Ohio, born July 13th, 1836. He is the sixth of a family of seven sons and two daughters, of Benjamin J. and Elizabeth C. (Foote) Johnson. Benjamin J. Johnson was a native of London, England, and on arriving at the age of manhood he emigrated to America, and settled in Guernsey county, Ohio, and soon after married Elizabeth C. Foote, who was a native of Ireland.

In November, 1849, they removed to Greene county, Illinois, and settled about eight miles east of Carrollton, where they engaged in farming.

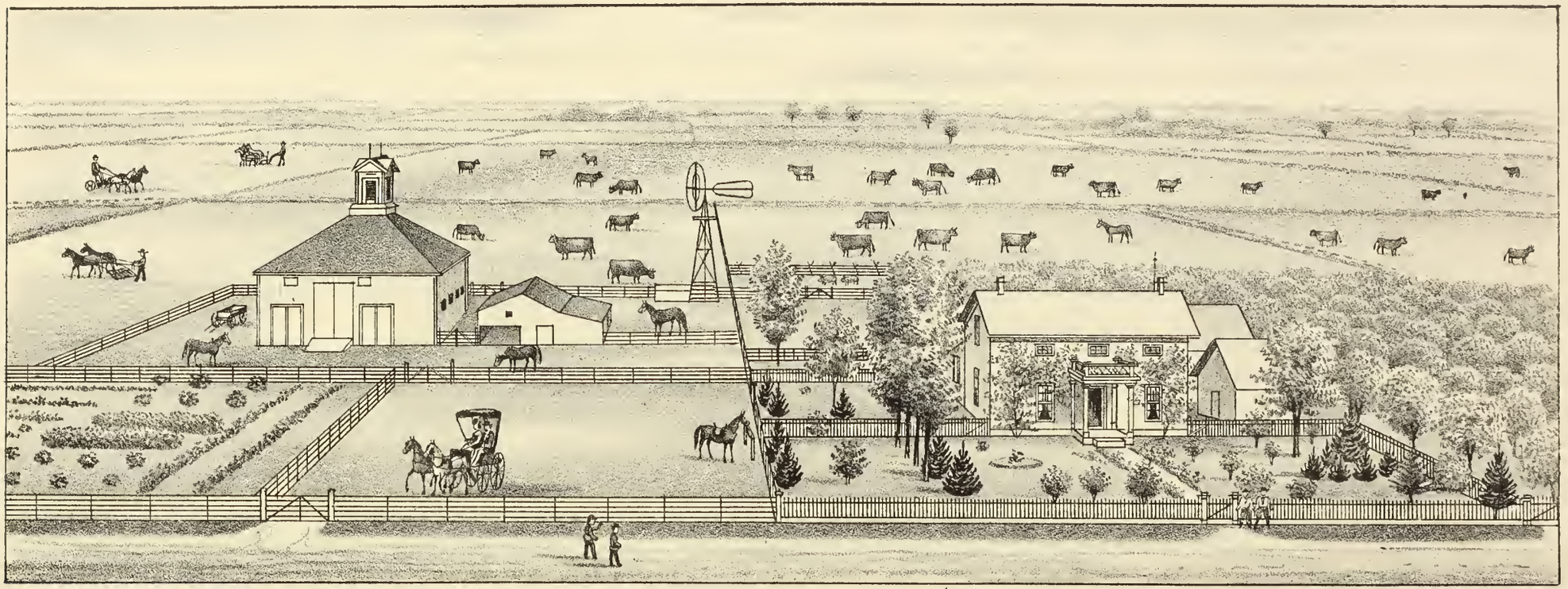
In 1859, Mr. Johnson and family removed to Christian county, and settled on land which he had previously purchased. The homestead farm forms a part of the large farm of the Johnson Brothers. Mr. Johnson in his religious belief was a Quaker; his wife was a member of the Church of England. Mr. Johnson died at his residence, January 9th, 1875. His widow still survives him at the advanced age of seventy-eight years; now residing at the old homestead.

Walter P., the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the common schools of Ohio and this state. On attaining the age of thirty-three he married Miss Mary Frances Palmer, daughter of P. A. Palmer, of Christian county, Illinois. This marriage occurred April 23d, 1859—by that union they have had born to them two sons. Mr. Johnson and wife are both members of the Baptist Church, and in politics he is a republican.

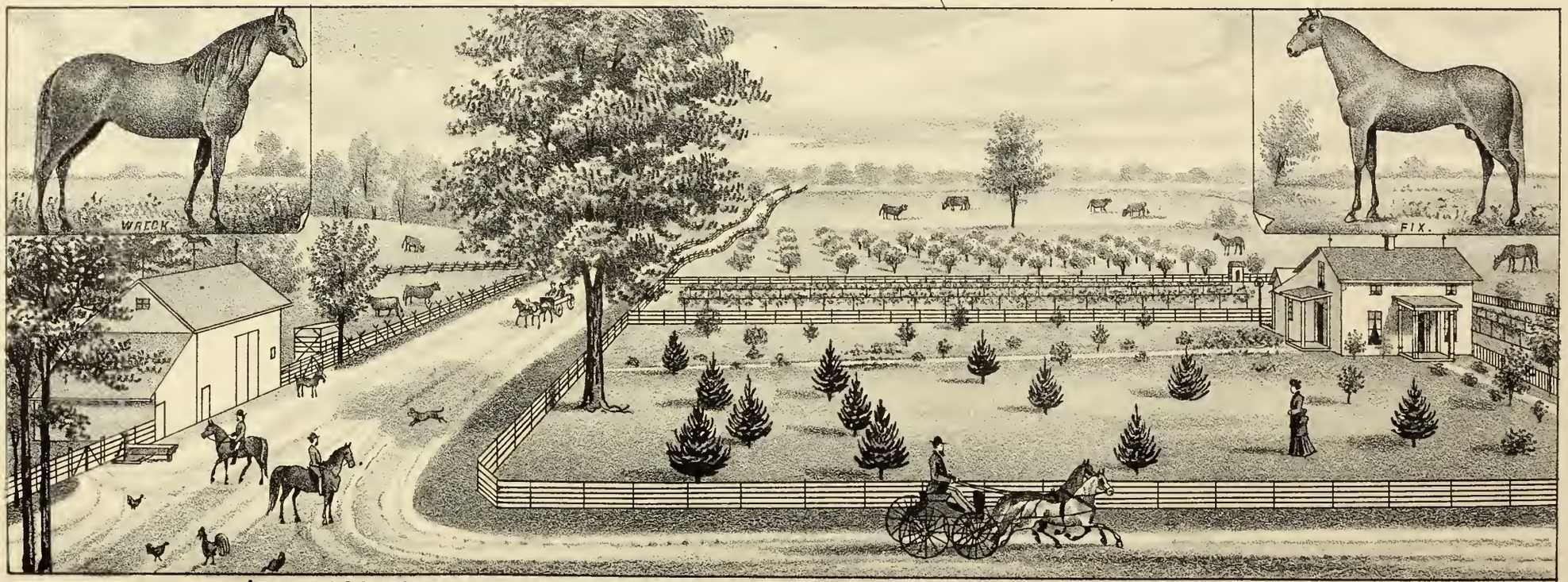
The business of his life has always been that of a farmer, in which he has been successful, and is now the owner of one among the good farms of this county, a fine lithographic view of which appears on another page of this work.

ISOM ADAMS.

This gentleman, one of the old settlers of Prairieton township, is a native of Kentucky and was born in Montgomery county of that state, February 21, 1831. His ancestors were early residents of the state of Kentucky. His father, Ellington Adams, was born in Kentucky and raised there, and married Elizabeth Gorden, born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, six miles from Mt. Sterling, February 17, 1810, who was the daughter of Randal Gorden, born in Virginia in the year 1784, and came to Kentucky in 1796, when twelve years old, and settled in Clark county, and lived there until his marriage, when he moved to Montgomery county, where he died. Isom Adams was the second son of a family of ten children, when he was three years old his father left Kentucky and moved to Illinois; they came to Sangamon county in the fall of 1834 and settled in Loami, southwest of Springfield sixteen miles, where they lived until 1837, and then moved to Christian county, where his father, Ellington Adams, lived until his death. Mr. Adams' mother still survives, and is now living in the old place where the family first settled on coming to the county; at the time of their arrival there were only a few families who had settled on the Flat Branch in Prairieton township. The country was inhabited only along the timber, and people generally thought that the prairie would never be cultivated. The family located about a mile north of the Flat Branch timber in a grove, which from that time to the present has been called "Adams' Grove." As the country settled up schools were established. The schools were the old-fashioned subscription schools, and offered few advantages for obtaining an education in comparison with the present time. After Mr. Adams got old enough to derive much benefit from schooling, he was obliged to remain at home and help improve the farm; so that his schooling embraced only a short period in the winter months. He lived at home until his first marriage, which occurred November 28, 1851, to Elizabeth Jacobs, who was born in Sangamon county and raised mostly on the Flat Branch in Prairieton township, as the Jacobs were early settlers in Christian county. She died January 29, 1854, leaving one child, Nancy Isabelle. After his marriage Mr. Adams went to farming for himself. His second marriage took place on the 27th of April, 1859, to Lydia Bilyeu. She was born in Sangamon county, and was the daughter of John H. Bilyeu. The Bilyeu family settled on the Flat Branch in Prairieton township at an early date. The family were from Kentucky, moved from there to Tennessee, and from there to Sangamon county, where they were among the early settlers. Mr. Adams' grandfather, Peter Bilyeu, was one of the pioneers of Sangamon county. Mr. Adams moved to his present farm, a view of which is shown on another page, in 1859. This farm he improved himself; he owns four hundred acres in Prairieton township. Mr. Adams is one of the representative and substantial farmers in the township, and a man who has attended closely to his own business affairs and has participated but little in politics. He is, however, a democrat, and has always voted that ticket since he was old enough to vote. Mr. Adams has had twelve children; Isabelle, who married Wm. R. Gorden, Ellington died in infancy, Joseph who died at the age of sixteen, Elizabeth, John A., Lucy Jane, Sallie A., Varinda, Wilbin, James, Minerva and Thomas. Mr. Adams' life occupation has been that of a farmer; he has lived to witness a great change in the "Flat Branch settlement." When he first looked upon that country, when a boy, it was one vast uncultivated plain covered with tall prairie grass, and here and there a lonely cabin in the timber's edge; now the entire settlement is under a good state of cultivation, with fine crops of wheat and corn growing where but a few years ago naught but the open and uncultivated prairie was to be seen; and now substantial farm-houses and barns stand dotted here and there in every direction over the land, surrounded with orchards and fine ornamental shade trees.



THE FARM & RESIDENCE OF WALTER P. JOHNSON, SEC. 17, T. 13, R. 1, E. (PRAIRIETON TP.,) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



"ELM GROVE," THE FARM RESIDENCE OF E. S. VALLENTINE, SEC. 18, T. 13, R. 1 E, PRAIRIETON TP., CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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Elder ANDREW D. NORTHCUTT.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky. He was born on the 11th day of September, 1813. His ancestors, who were of Welsh descent, were among the early settlers of Virginia. His grandfather, Jeremiah Northcutt, fought seven years in the colonial army during the Revolutionary war, and was present at Yorktown when the surrender of Cornwallis brought an end to the long conflict with the mother country. Jeremiah Northcutt was afterward one of the pioneer settlers of Montgomery county, Kentucky, where he died. Elder Northcutt's father, Wm. Northcutt, was born in Virginia, and was a small boy at the time of the removal of the family to Kentucky. He died in Montgomery county of that state, in the year 1865. The subject of this sketch was raised in Montgomery county, Kentucky. He obtained a good English education, and, after reaching his majority, taught school for a year. On the 25th of August, 1835, he married Selena Masterson. In the fall of 1836, he came to Illinois, and after living for a few months in Sangamon county, near Rochester, in January, 1837, he settled in this county on Mosquito creek, in the present Mosquito township. There were few settlers then living in that part of the country; probably not more than eight or ten families. There were no mills, no stores, and no market for produce. He relates that it was no uncommon thing for a farmer to leave home with two or three yoke of oxen attached to his wagon, loaded with as fine wheat as ever grew, to find a market at Springfield, Beardstown or St. Louis, the trip requiring one or two weeks. He would sell his grain at from twenty-five to thirty cents a bushel, and invest the proceeds in a calico dress and a loaf of white sugar for his wife, a pair of brogan boots for himself, a few pounds of brown sugar for family use, a barrel of salt, a drawing of tea, and a paper of pins, when he would find that the money he received for his wheat would be about expended. Cattle when driven to market four years old would command about eight dollars per head; horses from forty to fifty, and other stock in proportion. Corn sold at six and eight cents a bushel, and was often used for firewood. Farming products were low, and dry-goods and groceries high.

The death of his first wife took place in the year 1848. His second marriage was on the 1st day of June, 1850, to Mary I. Hammer, who was born in Clark county, Kentucky, and came to Illinois in 1834, first living in Sangamon county, and afterwards in Christian. From 1848 to 1850, Elder Northcutt lived mostly in Shelby county. In the year 1843 he united with the Christian church, and soon afterward began preaching the gospel. In 1854 he became a resident of Prairieton township. In connection with the work of the ministry, he has carried on the business of farming and stock-raising. He has ten children now living. The oldest son, W. H. Northcutt, lives in Texas. Mary is the wife of R. R. Adams, of Prairieton township, and Luey Ann married L. Messick, of Morrisonville. The remaining are children by his second marriage: Laura L. was the wife of Dr. J. W. Whitmire, of Metamora, F. J. Northcutt, residing in Kansas, Silas W., Lizzie W., who married J. H. Scribner, of Prairieton township, James A., now living in Colorado, Ann M. and Jesse G. Northcutt.

He is now one of the oldest ministers of the Christian denomination in this part of the state. At the time of the organization of the Christian church, to which he belonged, on the Mosquito, it was the only church of that denomination in the county, and comprised only seven members, of whom Elder Northcutt was one. From this small beginning he has seen the denomination advance until now it is one of the largest and most influential in the county. He is an eloquent and gifted speaker, and always commands large audiences. He was raised in a slave state, and with pro-slavery sympathies, but on coming to Illinois, his convictions made him in favor of free soil. He was one of the early members of the republican party. He was an acting justice of the peace in Sangamon before the formation of this county. He was one of the first magistrates elected after the organization of the county, filling the office for eight years from August, 1839. On the adoption of township organization he was chosen from Prairieton township a member of the first board of supervisors, and filled that position four years. He made several canvasses for the legislature and other public positions, but as he was the nominee of a party much in the minority, his election was scarcely expected.

When he first settled in this county, the neighbors were distant and visitors few. Hospitality and sociability were conspicuous traits. He declares that when he looks back to those early times and compares the friendly feeling, the terms of social equality on which he lived, and the plentifulness with which every one had his real wants provided for, with the jealousies of the present day and the wasteful extravagance in dress, living and other expenditures, he feels like exclaiming, "Give me back the days of pioneer log cabin life!"

R. R. GORDEN.

Mr. Gorden is a Kentuckian by birth. His ancestors were formerly residents of Virginia. His grandfather, John Gorden, was one of the patriotic sons of Virginia who fought in the American army during the Revolutionary war. He served through the whole seven years struggle with Great Britain. His home was on the James river, seventeen miles from the city of Richmond. In the year 1796 he emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, and settled in Clark county on Four Mile creek, four or five miles from Winchester. He lived there till his death. Randal Gorden, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born on the James river in Virginia in the year 1784, and was twelve years old when the family moved to Kentucky. When the family settled in Kentucky it was a new and wild country, still containing many hostile Indians. The family reached their new home in the wilderness by way of the Ohio river, and in floating down that stream they were obliged to lie in the bottom of the boat to prevent being shot by the Indians from the banks. Randal Gorden was married to Rachel Baber, and moved from Clark to Montgomery county on Slate creek, where he resided the remainder of his life, a period of nearly fifty years. He died in November, 1853, when nearly seventy years of age. The Baber family were from the same part of Virginia as the Gordens. Mr. Gorden's mother was nine or ten years old when she came to Kentucky, and was accustomed to relate incidents which occurred as she rode a pack horse on a trail across the mountains on their journey from Virginia to Kentucky.

Randal Richardson Gorden, the subject of this biography, was the next to the youngest of a family of eleven children, and was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 18th of December, 1821. All his brothers and sisters grew to years of maturity, and all married and had families except Mr. Gorden's oldest brother, who was a lawyer, and died at Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Gorden was raised in his native county in Kentucky. The schools which he attended when a boy, were of the kind common at that time in Kentucky—subscription schools held in log school-houses with puncheon floors and split log benches. His first marriage occurred in November, 1848, to Isabelle Warren, who was born and raised within three miles of Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky. She only lived eighteen months. When twenty-four years of age he learned the blacksmith trade near Camargo, in Montgomery county,

Kentucky. He had first visited Illinois in the year 1845, but the country at that time offered so few attractions to the settler, and malarial diseases prevailed to such an extent, that he had little notion of making his permanent home in this state. In 1856, however, he concluded to remove to Illinois. While on his way to this state on the 28th of February, 1856, at Cincinnati, Ohio, he married Nancy Frost, who was born on the 15th day of September, 1833, and was raised in Montgomery county, Kentucky. She was descended from a Virginia family. On reaching Illinois, Mr. Gorden lived for one year on the farm of Ellington Adams in this county, and then settled on the place where he now lives, in section 22 of township 14, range 1 east, where he has since lived. He has ten children living; Martha Elizabeth, Belle W., Jennie, Randal Richardson, Rachel, Isham, Mary, Nannie May, Fannie and Annie. The last two are twins. Besides the above-named there are two children deceased.

In his political principles Mr. Gorden is one of the old democrats, who began life as a democrat, and has never swerved from democratic principles. He is a much respected citizen of Prairieton township, and is a quiet and peaceable man who has lived on terms of friendship with all his neighbors, and has never sued any one, nor been sued, in all his life. He is one of the old Kentuckians, who retain a fondness for the noble pastime of the fox-chase. Nothing delights him so much as occasionally to mount a good horse and join in this old-fashioned sport, though opportunities for its exercise are comparatively rare.

ASSUMPTION TOWNSHIP.

IS situated on the east side of the county, and is bounded on the north by Prairieton township, on the east by Shelby county, on the south by Pana and on the west by Locust and May townships. It occupies part of two congressional townships, having twenty-four sections in town 12 N., Range 1 E., and eighteen sections in town 13 N., Range 1 E. The surface is an undulating plain, and occupies an arm of what is known as Grand Prairie, and is almost entirely void of timber. The soil is the same rich, black loam as found in adjoining townships.

There are but two creeks; the Lake Fork, which flows through the south-east corner, and a small tributary of Flat Branch, which takes its rise near the town of Assumption and flows out through section twenty-three.

Thirty years ago the territory embraced within this township was a wild, uninhabited prairie. When standing on the spot, now occupied by the flourishing town of Assumption—for the great eastern stage route passed over it—nothing but a boundless waste of country met the vision. On every hand were to be seen herds of deer and the wily prairie wolf. It was the terror of the stage driver in the stormy days of winter. But the construction of the Illinois Central railroad, and the location of Tacusa, in 1854, caused a wonderful change. Soon it was settled with a thrifty class of emigrants, and the prairie dotted over with farm-houses. But a few years have marked the advance of civilization, and now it forms one of the most fertile and promising townships in the county. The whole of this once barren waste is now reduced to cultivation.

This township forms part of the territory taken from Shelby on the organization of Christian county. For several years the citizens of this portion of the county were attached to the Stonington Precinct, for voting purposes. To visit this distant point in the performance of this duty was a great inconvenience. But on the 27th of September, 1856, the county court formed a new election precinct, and named it Tacusa. It was bounded as follows: "Commencing at the south-east corner of section 24, T. 11, R. 1 east, thence west nine miles; thence north eight miles; thence east nine miles, and thence south to the place of beginning." The storehouse of Williams and Hillabrant, in the village of Tacusa, was designated as the place of holding elections. The first judges of election, appointed by the court, were Joseph Bugg, William A. Williams and John Gaghagan. The first Justices of the Peace were Wm. A. Williams and Jacob Overholt; Constables John Gaghagan and William Peek.

In December 1856, Elsie E. Malhiot, then a State Senator in the Louisiana legislature, purchased from the I. C. R. R. company, and other parties, thirty sections in this precinct, part of which lay near the railroad and adjacent to the village of Tacusa. He was a Canadian by birth, but had been a resident of Louisiana for about eighteen years. He determined to make Illinois his adopted state, and Christian county his future home; and early conceived the idea of settling his lands in this rich and beautiful prairie, with his relatives and friends from Canada.

Early in March, 1857, about one hundred and fifty men, women and children arrived from Canada, many of the men being mechanics. This new accession was an encouraging feature at this time, in the settlement of the newly-formed township. Soon twenty-five or thirty more houses were erected. About the same time over thirty farm-houses had been built, and as many farms were opened. These improvements were mostly made by others than the Canadians—some of them model farmers from the Keystone State. At this date more than 5,000 acres had been fenced and reduced to cultivation—mostly in wheat and corn.

On the adoption of township organization, in the spring of 1866, the former boundaries of Tacusa Precinct, were contracted to 6x7 miles square, and the name changed to Assumption. At the election of township officers, April 3d, 1866, Jacob Overholt was elected its first Supervisor, and Israel Pierce and Samuel M. Moore the first Justices of the Peace.

The early history of this township, as will be observed, clusters around the town of Assumption. The first land entries in this township, as shown by the records were: Nov. 16th, 1848, Elias Cenevisse, S. half N. E. quarter, section 24, eighty acres; Aug. 2,

1852, John C. Dodge, N. E. quarter, section 1, 161.28 acres; N. W. quarter, section 1, 163.74 acres; S. W. quarter, section 1, 160 acres; S. E. quarter, section 1, 160 acres. May 8th, 1854, O. P. Heaton, S. W. quarter, section 35, 160 acres.

The following are the township officers since organization:

Supervisors—J. Overholt, elected 1866, re-elected 1867 and '68; J. R. Pound, 1869; J. M. Birce, 1870, re-elected 1871, '72 and '73; J. R. Pound, 1874; J. M. Birce, 1875, and served till 1879: W. L. Cohenour, 1880.

Assessors.—Phil. B. Kemmerer, elected 1876; J. F. McKee, 1877, and by re-election has filled the office till 1879; W. G. Watson, 1880.

Collectors.—Peter L Myers, elected 1866, re-elected 1867; L. A. Hoit, 1868; O P. Eldred, 1869; A. F. Seymour, 1870; J. S. Mercer, 1871; A. F. Seymour, 1872; J. Burk, 1873; John A. Bridge, 1874, and has been re-elected each succeeding year till 1879; L Johnson, 1880.

Town Clerks.—C. Pearcy, 1876, and re-elected each year up to 1879; P. B. Kemmerer, 1880.

Commissioners of Highways.—Wade F. Johnson, 1876; David Lacharitie, 1877; J. R. Milligan, 1878; Robert Morrison, 1879; D. Lacharitie, 1880.

Constables.—W. F. Almonrode and C. C. Little, elected in 1873; George Hutchins and D. M. De Lashmutt, 1877.

Justices of the Peace—Israel Pierce, elected in 1866; S. M. Moore, '66; H. L. Reans, '70; W. E. Cushing, '72; H. L. Reans and Wm. L Cohenour, '73; Grove Pring and H. L. Reans, '77.

THE TOWN OF ASSUMPTION.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company, on the completion of the road, laid out on the 6th day of June, 1855, what now constitutes the central part of the town of Assumption, on the north-east quarter of section 2, town 12 N. range 1 east in lot and blocks under the name of Tacusa. It was surveyed by Leverett H. Clark, and certified to by N. A. Griswold, president of the company. The track-laying of the road was completed as far as Tacusa, in October, 1854.

The passenger depot and ware-house buildings were erected at once by the company, and other improvements soon followed. John Gaghagan, a section boss, erected the first dwelling-house, and boarded railroad hands, and also opened a saloon.

The first store was erected and opened by Williams and Hillabrant, in 1854. For two or three years Tacusa had but few buildings, and was nothing more than a railroad station.

After a time, Elsie E. Malhiot, having purchased most of the lands in the vicinity, laid out an addition on the south-west part of the town, with suitable streets, a public square, market place, grounds for church purposes, the "Assumption cemetery," Catholic cemetery—which he named Assumption, after his own plantation in Louisiana, virtually making but one town, though having two names. Tacusa was first surveyed by C. A. Manners, Nov. 1, 1865, including the addition, and the name was changed to Assumption. The Canadian colonists, in 1857, mostly settled in Malhiot's addition, and the town began to assume greater proportions. They erected twenty or thirty dwelling houses, a large three-story store-house, a warehouse, a blacksmith shop and other buildings.

Marcus L. Barrett, a native of Massachusetts, came here from Pennsylvania, April 9, 1857, and kept a boarding-house for railroad hands. In a short time he purchased the lot and store-house, occupied by Williams and Hillabrant, and laid in a new stock of general store goods. He has since erected a block of buildings, and has continued in business ever since he came here.

Joseph Mercer, a native of Virginia, next built and opened a general store. The next store was built by Horace Moorhouse, from Decatur, who opened a stock of general hardware.

In 1858 there were, in the older part of the town, a good store kept by Barrett and Seymour; a lumber yard by Charles Ostell; a cabinet-maker shop; a blacksmith shop, and a variety of other mechanics. A post-office had been established with Geo. Hillabrant, as the first post-master. The population at this date had increased to four hundred.

In 1858 a large flouring mill was erected by E. E. Malhiot. In connection with this he kept a large stock of sugar, from his Louisiana plantation, which he sold at wholesale prices to the citizens of Assumption township.

In the summer of 1859 Jacob Overholt and William A. Williams sunk a shaft 219 feet in search of coal, but were disappointed in finding it in paying quantities.

For some fifteen years after the location of the station Assumption was a point for the shipment of all the goods and produce to and from Taylorville. It was the nearest station, and was fourteen miles distant. Large consignments of goods for Taylorville were received at Assumption. The great number of teams that were daily passing between these points added materially to the life and business interests of the place.

March 24th, 1866, a meeting was held by the citizens for the purpose of voting on incorporating the town, which resulted in 43 votes in favor and 3 against. An election was held March 31st, 1866, and the following trustees were elected; J. S. Mercer, L. A. Hoit, S. Madison Moore, M. H. Kibbe, E. E. Davidson. At the first meeting of the board J. S. Mercer was chosen president and A. B. Hammer clerk.

The present Trustees are;—*President*, W. E. Cushing; H. S. Reans, S. M. Coonrod, A. Kerr, J. Lambert, J. F. McKee; *Clerk*, J. M. Birce; *Treasurer*, L. T. Watkins.

The Post Office was established in 1856, and George W. Hillabrant was the first post-master. The succeeding ones have been F. A. Seymour and J. A. Bridge.

The Catholic Church was built on the grounds donated by Mr. Malhiot, for that purpose, in 1858. Most of the Canadian population were of that faith. More recently they have erected a new and sightly structure.

The Presbyterian Church was the first Protestant church organized in Assumption. By authority from the Sangamon Presbytery, May 7, 1859, Rev. H. R. Lewis organized the above church at the residence of Marcus L. Barrett. There were twenty-four members. S. C. Sheller and Wm. J. Calhoun were chosen ruling elders. The first communion was held the next day, March 8th, at the residence of Jacob Overholt. There was no Protestant church or hall in the place. The regular preaching exercises of the Sabbath were held in the railroad depot. A small church building was erected and dedicated June 23d, 1861, during the ministration of the Rev. Clark Loudon.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated on Sunday, May 29th, 1870, by Rev. Hiram Buck, of Decatur. It cost $3,500.

There are at present five churches in the town, viz: Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic, all of which have neat and comfortable edifices.

The first school-house was erected in 1862. It is a one-story frame building, and is now used by the Baptist Church.

There is now a fine two-story, brick public school building, which cost $1,600. The school is a graded one, employing four teachers.

The growth of the town is steady and healthy, and it commands the trade of a large extent of country. It is fortunate in having

had for its business men gentlemen of energy and enterprise, who have spared no pains in advancing the interests of the place. There are about eight hundred inhabitants.

Surrounded as it is, with a large number of well-improved and highly-cultivated farms, Assumption is quite a shipping point, as will be seen from the list of loaded cars shipped from here during the year 1879:—307 car loads of corn, 278 of wheat, 89 of oats, 5 of rye, 8 of flax seed, 80 of hay, 59 of hogs, 12 of cattle, and 5 of potatoes, making in value upward of $150,000 shipped during the year.

The following are the secret societies in Assumption:

The Bromwell Lodge, No. 451, A. F. and A. M., was chartered October 4, 1865. Number of charter members sixteen.

The first officers were:—A. B. Hammer, W. M.; S. M. Moore, S. W.; J. W. Aldrick, J. W.; R. M. Hood, Secretary; T. A. Seymour, Treasurer; R. H. Fuller, S. D.; E. R. Shepard, J. D.; I. Pooder, Tyler.

The present officers are:—J. M. Birce, W. M.; J. F. McKee, S. W.; O. W. Fisher, J. W.; J. R. Milligan, Treasurer. Number of members at present, sixty.

The Assumption Grange, No. 103, was chartered November 3d, 1873. The charter members numbered thirty. It now has a large membership, and is in a flourishing condition.

Below we add a list of the present business houses in the town:

CUSTOM MILL AND ELEVATOR,

owned and operated by Wilkinson & Co., was built in 1871, and has two run of burrs.

The elevator, which is constructed for handling all kinds of grain, has a capacity for storing 55,000 bushels.

ASSUMPTION MERCHANT MILLS

was erected in 1856, and is owned and operated by Overholt Bros. Has a run of three burrs. It is the oldest steam mill now running in the county.

The leading *Physicians* are:—J. D. Bennett, S. M. Benepe, H. D. Bixby, R. W. Johnson.

Drugs.—J. A. Denny, S. D. Brown & Bro., M. B. Travis.

General Stores—W. E. Cushing & Son, Pigeon & Moore, Reans & Huskey, Cazalet & Lambert, L. Kaufman & Co.

Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Confectionery, and Queensware.—S. M. Coonrod, J. A. Wemple.

Groceries and Queensware.—J. A. Bridge.

Grocery and Confectionery.—J. Simons.

Hardware, Tinware and Agricultural Implements.—S. A. Shafer & Co., Byron Travis.

Furniture.—L. T. Watkins.

Lumber Yard, Grain and Agricultural Implements—F. O. Pigeon.

Lumber Yard.—Wilkinson & Co.

Stationery, Cigar, and Jewelry Store.—W. E. Chilton.

Gunsmith and Clock Repairing.—M. L. Barrett.

Shoe Shops.—V. Evans, G. W. Grimes, James Cronin.

Harness Shops.—D. D. Domas, A. Sarran.

Blacksmith and Wagon Shops.—Hillabrant & Kerr, Poland Contevill.

Blacksmithing and Shoeing.—Jno. Morrow.

Milliners.—Mrs. E. Aldrich, Miss Ella Overholt, Miss Mariah McCormic.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

T. F. Rasbach, proprietor. Good accommodations for boarding and traveling guests.

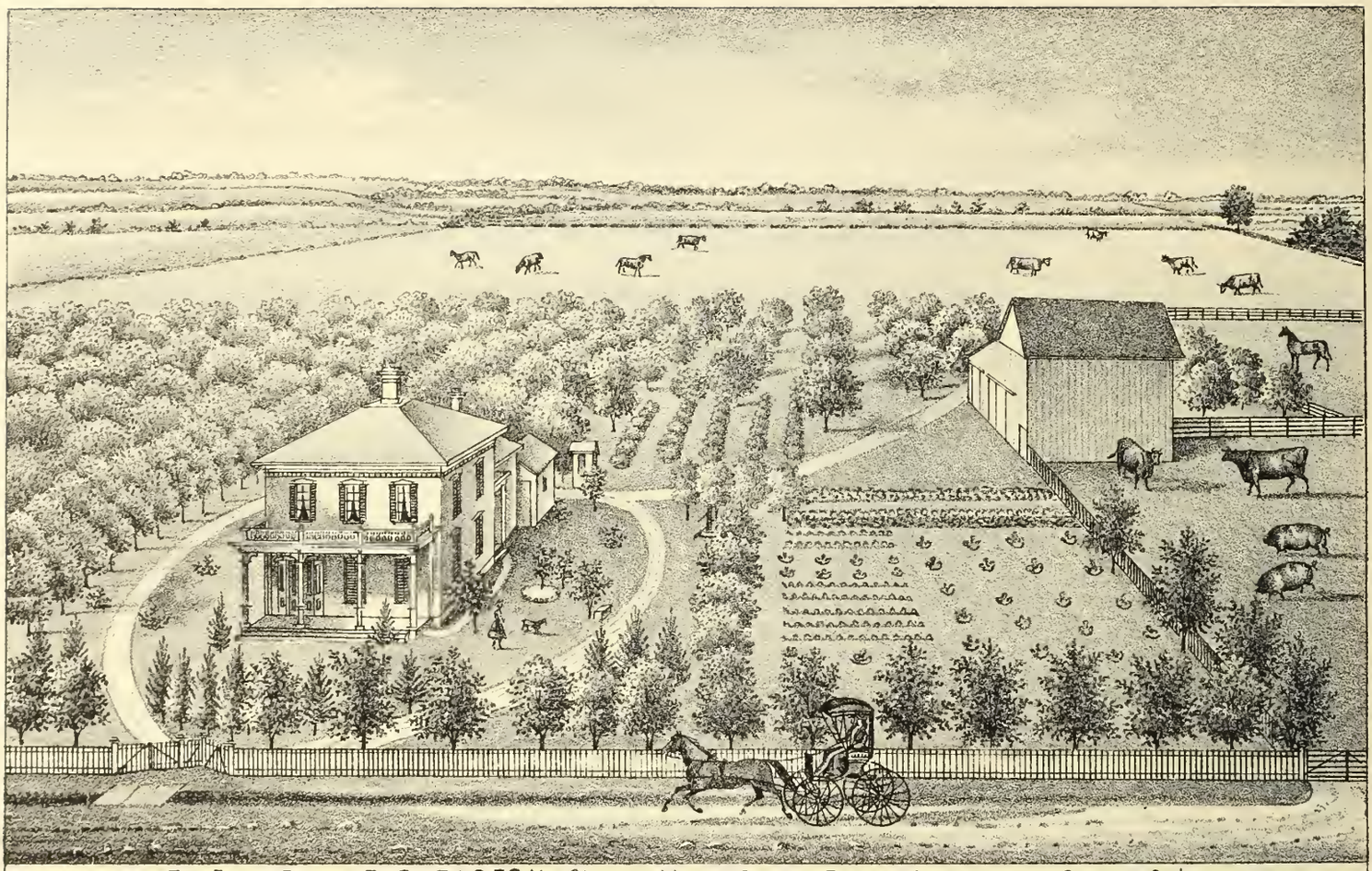
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. M. BIRCE.

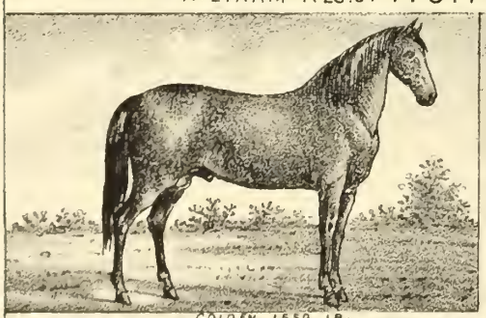
THE subject of the following sketch is a native of Syracuse, Onondaga county, New York. He was born September 7th, 1835. His father, Mitchel Birce, was a native born of the same county and state. He followed the trade of shoemaking. In the spring of 1847, he moved to Michigan and settled in Branch county, where he remained until his death, March 5th, 1864. On the 19th of February, 1832, he married Mary Campbell. She was a native of the same county and state. She at present lives with her daughter in Steuben county, Indiana. There were seven children born to them, three boys and four girls. J. M. Birce is the eldest son and second child in the family. His education was first obtained in the common schools of Michigan. As he grew to manhood his time was employed at work upon the farm. When at the age of nineteen he attended two terms at the Academy in Albion, Michigan, and then engaged in teaching school. He continued at the academy for three years, filling in the winter months in teaching. In this way he succeeded in getting a good education. He also attended two terms in Hillsdale College at Hillsdale, after which he worked on a farm and taught school. During this time he made up his mind to adopt the profession of law as the business of his life, and with this idea in view he read the standard text-books on that subject.

In the fall of 1860, he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and, in the spring of 1861, was admitted to practice. He commenced the practice at Big Rapids, in the northern part of the state, where he remained but two months, then returned home, and remained there until 1865, when he came to Assumption, Christian county, and worked at the carpenter trade until the fall of the same year, when he recommenced the practice of his profession, and has so continued to the present time.

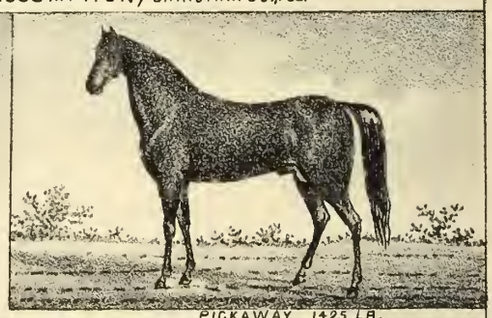
The Library
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University of Illinois



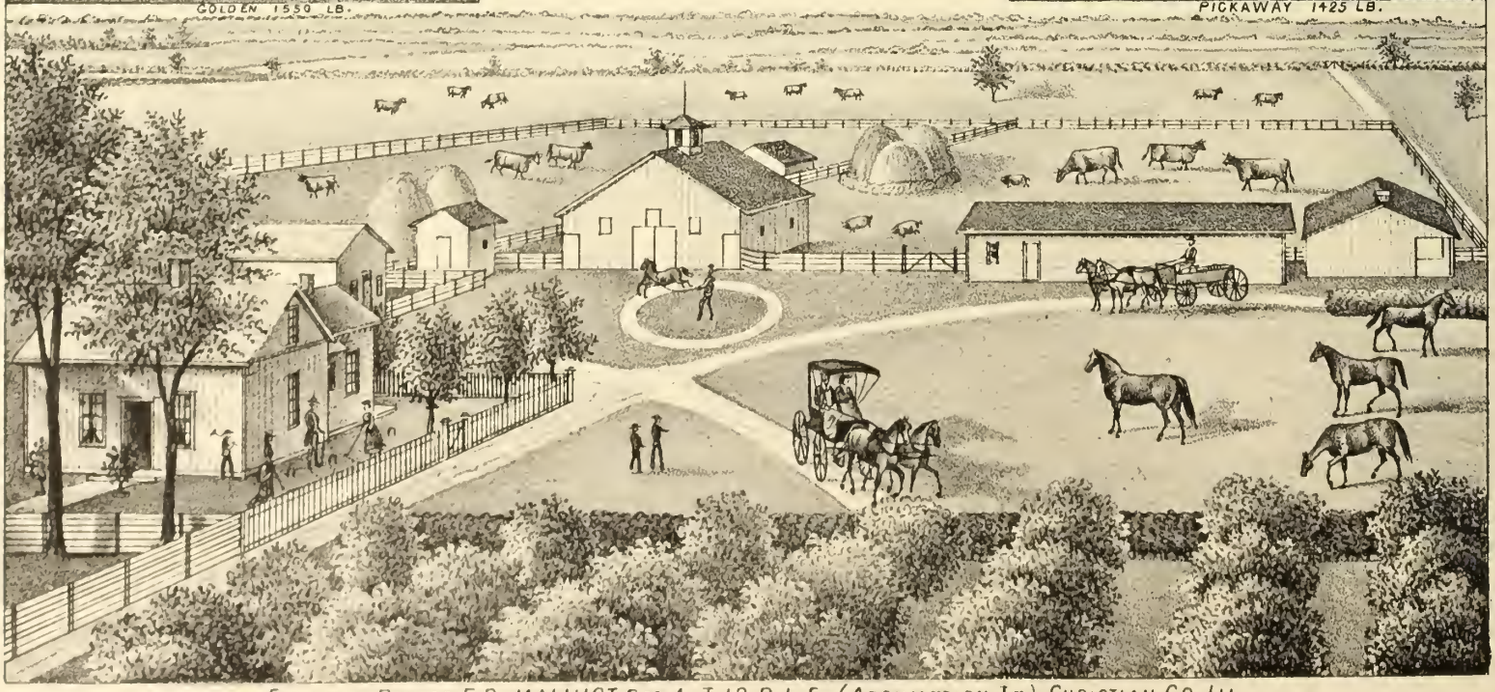
THE FARM RES. OF F. O. PIGEON, ¾ OF A MILE SOUTH EAST OF ASSUMPTION, CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



GOLDEN 1550 LB.



PICKAWAY 1425 LB.



FARM AND RES. OF F. D. MALHIOT, SEC 4, T. 12, R. 1, E. (ASSUMPTION TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

On the 2d of April, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary W. Little. She is a native of New York, but was a resident of Michigan at the time of her marriage. By this union there have been two children, a boy and a girl, named Charles Mitchel and Stella Birce, aged respectively twelve and five years. In politics Mr. Birce is a republican. He cast his first vote for James Buchanan in 1856, and Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. After the breaking out of the war he arrayed himself on the side of freedom and constitutional liberty, and from that time to the present has voted and acted with the republican party. He is active in the cause, and may be regarded as a stalwart. He has been frequently honored by being elected to offices of honor and trust in the county, and has represented his township no less than nine times on the Board of Supervisors, and this too, notwithstanding he belongs to the political party that is considerably in the minority in his township.

This is good and sufficient evidence of his standing and worth as a man and citizen. In 1877, he was republican candidate for the office of State's Attorney, but was defeated by a slight majority. He at present is a member of the town board of trustees, and has been town clerk since September, 1866, fourteen years. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is at present the W. M., of Bromwell Lodge, No. 451, A. F. & A. M., and is a bright and active Mason.

Upon the subject of temperance he is a prohibitionist. Mr. Birce, as a man, is much respected. As a lawyer he ranks with the best who practice at the bar of Christian county.

F. O. PIGEON

Was born in Canada, June 20th, 1837. He received a liberal education in the schools of his native country. At an early age he entered a dry-goods and general store, and learned merchandizing. At the age of eighteen he concluded to go to New Orleans, and there engage in mercantile pursuits. On his way there he stopped at Assumption, and here met a friend who induced him to give up his New Orleans trip and remain here. His first work was in a general store in the village of Assumption, owned by Mr. Barrett. This was in 1857.

In 1858, Mr. Pigeon opened a grocery and provision store. The same year he received a large contract from the Illinois Central Railroad Company to get out ties for the road. During his engagement with the railroad company he had as many as two hundred and fifty men in his employ. He furnished the ties from Jonesboro to Pulaski. In 1860, he made the trip to Pike's Peak, arriving there in July of the same year. In 1862, he sold out his grocery business. His object was to go to Wisconsin. He stopped in Chicago and purchased dry-goods to the amount of nine thousand dollars. These he took to Evansville, Wisconsin, and opened a store. This was in September, 1862. He remained in Evansville until February, 1863. His stock had increased in the meantime to eighteen thousand dollars. He then sold out the entire stock at an advance of ten per cent.; returned to Chicago and settled up in full with the merchants of that place, who had kindly sold him the goods on time. When he made the purchase he was not in the possession of a dollar, but such was their confidence in his honesty, integrity and business capacity, that they furnished him all the stock he wanted on his simple promise to pay. After settling he went to Canada.

In the spring of 1864, he put in a stock of goods at Raxton Falls, Canada, where he remained until the 15th of April, 1865, when he came back to Assumption, Illinois, and opened a stock of dry-goods.

In 1866, his brother Alphonse came from Canada, and was taken in as a partner. The firm of F. O. Pigeon & Brother continued until 1871, when F. O. Pigeon retired from the concern and went back to Canada, and remained two years. During his stay there he purchased a farm for his father and mother.

In 1873, he established a dry-goods house at Ottawa, Canada. His youngest brother, H. H. Pigeon, who had been a clerk in the dry-goods house of J. V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago, came and assisted as clerk. He remained in Ottawa until 1874, when he sold out to his brother, H. H. Pigeon. He returned to Assumption and went into the store with his brother Alphonse, where he remained until 1877, when he commenced the grain and lumber trade, in which he has continued to the present time.

On the 1st of May, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Leapoldine Beauchamp. She is also a native of Canada. Mrs. Pigeon is an accomplished lady, and was educated at the Convent of Longuiel, Canada. She speaks fluently both the English and French languages, and is also well educated in the classical languages, and well informed upon the current literature of the past and present.

Mr. Pigeon is one of the representative and prominent business men of the county. In addition to his mercantile pursuits, he has also dealt largely in real estate, and has at the present time a considerable body of land in the county. He is also, in addition to his grain business, engaged in buying and selling real estate. In politics he is a democrat, and in religion a Roman Catholic.

Thus have we briefly sketched Mr. F. O. Pigeon. In all of his busy life, and in his many business transactions, he has always sustained the reputation of a strictly honest and honorable man, meeting his obligations promptly and paying the last farthing. He has kept up his reputation with the merchants of Chicago, and in his native country. This was the reason he could purchase any amount of goods upon any reasonable time.

In his manners he is a polite, affable and agreeable gentleman, of good address and easy conversation, and one whom it is a genuine pleasure to meet. A view of his fine residence and farm can be seen on another page of this work.

WILLIAM L. COHENOUR.

The Cohenour family is of Welsh and German extraction on the paternal side and Irish on the maternal. The ancestors came to America long before the revolutionary war and settled in Pennsylvania, where John Cohenour, the paternal grandfather, was born in 1794. He was a native of Lancaster county. He came to Illinois in 1836 and settled in Pike county, where he remained until his death, in 1869. He married Dorotha Lawrence; she also died in Pike county, Ills. Jacob N. Cohenour, the father of William L., was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Dec. 11, 1811. He married Jane Likely, of Huntingdon county, Pa. She was born April 8 1811. Mr. Cohenour came west in the fall of 1836, and landed in Pike county Nov. 4th of the same year. He was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade, and worked at the business for a number of years. He remained in Pike county until his death, which occurred Nov. 15th, 1868. His wife died in the same county April 9th, 1857. After the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Nancy Jane West. She died June 13th, 1861. He afterwards married Sarah Layton. She died in 1869. By the first marriage there were nine children, four of whom are living. By the second one child, and by the third one boy, named Elmer Cohenour. William L., the subject of this sketch, is the second child by the first marriage. He was born in Pike county Sept. 10th, 1837.

He attended the common schools of Pike county and the acade-

my at Pittsfield, and received a fair education in the English branches, sufficient at least to fit him for the profession of teaching. At the age of eighteen he entered a general store in Pittsfield, where he remained a short time, then went to New Salem and spent several years in a general store. He then spent one year in Kansas, and on his return to Illinois stopped in St. Clair county, where he followed teaching for three years. On the 10th of December, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary S. Moore, who is a native of St. Clair county. The Moore family is an old one, and came to Illinois before the State was admitted into the Union. After his marriage Mr Cohenour removed to Bond county, and in the spring of 1865 came to Christian county and settled in Assumption township, where he has continued to reside, engaged in farming. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cohenour. Their names are Charles Albert, Jacob Atlas, William Likely, Mirtie Jane, Henry Howard and Cora Josephine. All are yet beneath the parental roof. He is a democrat in politics. His first vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, since which time he has been a member of that political organization. He at present represents his township in the Board of Supervisors. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church. He is in habits a temperance man. He was in 1873 elected Justice of the Peace, and held the office for one term. His neighbors say of him that he is a good neighbor and an honorable, upright man, who has many friends wherever he is known.

S. M. COONROD.

The Coonrod family, on the paternal side, are of German extraction. Stephen Coonrod, father of the present family, was a native of Hardin county, Ky. He was born in 1797. He emigrated to Illinois in 1819, and settled in Wayne county, where he remained nine years, after which he moved to Greene county, and located near Greenfield, and remained there until his death, which event occurred in December, 1872. His occupation was that of a farmer. He was also a regularly ordained Baptist minister. He married Candice Lee; she was born in 1800. She was also a native of Kentucky. The marriage was solemnized prior to Mr. Coonrod's coming to Illinois. She died in November, 1879. There were ten children born to them, eight of whom are living. The subject of this sketch is the seventh in the family. He was born in Greene county, Illinois, December 2d, 1836. He was reared on the farm and attended school during winter. His advantages for receiving an education in his youth were exceedingly limited. He remained at home until he was twenty-six years of age. He then went into Greenfield with his father, and in connection with his brother, engaged in general merchandizing, in which he continued until 1866, when, in January of that year, he went to Prairieton township in Christian county, where he had a farm, and for the next two years, engaged in the cultivation of the soil. He then went to Macon, in Macon county, Ills., where he remained one year, then one year in Stonington, and then came to Assumption and opened a dry-goods store. One year later he sold out the store, and 1 six months afterwards engaged in the grocery and provision business, in which he has continued to the present.

On the 21st of September, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Bettie B. Chilton, a native of Virginia, but a resident of Jersey county at the time of her marriage. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is an active and earnest worker in the church, and contributes very liberally towards its maintenance. In politics he is a democrat. His first vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas for president in 1860. On the subject of temperance he is an advocate of the cause. He has been a member of the board of trustees of his village. In his walk and conversation, Mr. Coonrod is an upright Christian gentleman, and an honorable man. Such is the verdict of his friends and neighbors who have known him for a number of years. It is with pleasure that we present him to our many readers, as one of the stirring, active business men of Assumption.

DUDLEY J. WATSON.

The Watson family on the paternal side are of English descent, and on the maternal, Irish. His grandfather, Nathaniel Watson, was a native of Virginia, and moved to Kentucky at an early day. His son, Dudley G., father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Anderson county, Ky., in 1812. He grew to manhood, married and remained in that state until the spring of 1857, when he came to Illinois and settled in Prairieton township, Christian county, where he has remained to the present time engaged in farming, which has been the principal business of his life. He is also a regularly ordained minister in the Baptist Church. He married Jane Robison. She was also born and raised in Anderson county, Ky. Twelve children have been born to them, six boys and six girls. Ten of the children are still living. Dudley J. is the fourth in the family. He was born in Anderson county, Ky., June 11th, 1841. His schooling was obtained in his native state, and after he came with his father to Illinois. He remained and made his home at his father's house until he was twenty-eight years of age, but he practically commenced life for himself after he was sixteen years of age.

On the 28th of October, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah McDaniel. Her parents were natives of Kentucky. She, however, was born in Indiana, and came with her parents to Illinois while she was yet in her childhood. She was a resident of Mosquito township, Christian county, at the time of her marriage. On the 5th of March, 1873, Mr. Watson came to Assumption and engaged in the grocery, provision, boot and shoe trade, in which he continued for five years, when he sold out, and in the fall of 1877 commenced the business of baling, dealing in and shipping hay, in which he still continues.

Mr. W. and his wife are members of the Christian Church of Assumption. He takes an active interest in that Christian organization, and is among its most liberal supporters. He is a member of Bromwell Lodge, A. F. & A. M. No. 451, Assumption, Ills. Upon the subject of temperance he is radical, and an active advocate of the same.

In politics he cast his first presidential vote in 1864 for Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, and from that time to the present has been a prominent member of that political organization.

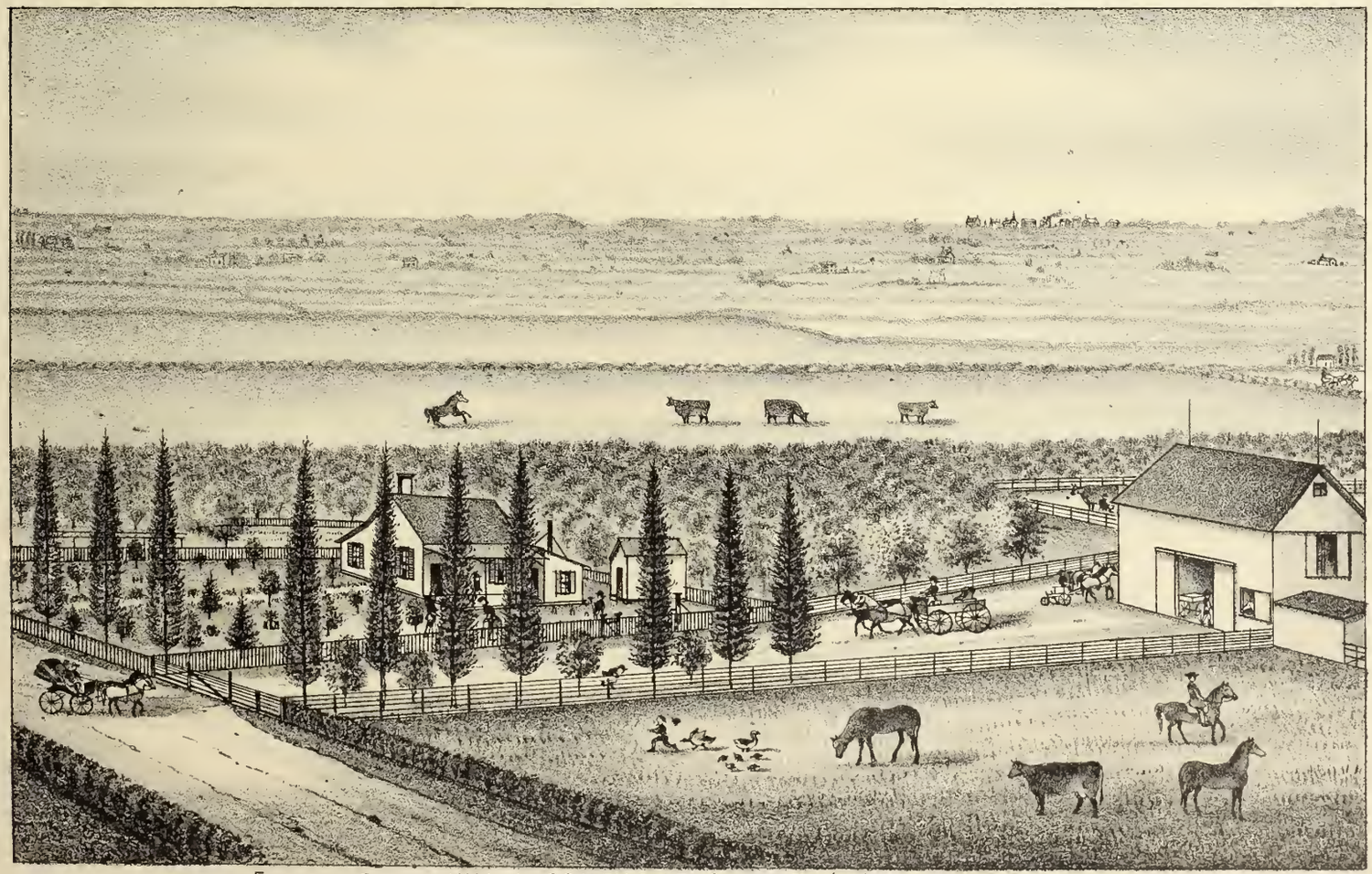
Mr. Watson is an old settler of the county. He came here in 1857, and since that time has been known as an honorable, upright citizen and honest man.

S. A. & J. C. SHAFER.

The subjects of the following sketch were born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 7th of Nov., 1851, and 7th of July, 1852. The Shafer family is an old one in the history of that state. Their great uncle, Absalom Shafer, was the first white child born in Fairfield county. Geo. A. Shafer, the father of the present family, was born in that state, as was also his father before him. They were farmers and tillers of the soil. Some of them also engaged in the tanning business. Geo. A. Shafer came west in 1854 and settled in Shelby county, Illinois. He entered two hundred acres of land in Christian county. He sold out six months later at an advance of six dollars per acre, and then removed to Tazewell county, in this



FARM AND RES. OF A. J. McWILLIAMS. SEC. 28, TP. (12) R. 1 E. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



FARM AND RES. OF WM. L. COHENOUR, SEC. 21, TP. (12) R. 1 E. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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State, and settled two miles east of Washington, where he remained until 1873, when he removed to Christian county and settled in Assumption township, where he at present resides. He married Catharine A. Myers. She is a native of Fairfield county, Ohio. Her father was a Pennsylvanian by birth; they were also an old family and among the first settlers of Ohio. There were seven children born to them, four boys and three girls, all living except one son, who died in infancy. The education of the subjects of this sketch was obtained in the common schools of Tazewell county. They made rapid progress in their studies, and are now well qualified to carry on successfully the business of life. Both remained at home at work on the farm until 1872, when S. A. came to Assumption township, where he farmed during the summer months, and returned to Tazewell county and taught school through the winter. He thus farmed and taught school for three terms. In 1877 he came to the village of Assumption and engaged in the hardware, tinware and agricultural implement trade. At that time he was associated in the business with J. R. Edmunds. This partnership lasted for seven months, when Edmunds retired and Charles Kincaide took his place and remained four months, after which J. C. Shafer, one of the subjects of this sketch, came in, and from that time to the present the firm of S. A. Shafer & Co. has continued. Both are young, active and live business men, and it will be no fault of theirs if the community in which they live are not supplied with everything in their line of trade. Their stock is large, and consequently they are in a condition to supply the public with what they want. The additional fact that they sell goods at very small margins gives them a large trade through the surrounding country.

In politics they belong to the republican party. Both are members of the Independent Order of Forresters. S. A. is a member of the United Brethren Church, as are also his father and mother. J. C. and other members of the family are members of the M. E. Church. Both are members of the temperance organization and advocates of the cause.

JOHN B. KEMERER

Was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, near Lancaster, June 14, 1837. The family on the the paternal side is of German ancestry, and on the maternal Swiss. Philip Kemerer, the paternal grandfather, emigrated from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to Ohio in 1801, while that state was yet under territorial form of government. During the first administration of General Jackson, Philip Kemerer received a grant of 1000 acres, in consideration of services rendered as one of the pioneers of the state. The grant was located in Ross county. It was then not considered valuable, but since that time the city of Chillicothe has been erected upon it. Philip Kemerer died in Ohio. His son Joseph, and father of the present sketch, was born in Lancaster county, Pa. He died in Ohio, in September, 1847. His death occurred from milk-sickness, at the town of Finley, where he was on his way to Indiana to enter land. He married Salome Bowser. She was of Swiss parentage. Her parents came to America about the close of the Revolutionary war. She was a resident of Ohio at the time of her marriage. She died in Assumption township, Christian county, Illinois, in September, 1868. There were ten children in the family—six sons and four daughters. The eldest and two youngest sons are dead, leaving seven children who have survived the parents. Mrs. Kemerer came west to Christian county, in April, 1856. John B. had preceded them two years. He came here in the spring of 1854, and put up a shanty on the prairie, on land that the family had entered prior to this time. They had entered some 1200 acres. At the time he built his house, it was the only one on the prairie. After the family came, he made his home with them until 1859, when, in the spring of that year, he, in company with six others, made the trip to Pike's Peak. They left in March and arrived in Denver in June, and in July reached the Peak. While there, he was engaged for the most part in mining. He remained there for eighteen months, and then returned home. On the 7th of August, 1862, he enlisted in company G, 116th Regt. Ills. Infty. The regiment was raised in Christian and Macon counties, and was organized and rendezvoused at Camp Macon, in Decatur. From there they were ordered to Memphis, and were attached to the Army of the Tennessee. They participated in the battles of Mission Ridge and Atlanta campaign, after which the regiment went with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. While in the service he was slightly wounded twice. He was mustered out June 7, 1865, at the close of the war, near Washington City, and discharged at Springfield, Illinois.

On the 7th of November, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Chambers, a native of Licking county, Ohio. She was born Sept. 27, 1841. Her father, James Chambers, was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother was Nancy Lyons before marriage. She was born in County Antrim, in the north of Ireland. The date of her birth was 1812. She came with her father's family to America in 1825. Mrs. Kemerer was a resident of Montgomery county, Ills., at the time of her marriage. She came to Illinois in 1864. By this marriage there are three children—two daughters and one son. Their names are Alma Adelia, Westela Alfretta, and John Martin Kemerer. Mr. K. and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

In politics, he is a republican. He was formerly a Douglas democrat. He is a member of Bromwell Lodge, No. 451, A. F. & A. M. His wife is also a member of the Eastern Star Masonry.

Mr. Kemerer is one of the old settlers of the township. When he came here the country was one broad expanse of unbroken prairie, over which roamed herds of deer, flocks of wild turkeys and wolves. Here he has spent the best years of his life. He has seen the country grow from a comparative wilderness to be one of the favored spots in central Illinois, the landscape dotted over with farm-houses and thrifty villages. In life he has been reasonably successful. Few men have more friends, and none are more kindly spoken of than John B. Kemerer and his excellent wife.

MILES B. TRAVIS.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Indiana county, Pa. He was born January 23d, 1851. His father, Thomas M. Travis, is a native of the same state. He came to Shelby county, Ills., in 1855, and remained there until 1869, when he settled in Assumption, Christian county, where he still resides. He married Jane G. Barrett. She is a native of Virginia. There were thirteen children born to them, five of whom are living; the others all died in infancy, except one daughter, Cora C., who died in her thirtieth year. Miles B. is the third in the family. He received a good education in the excellent schools of Assumption. In 1872, he engaged in the drug business, in which he has continued to the present time. On the 26th of Oct., 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Adams, a native of Ohio. She was a resident, however, of Assumption at the time of her marriage. There has been one child, a boy, born to them, named Lange B. Travis. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a radical temperance man and a strong advocate of the cause. In politics he votes the republican ticket. He has, as stated above, been engaged in the drug trade since 1872. Mr. Travis is very accommodating, of a pleasing address, and understands his business

thoroughly. He is well adapted, and prepared to cater to the wants of the public in his line. His brother, Byron Travis, is engaged in the hardware trade.

JAMES RUPLE MILLIGAN

Was born in Champaign county, Ohio, July 30th, 1835. The Milligan family is of Irish ancestry. William, the paternal grandfather, in company with a brother, came from Ireland to America about the close of the revolutionary war. He settled in Pennsylvania where, in 1795, William, his son, and father of the subject of the present sketch, was born. He was a tanner by trade, and carried on that business through life. He removed to Ohio between the years 1825 and 1830, and remained in that state during the balance of his life. He died in 1849. He married Eliza Pollock. She was a native of Ohio county, Virginia. She survived her husband many years. Some years after his death she came west to Taylorville, Christian county, to join her children, and died there in November, 1870, at the home of Samuel Milligan, her eldest son. There were nine children by this union, five of whom have survived the parents. James R. is the fifth son in the family of eight boys and one girl. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native county. His father dying while he was yet young, he was deprived of the advantages of such an education as usually falls to the lot of most youths. He was compelled at an early age to provide for his own maintenance, and made his home with his mother until his marriage. He worked around the country in the meantime, at such work as he could find to do. In 1851, he commenced running a steam engine. He remained at that business until 1857, when he came west to Illinois, and stopped in Taylorville with his brother Samuel, who had preceded him there the year before. The first four years in Illinois were spent in farming. In 1861 he removed to Taylorville, and worked for W. W. Anderson. In the fall of 1862 he went into the Forrest City mills, and continued there until April, 1866, when he removed to Assumption, Christian county, Illinois, and there, in connection with Charles Powel and Reuben Wilkinson, purchased a stock of lumber and engaged in the lumber, coal and grain trade. The partnership continued until 1871, when Charles Percy purchased Powel's interest. In 1875 Wilkinson retired, and since that time the firm of Milligan & Percy has continued the business. In 1871 the company built the present elevator and mill combined, and since that time have also engaged in milling.

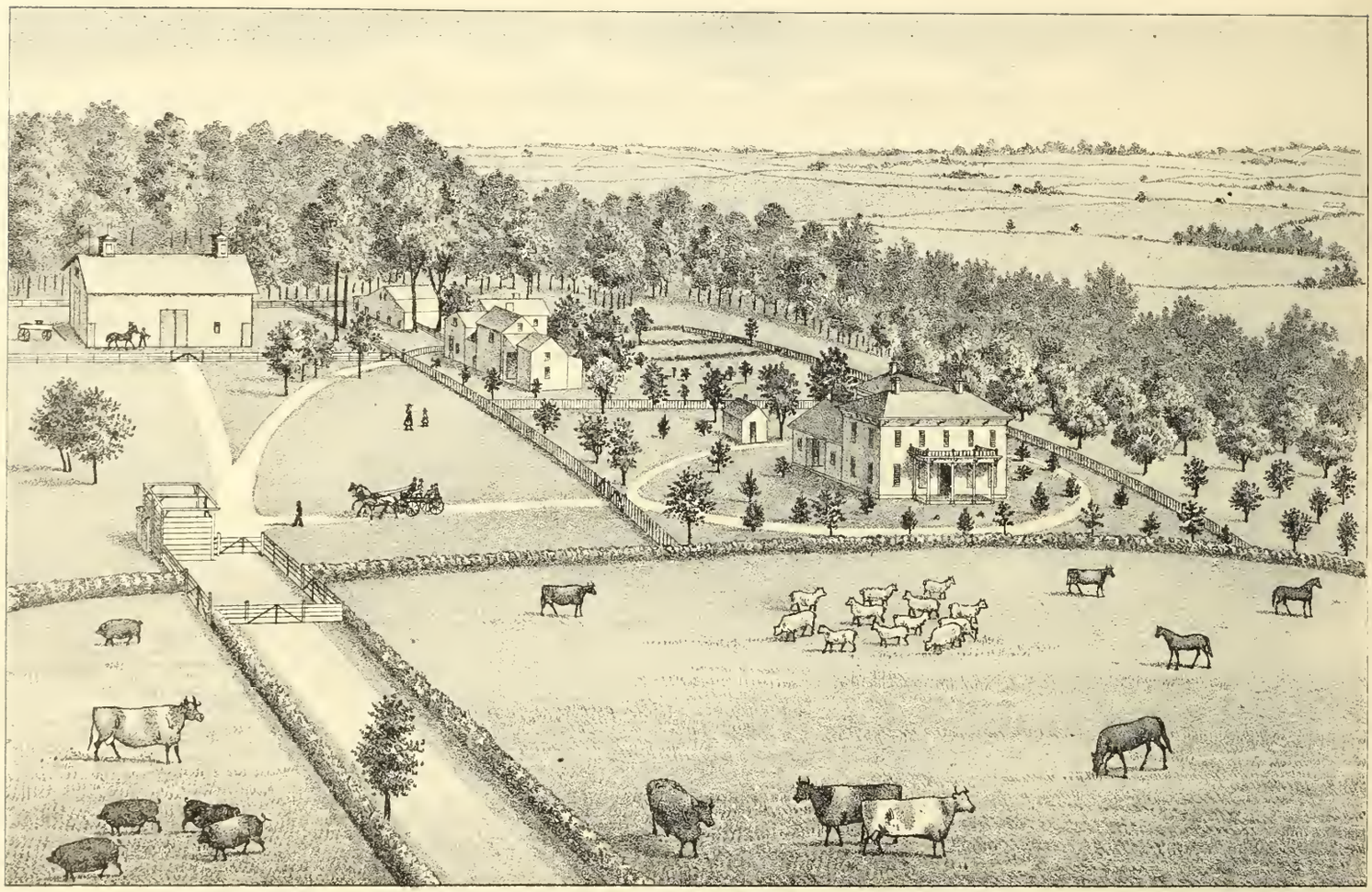
On the 29th of April, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret McCaffrey. She was born and raised in Covington, Ky. Seven children have been born to them—two sons and five daughters. Their names are Mary Alice, Ida Bell, Jesse Anderson, now a resident of Diamond Springs, Morris county, Kansas, James Lawrence, May, Lauric and Lillie Milligan. All except Jessie A. are yet at home. Both he and his estimable wife and two eldest daughters are members of the Christian Church. He takes an active part in sustaining that Christian organization, and gives liberally of his means to that end. In politics he gives in his adherence to the republican party. He may be classed among the original republicans, as his first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont, in 1856, since which time he has been a member of that political party. He is an advocate of the temperance cause, and has been frequently elected as trustee of his village upon the Temperance Ticket. He has also been President of the Board for several terms. He is a member of the ancient and honorable order of Freemasonry, and takes an active part in the work and deliberations of that body. He has faithfully served the craft in the "East" for a number of years, where he has presided with dignity and acceptability, becoming the executive officer of a Lodge of Masons He is a bright Mason and a good worker in the order.

This is briefly a sketch of the life of one of Assumption's active business men and best citizens. His life has been a success, not so much, perhaps, in the accumulation of great riches, but in the gathering together of sufficient of this world's goods to make him comfortable, and in the possession of good health and a mind freed from the perplexing, arduous duties of life, which corrode and frequently make existence a burden. He started in life unaided. What he has, has been the result of a life of industry, economy and frugality. He is liberal-minded and charitable, and gives freely of his means to every worthy object. In the community where he resides none stand higher, nor have more character for integrity and honesty than Mr. Milligan.

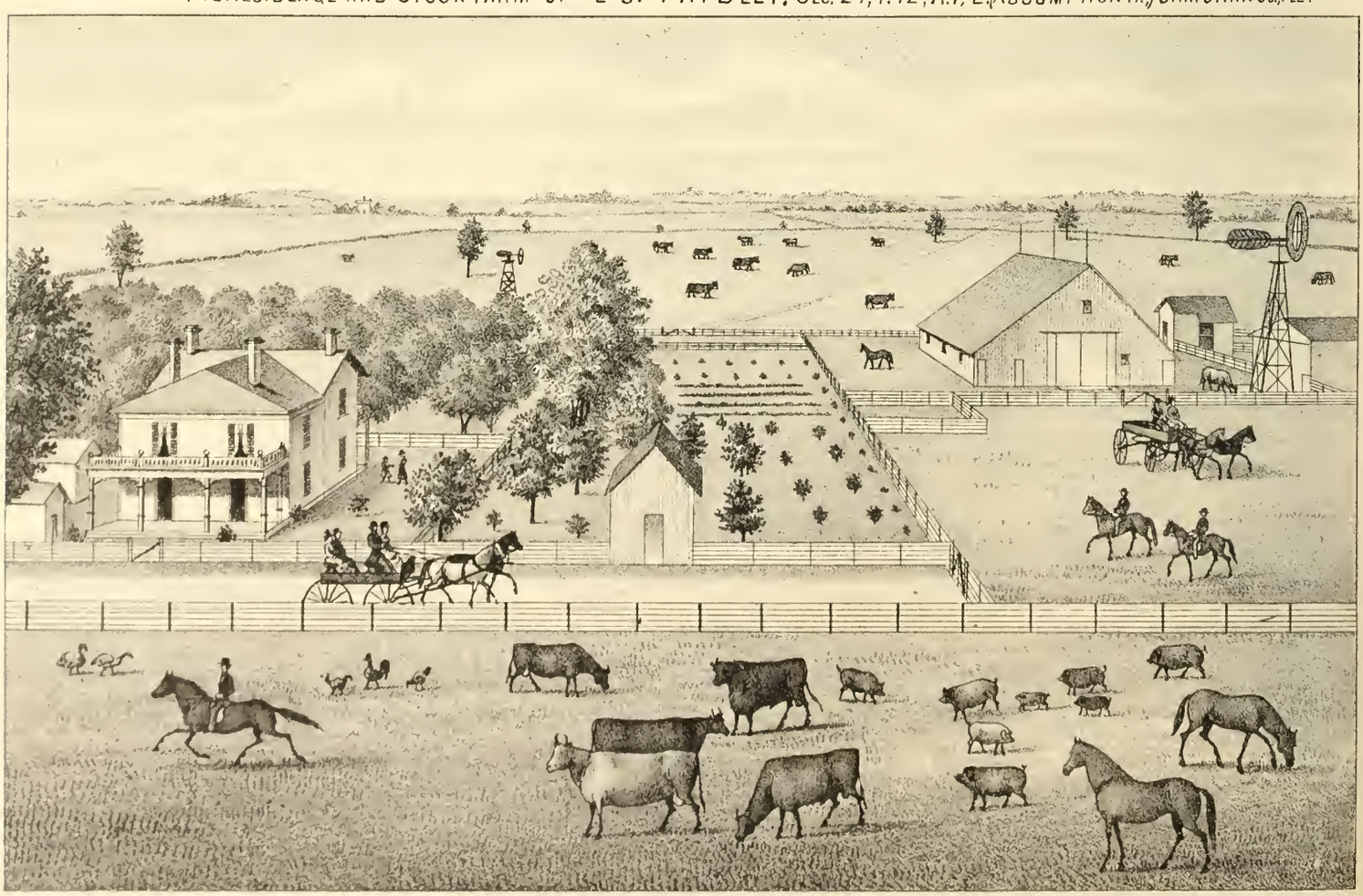
T. F. RASBACH.

The subject of this sketch is of Dutch descent. His grandparents were natives of Holland, and were among the early settlers of New York. His father, John M., was born in Herkimer county, in that state. He was a contractor upon the public works of the state. He remained in New York until his death, which occurred in 1858. He married Rosanna DeLong, who was of French ancestry. She died in 1852. There were fourteen children born to them, eight sons and six daughters. Seven of the sons are still living. Thaddeus F. is the seventh son and the twelfth child. He was born on the German Flatts, Herkimer county, New York, September 15, 1842. His boyhood days were spent at home, and in the schools of his native county. His father being an invalid and dying while Thaddeus was quite young, he was compelled at an early age to provide for his own support. The first work he did was to clerk in a dry-goods store in Herkimer village, where he remained for two years. He then came west to Chicago, and from there to Sycamore, in DeKalb county, and clerked at the latter place one winter, then came to Clinton, in DeWitt county, and from there in 1857, went into the Illinois railroad as newsboy, then brakesman, baggage master and up to conductor. He remained in the employment of the Illinois Central road until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted as a private in Co. "C," 13th Illinois Volunteers, for three years, Col. J. B. Wyman commanding. He went out in April, 1861, under the three months calls, and was sworn in to the three years service on the 4th of May following. The regiment went to Caseyville, near St. Louis, laid there two weeks, and on the 5th of July, passed through St. Louis to Rolla, Missouri. The first regular battle in which the regiment engaged, was at the assault on Vicksburg, in December, 1861, in which they suffered severely. The command was better known as "Wyman's Brigade." They were more familiarly known as "Wyman's Grey Backs," from the fact that they had suits of rebel grey, one thousand of which had been captured and sent to them, and worn by them as uniforms. After the battle of Vicksburg, the command came to Arkansas Post, and was in the engagement and capture of that place, after which they went to Memphis, then to Pittsburg Landing, and from there followed Sherman in his famous march to the sea. After the battle of Vicksburg, Mr. Rasbach was taken sick and sent into hospital. He afterwards went with the regiment to Arkansas Post, and was in the battle, and also went to Pittsburg Landing. There he again was sent to hospital, and from there was sent home on a forty days furlough. His furlough expired before he recovered; he had it renewed, and when it again expired, his time of enlistment was out, and he did not return to the regiment.

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THE RESIDENCE AND STOCK FARM OF E J. FRIBLEY, SEC. 24, T. 12, R. 1, E. (ASSUMPTION TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

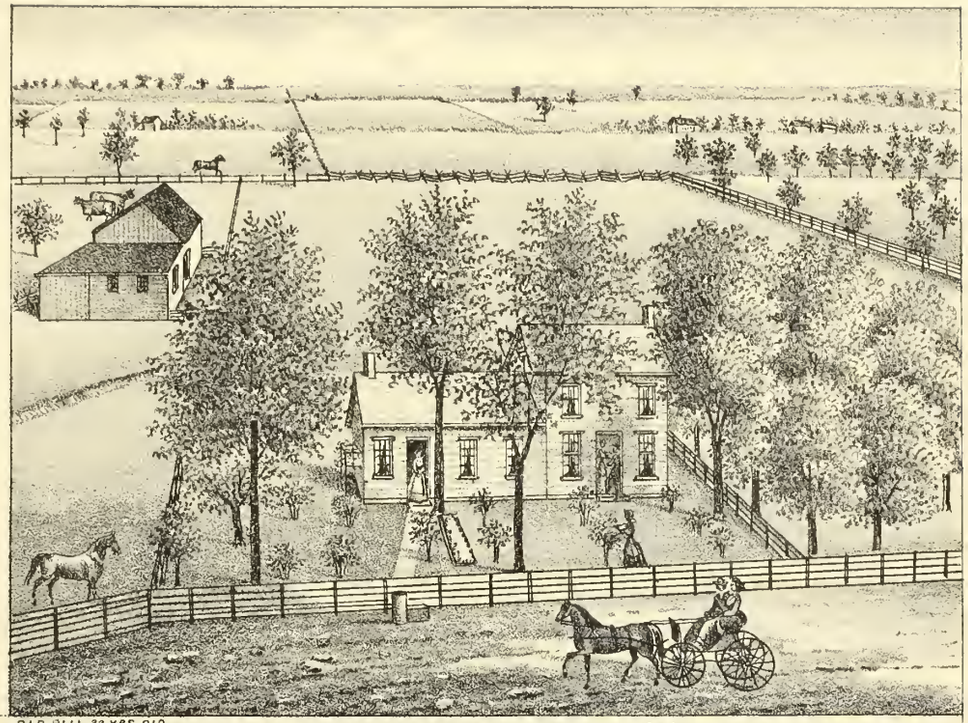


RES AND STOCK FARM OF ISOM ADAMS, SEC. 21, T. 14, R. 1, E. (PRAIRIETON TP.,) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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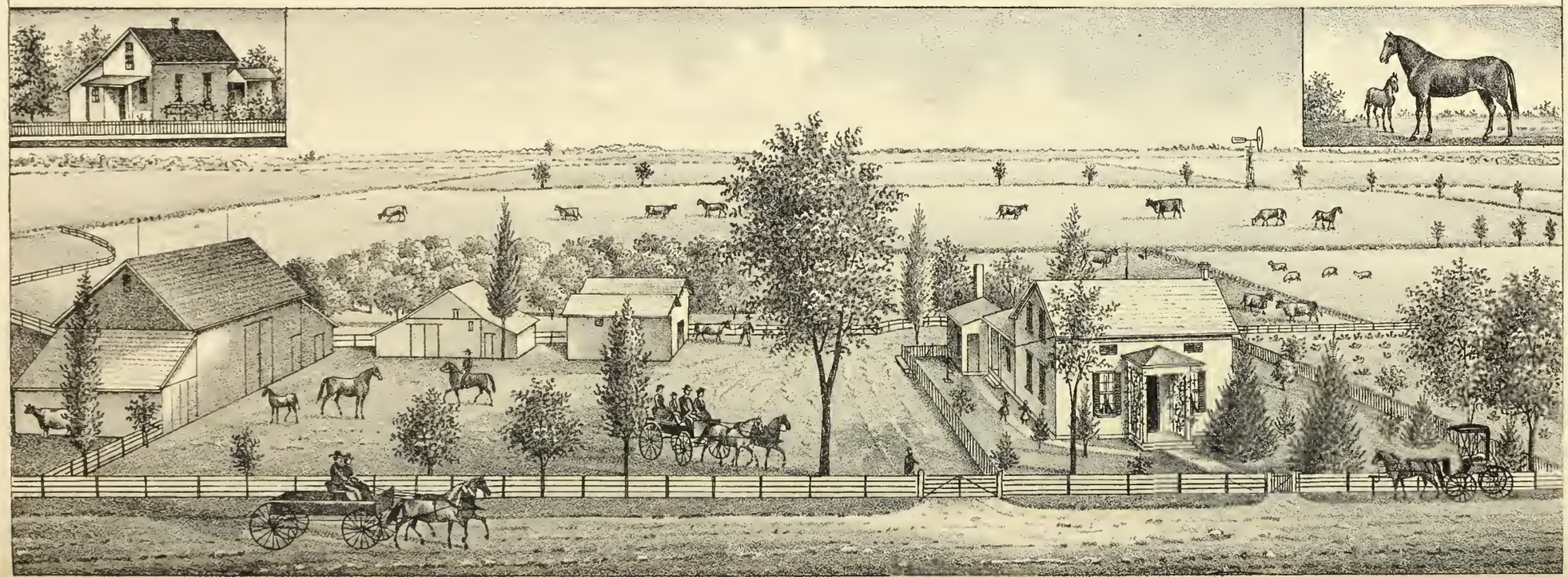


RES, OF WILLIAM KNOTT, SEC. 30, ASSUMPTION TP, (12) R. 1, E. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



OLD BILL 22 YRS. OLD

RES OF MRS. ELECTA CLAWSON, SEC. 25, MAY TP, (13) 1, W. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



RES AND STOCK FARM OF PHARES S. SCHEIB, SEC. 11, T. 14, R. 2, W. (BUCKHART TP,) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

He never fully recovered from the sickness while in the army, and it was two years after the date of his enlistment expired before he gained sufficient strength to help himself. His discharge bears date September 10, 1864. The first winter after his recovery he went back on the Illinois Central railroad, and stayed until spring. In May, 1867, he went to New Orleans, and sold wooden-ware, brooms and brushes for his brother who was in business in that place. He remained ten months, then went to Galveston and Houston, Texas, and went to work on the Washington branch of the Houston and Texas Central railroad as conductor, where he remained for two years there and on the main line. He then returned north and went to work on the North Division of the Illinois Central. In 1869, he was sent by the company to El Paso, as yard-master. He afterwards was assistant in the freight office, and took charge of the baggage for the I C. and T. P. & W. railroads. From El Paso in April, 1871, he was sent to Assumption as station agent, and has been here up to the present. In 1874, he started in the hotel business in addition to his other duties, which he also continues. On the 11th of October, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Maloue, a resident of Joe Davis county, Illinois. By this marriage there has been two children. The eldest, Julia May, died in her ninth year. Edith Estelle is yet living, a bright and winsome child. In politics Mr. Rasback is a republican. He is a member of the Lodge of A. F. & A. M., No. 451, Assumption, Illinois. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a temperate man and an advocate of the cause. In this community where he has lived for a number of years he is regarded as an upright and honorable man. As an officer and station agent he is polite, affable and accommodating, and gives good satisfaction to the patrons of the road, as well as to his employers.

J. A. BRIDGE

The Bridge family on the paternal side are of Irish ancestry, and on the maternal German. The paternal grandfather was a native of New Jersey. He at an early day removed to Indiana, where he was killed by the Indians. Thomas Bridge, his son and father of J. A. was born in Butler county, Ohio. He is a farmer and blacksmith. He is now a resident of Camden, Preble county, Ohio. He married Susan Wolf, who was born in the same county. Her father, John Wolf moved from Virginia to Ohio at an early day, and was one of the first settlers of that state. By this marriage there were three children, two boys and one girl. The subject of this sketch was the first-born. He first saw the light of day in Preble county, Ohio, October 31, 1840. His youth was spent upon the farm and in the schools of his native county. After receiving a fair education in the common schools he spent one year in the Ohio Wesleyan University. When the war broke out he was among the first to enlist under the first three months call. He was a member of Co. "F," 20th Regt. Ohio Vols. The regiment was ordered to West Virginia, and remained there doing provost duty until time of enlistment expired, when they were mustered out and he returned home and remained at work upon the farm until 1864, when he again enlisted in the 156th Regt., O. V., and did duty in Eastern Virginia and Maryland. The date of his enlistment expired in 1865. He then returned home and worked at the tanning business for one year and a half. In the spring of 1868 he came to Illinois and settled in Assumption. Here he farmed for nine months, when he returned to Ohio and taught school one winter. In the fall of 1870 he returned to Assumption and went to work on the elevator that was then building, and afterwards weighed grain for Wilkinson & Co. for three years, then bought grain for Cornner, afterward for F. O. Pigeon. He continued grain buying until 1877, when he was appointed postmaster. He then opened a stock of groceries and provisions in connection with the post-office, and still continues in that trade.

In politics he has been a republican since 1864, when he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was township collector for six years, and appointed post master in 1877, and now performs the duties of that office in a manner acceptable to the citizens of Assumption and vicinity. He is a respected member of Bromwell Lodge A. F. & A. M. No. 451, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1863.

On the 10th of March, 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss H. F. Mauzy. She is a native of Preble county, Ohio. One child, a son named Herschel L., is the fruit of this union; he is engaged in farming. Mrs. Bridge is a member of the Christian Church. As a man Mr. Bridge has the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. During the past year Mr. Bridge has also been engaged in buying and shipping live stock.

JAMES RIDGE.

This gentleman, one of the early settlers of Assumption township, is a native of England, and was born at the village of Stoke Rivers, Devonshire, on the 11th of January, 1829. His father was James Ridge, and his mother's maiden name was Charity Leworthey. He was raised in the vicinity where he was born. March 1st, 1851, he married Sarah Tucker, who was born in the adjoining parish of Swimbridge. He had resolved to come to America, and consequently left England April 3d, 1851, and landed with his young wife at Quebec, May 5th, and from that place they came immediately to Illinois; an elder brother of his wife had settled in Greene county, of this State, and they went to that locality. Mr. Ridge was farming then until the spring of 1860, and then moved on a tract of land which he had purchased the preceding fall in Christian county. He began improving this tract. He was one of the early settlers on the prairie in his neighborhood. Mr. Ridge has since been farming in Assumption township, and owns two hundred and seventy-six acres of land. He has two children, David James, who is farming for himself in Assumption township, and Sarah Ann. One child died in infancy. Mr. Ridge, in his politics, has been a member of the republican party ever since he took an interest in public affairs. His first vote for President was cast for Abraham Lincoln Such is a brief sketch of one of the industrious and upright citizens of Assumption township.

FRANCIS D. MALHIOT.

The Malhiots were principally interested in the establishment of the French colony at Assumption. The family came from France to Canada about two hundred years ago, and settled at St. Peters, on the St. Lawrence river. Michael Malhiot, the father of F. D. Malhiot, was born at St. Peters, and took as his wife Marie Louise Demars.

Francis D. Malhiot was born on the 6th of March, 1816, and was the next to the youngest of a family of ten children. He was raised at St. Peters. His father was one of the wealthiest farmers of that part of Canada. He received a good education, and began the study of law soon after attaining his majority. While he was a student in the law office the rebellion of 1837 broke out, and he joined his fortunes with those of the insurgents, volunteering in a company of soldiers raised in Montreal. He took part in one or

two skirmishes, but in no regular battle. His brother, E. E Malhiot, was a colonel in the rebel forces. Convinced that it was impossible to gain their ends by further opposition to the Canadian government, he and his brother sought refuge in the United States, spending the winter of 1837–38 at St. Albans, Vermont. He afterwards returned to St. Peters, and lived there till 1840, when he went to Louisiana. His brother was admitted to practice law in that state, and became a lawyer of considerable prominence. He resided on a plantation in Assumption parish. Francis D. Malhiot was the proprietor of a hotel at Paincourtville, in the parish of Assumption, for three years, and then returned to Canada. He became the owner of a flour-mill and saw-mill at Arthabaskaville, near St. Peters. On the 21st of February, 1843, he was united in marriage, at St. Peters, to Marie Zoe Deland.

In 1849, the year of the great excitement consequent on the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, he went to California. For three years and a-half he was engaged in mining gold, most of the time near Sonora. His success was equal to that of most of the gold seekers who thronged to California in expectation of an easy fortune. On returning to Canada he built another saw-mill, at Victoria, on the Grand Trunk Railway. He had one flour-mill and two saw-mills in operation at the same time.

In the year 1857 his brother, E E. Malhiot, purchased thirty sections of land, mostly in Assumption township, Christian co , Ills. Francis D. Malhiot bought one section. They brought from Canada about one hundred French families, and settled them on different portions of these tracts of land. The history of this colony is already well known to the people of the county, and is spoken of elsewhere in this work. Many of the French families still reside in that part of the county. The land was purchased from the Illinois Central Railroad Company. They founded the town of Assumption, receiving its name from the parish of Assumption, in Louisiana, in which Colonel E. E. Malhiot had his home. The former name of the railroad station was Tacusa. The house which Mr. Malhiot now occupies was the first built on the prairie in Assumption township, and he has lived in it since 1857.

Mr. and Mrs. Malhiot have had eleven children, whose names are as follows: Marie Louise, now the wife of Lawrence Panneton, of Assumption township; Theodule F., now in the mercantile business at Radford; Arthur, who died of consumption, in 1872, at the age of twenty-three; Marie Melvina, whose death occurred in the year 1875, at the age of twenty-two; Clara Marie, Philip N., Francis E, Adele Marie, Marie Margaret, Eugene Alphonse, and Gideon Henry.

Politically, the Malhiot family has been attached to the democratic party ever since their residence in the United States, and all its members vote that ticket. E. E. Malhiot died in Assumption township, in 1875, and his family now reside in Louisiana. Francis D. Malhiot, since his residence in this county, has been altogether engaged in farming. He has been one of the best citizens of Assumption township, and is held in much respect for his many excellent traits of character. Though he has passed the vigor of youth, he is fond of travel, and possesses some of that spirit of adventure which seems to be never wholly absent from the French-Canadian blood. After the discovery of gold at the Black Hills, he went out to that locality, more for recreation and with the purpose of regaining his health than with the object of seeking gold, and spent four months there during the year 1877.

THEODULE F. MALHIOT

Was born at St. Peters, Canada, on the 11th of August, 1846, and is the oldest son, and the third child, of a family of eleven children. He lived in Canada till 1857, when he accompanied his father to Christian county. He attended school in Canada before leaving that country, and the public schools of Assumption after coming to this county. For two years he was a student at St. Joseph College, at Tentopolis, in Effingham county. He was seventeen years old when he left that institution, and afterward attended a course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at Springfield, with the purpose of fitting himself for a mercantile career. After leaving school he was employed for a time on his father's farm. From 1868 to 1870 he was in Louisiana, spending the time principally on his uncle's plantation in Assumption parish. In the year 1871, after returning to Illinois, he formed a partnership with Alphonse Pigeon, and embarked in the mercantile business at Assumption under the firm name of Pigeon & Malhiot. After carrying on this business a year he returned to his father's farm, and was engaged in farming till the summer of 1878. At that date he formed a partnership with F O. Pigeon, and opened a store at Radford, a station on the Illinois Central road, north of Assumption. He has since been engaged in business at that point, and is known as a popular and successful business man. Beside selling goods the firm have been employed quite largely in buying grain, and have made Radford quite an important trading point.

BUCKHART TOWNSHIP.

MUCH of genuine historic importance and interest clusters around old Buckhart, for it was within its boundaries, that some of the earliest settlements in the county were made. It was not surveyed by the government until 1821, after which, for several years, the emigrants exercised "squatters'" rights.

The township of Buckhart is situated in the north-west part of the county, and, as now organized, it contains all of town. 14 N., range 2 W., and that part of town. 14 N., range 3 W., that lies east and north of the South Fork of the Sangamon river,—which forms the western boundary.

Buckhart creek enters town. 14 N., range 2 W., in section 24, and crosses in a north-westernly direction, passing out on the north of section five. There are several small affluents of the South Fork flowing through the western part of the township, all of which give a supply of water for stock purposes, and afford a good drainage.

There is a belt of timber, ranging from one to three miles in

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"THE MAPLES." SCENES UPON THE STOCK FARM OF THE JOHNSON BROS SITU



RES. OF LEO. JOHNSON.

ED IN SEC'S. 21, 22 & 27, T. 13 R. 1, E. (ASSUMPTION TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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width, along the east side of the South Fork, and also small patches scattered along Buckhart creek. The surface is a rolling prairie. The soil is a deep black loam, very fertile and productive.

The Springfield division of the O. & M. Railroad enters Buckhart township in section 31, at Sharpsburg, and passes out of the county at Campbellsburg.

On the organization of the county, that part of its territory embraced within town. 14 N., range 3 W., was for many years incorporated into the West and South Fork precincts, for voting purposes. But as the county increased in population, and taking into account the inconvenience of crossing the river at times, the county court formed a new precinct, based on the petition of I. A. Halford and fifty-seven other legal voters, on the seventh of March, 1855, and named it Buckhart.

It was bounded as follows:—"Beginning at the point where the range line, between ranges two and three, intersect on the north with the Sangamon river; thence south on said line to Buckhart creek; thence up said creek to the line dividing section thirty-two and thirty-three, town. 15—2 W.; thence south on section line dividing town. 14 and 15 north; thence east to the north-east corner of section three, town. 14—2 W.; thence south four miles to the Taylorville precinct line, or the south-east corner of section 22, town. 14—2 W.; thence west on said precinct line, until it strikes the South Fork of the Sangamon river; thence down the river to the county line, and thence along the west and north boundaries of the county to the place of beginning." The house of John George on section 11, town. 14 N., range 3 W., was designated as the place of holding elections. John Fiery, Peter Porter and Benj. Harris were selected the first judges of election; Wm. P. Hazlett and Daniel De Camp were elected justices of the peace, and C. W. Graham and M. H. Berry, constables, June 4th, 1855. It was subsequently changed to its present limits.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS

Of this township, as at present limited, were as follows:—Titus Gragg, who came to the county in 1820, erected a cabin and made some improvements, bordering on the edge of the timber, a little south of the present site of Campbellsburg, and on the farm subsequently owned by John L. Cagle. When Samuel Williams emigrated to Sangamon county in 1821, it was the only cabin he came across, and slept in, after leaving the Wabash river, near Terre Haute. Titus Gragg was a brother of "Jake" Gragg, mentioned in the South Fork township history. He was a blacksmith, and did smithing for the early settlers. The whole of this family, with one exception, David B. Gragg, a grandson, died very suddenly, and it is thought very mysteriously. They all lie side-by-side on the same farm, with no stone to mark the spot. Their memory was perpetuated for a time, by some kind friend who carved their names in the bark of an overshadowing forest tree, which marked the spot for years.

Wm. McCallister was a pioneer settler as early as 1824. He settled and improved the James Weeden farm, a mile north-west of Edinburg. His family consisted of himself, his wife and two sons. The father, mother, and one of the sons died at this place. The surviving son was taken and kindly cared for by Shadrack J. Campbell; and was taken afterward by an uncle to Missouri, and never heard from since. He was sole heir to forty acres of land, which was sold for taxes.

John and Joseph Brown settled in 1825. They entered the W. half of S. W. quarter of section 3, town. 14—3 W., October 30th, 1829, and sold it to Esquire Shad. J. Campbell, March 30th, 1832, for $275. Abner and Joseph McLean also came in 1825, and settled the Blue Point farm, now owned by Daniel De Camp.

Wm. Bragg settled a little below Campbell's Point in 1825.

Wm. George and John George settled in 1827.

Shadrack J. Campbell and Robert Hazlett came in 1829.

John Warrick settled below Campbell's Point, and was known as "the tall man," and a great bee-hunter.

In 1829, David Stokes emigrated from Todd county, Kentucky, and settled below Campbell's Point, erected a cabin and improved a farm, where he died in 1844. He raised a large family. Iverson Stokes, his son, was one of the proprietors of Campbellsburg, and is familiarly known in the county. The cabin of old father Stokes was used for many years by the Predestinarian Baptists, for holding their meetings, Elders Kit Stafford and Aaron Vandeveer officiating.

Besides those already named, John L. Cagle, David Cagle, Wm. Harvey, Alfred Bishop and Henry Blount, were here before the deep snow.

It is related by Robert Hazlett that during the winter of the deep snow, large lots of water-melons, stowed away in corn shocks by the boys in the early fall, were frozen solid. In March they were taken and thawed out by letting them down in the well, and they proved to be as sweet and fresh as when first picked from the vines.

Moses Martin improved and lived on the old Jesse Hanon farm, two miles south-west of Edinburg. He was an old settler; a widower with nine children, and a blacksmith by trade. He moved to Arkansas in 1840. James Radford, his neighbor, was another pioneer, and lived on the farm now occupied by George W. Gawin.

William Bennefield settled near Campbell's Point, and at one time owned a distillery. Afterward he moved to the Blue Point farm, where in company with J. M. Wilkinson, he raised a crop in 1835. The winter previous he built a flat-boat, near Darling's mill, on the North Fork, loaded it with three hundred barrels of flour, and went down the Sangamon to the Mississippi river, and thence to New Orleans, where he sold the flour and realized a fair profit. On a second trip he died with cholera.

In 1834 James Weeden emigrated from Tenn., settled and improved the farm now owned by William W. Halford, his step-son, adjacent to Blueville. James Halford came to the county at the same time with James Weeden. They had much sickness, and a singular fatality attended these two families during the first year after their arrival.

Both families were domiciled in the same cabin. James Halford, a daughter and two sons died of the same fatal malady, commonly called "milk sickness." In James Weeden's family, his wife, a son and a Miss Mary Ann Hammond, residing with them, all died within the space of one week, apparently with the same disease. It is said that five of them lay dead on the same day.

THE FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE

of the settlement was below "Campbell's Point," on Joseph Matthews' land.

The first day-school was taught by Robert White, and was a "pay-school."

In those days it was customary for school-teachers to "board around" among their employers, whether as a "pay-school" or so much a month. From $8 to $10 per month, or $1.50 a scholar per quarter, was "reckoned" a fair compensation.

The Rev. J. M. Peck, an itinerant Sunday school agent, passing this way from Shelbyville to Springfield at an early date, says in

his report: "I organized a Sunday-school at the Black Jack schoolhouse, not far from 'Campbell's Point,' with fifteen scholars." There were also churches organized during the first settlement, the history of which may be seen in the ecclesiastical chapter of this work. Also much of the history of the churches and schools may be found in the towns, written below.

INDIANS.

During the early settlements of Buckhart there were many Indians loitering around this section of country, which was then included within the limits of Sangamon county, as was most of Christian at that time.

They were at times very troublesome and annoying. Their usual mode of fighting the pale-faces was in the free use of sticks and stones.

The chief's name was "Bas-se-na," or probably Ma-she-na, who it is alleged signed the treaty at the close of the Black Hawk war, on the 13th of February, 1833. These Indians were mostly Kickapoos. They were usually very polite; only one of their number spoke at a time.

At one time near "Campbell's Point" a number of them had some difficulty with Jake Gragg, who it seems got the better of them. They fled across the South Fork to Esquire Miller's, imploring his protection, as "Jake was after them with a sack full of sticks." They looked upon the Esquire as a kind of legal protector.

"Bas-se-na," the chief, and some of his tribe had a fight with William Wallis east of Taylorville, using clubs and stones pretty freely. He had the copper-colored tribe arrested and taken before Esquire Campbell. They were fined five dollars and costs. Bas-se-na paid the fine and asked for a receipt, whereupon the following colloquy ensued:

Esquire—"Indian, you don't want any receipt; it is entered on my docket and never can come up against you again."

Indian—"I pays you the money; will you give me a receipt?"

Esquire—"I tell you that you don't want any, for it's settled on the docket."

Indian—"White man say Indian steal, Esquire say me steal. I say me no steal, but me pay um; now give Indian receipt?"

Esquire—"Since you insist on it, if you will give me a good reason for wanting it, I'll give you one."

Indian—"Well, when me die me spec' to go to the Great Spirit's home. Werry well, when me gets to the gate Peter says: 'Go away, Indian, you steal.' I say, 'Werry well, what if I does, don't I pay um?' Peter says, 'Show um receipt,' and if I don't have um I shall be forced to go back and look through hell to find Esquire Campbell, to prove Indian pay um."

The first lands entered in Buckhart were as follows: March 10, 1827, Jacob Cagle, E. half of N. W. quarter section 10, Tp. 14—3, 80 acres; August 21, 1827, Leonard Burch, W. half of N. E. quarter section 10, Tp. 14—3, 80 acres; in Tp. 14—2, October 16, 1829, Robert Smith, E. half of S. E. quarter section 4, 80 acres; Nov. 9, 1829, Patterson Heaton, E. half of S. W. quarter section 4, 80 acres, and W. half of S. E. quarter section 4, 80 acres; Jan. 4, 1830, Joseph Denton, E. half of lot 2, S. W. quarter section 30, 72.30 acres.

The following is a list of all the officers since township organization;

Supervisors—John Sharp, elected 1866; John George, 1867; re-elected 1868; John Sharp, 1869; Joseph Kemmerer, 1870; G. R. Sharp, 1871, and has been re-elected each succeeding year; James Magee, 1880.

Assessors—Joseph Kemmerer, elected 1866; G. R. Sharp, 1867; C. I. Lockwood, 1868; G. R. Sharp, 1869; J. F. Davis, 1870; Martin Whitesell, 1871; J. M. Campbell, 1872; C. I. Lockwood, 1873; D. C. Carlin, 1874; J. M. Campbell, 1875, re-elected 1876 and '77; L. D. Peek, 1878; Wm. Wysearver, 1879, re-elected, 1880.

Town Clerks—Iverson Stokes, elected 1866; J. M. Chandler, 1867, re-elected 1868 and '69; J. T. Davis, 1870, re-elected 1871; James F. Davis, 1872; G. W. Greathard, 1873; S. R. Burns, 1874, re-elected 1875 and '76; J. R. Hill, 1877; I. N. Martin, 1878; C. A. Prater, 1879, and re-elected 1880.

Collectors—Hiram Power, elected 1866; Hiram Orr, 1867; John E. Prater, 1868; B. K. Prater, 1869; G. R. Sharp, 1870; Jas. M. Chandler, 1871, re-elected 1872 and '73; G. W. Greathard, 1874, re-elected 1875 and '76; S. R. Burns, 1877; G. C. Wilkinson, 1878, re-elected 1879; S. R. Burns, 1880.

Commissioners of Highways—A. M. Halford, H. H. Sharp and L. Heinlein, elected 1866; E. Pope, 1867; Martin Miller, 1868; W. B. Lillard, 1869; Israel Baughman, 1870; Frank George, 1871; H. T. Gardner, 1872; I. Baughman, 1873; F. George, 1874; H. T. Gardner, 1875; I. Baughman, 1876; T. B. Hill, 1877; H. T. Gardner, 1878; M. Adrian, 1879; Fred. Reed, 1880.

Justices of the Peace—J. E. Hartsock, W. B. Cobb, elected 1866; J. W. Johnson, J. E. Hartsock, 1870; David Williams, E. Heinlein, 1873; J. Brubeck, W. T. Baker, 1876; J. M. Chandler, Alex. Matthews, 1877.

Constables—Wm. Harris, A. J. Odenwelder, 1866; A. W. Halford, L. Heinlein, 1870; J. T. Chandler, C. Heinlein, 1873; M. Nester, M. Huxley, 1876; Peter Scheib, J. D. Hurt, 1877; Eli Matthews, 1878.

ROBINSON'S POINT.

This was a small hamlet, located at the head of the timber, six miles north of Taylorville, and two miles east of Sharpsburg. In early years it was noted on the maps as "Bethany." It had a post-office by that name, and David Robinson, who gave it the name of Robinson's Point, was post-master. The great Eastern stage passed daily by it, on the public highway from Shelbyville to Springfield. Mr. Robinson kept a store, and sold goods in this place for over two years in 1835–6–7. It is supposed to have been the first store in the county. It is said Mr. Robinson was too ambitious to become rich, and speculated largely in stock, and failed, involving some of his securities.

The store-house stood for many years near the residence of the late John Langdon, but it has since been moved, and now forms a part of the residence of J. M. Redfern, the present owner of the land, on which was located the town of Bethany, more popularly known as "Robinson's Point."

BLUE POINT

Was one of the old "land marks" of the county, and was familiarly known to the traveling public, half a century ago. It was one of Allen & Co.'s prominent Eastern stage stands. The old Traveller's Inn, with its porch in front, now the residence of Daniel De Camp, was built by Robert Allen, of Springfield, in 1838. The land on which this house was built, and Edinburg located, was entered by Abner and Joseph McLean in 1829, and by them conveyed to Archibald and Robert Sattley, Jan. 7, 1832, and they to others. In the chain of title, Abraham Lincoln was owner of it at one time. Robert Allen succeeded to the ownership of the land in Aug. 1837. Abner and Joseph McLean "squatted" on the land, and made some improvements in 1825. A "squatter's title" was as much respected in those days, as a land-office certificate is to-day.

Blue Point stage stand was twenty miles distant from Springfield.

A public house was opened as early as 1830. As was the custom, this house had a well-furnished side-board. The laws of 1833 required that those who kept a public house and bar, should take out license to sell spirituous liquors; that they should give bond to the county commissioners' court, that they would provide to keep lodging, diet and provender sufficient for the accommodation of four persons and their horses; that if they gave credit for an amount exceeding fifty cents, for liquor, they should be debarred from recovering the excess by law; nor should they charge a traveler more than twelve and a half cents a pint for whisky; or eighteen and three-fourths cents for a pint of brandy. The customary charge for meals to those traveling in the stage was twenty-five cents; the way-traveler twelve and a half cents a meal. Supper, lodging, breakfast and keeping horse, fifty cents.

There was a post-office established here as early as 1839. The first store was opened by Dr. S. J. Jerald.

BLUEVILLE.

This town sprang up about half a mile north of the Blue Point stage stand. At one time considerable business was done at this point, and several houses were erected. There being a demand for lots, it was surveyed by Richard M. Powel, county surveyor, for Wm. W. Halford, June 1, 1870. It was laid out near the centre of Section 14, T. 14—3. The streets were from 50 to 60 feet in width, and named Douglas, Logan, etc. Lick Creek branch runs through a portion of the town. The first store was opened by W. T. Houston. Edgar Chapman opened the first drug store in April, 1868, in the west end of the place.

A correspondent of the *Flag*, of August 26, 1867, says:—"This place is the centre of a considerable country trade, one little store in it having sold over $11,000 worth of goods within a year. There are now two stores, owned separately by Houston and Carlin. There is a blacksmith shop and plow manufactory, both of which are under the care of Cook & Cobb."

The Methodist Episcopal Chapel, which was erected in 1866, in the extreme west end of the town, was removed to Edinburg in 1875. J. H. Hatfield was the first preacher. The town also contained a neat two story brick school-house. The first teachers were: W. C. Shivers, principal, and Miss M. Greenwood, assistant.

The first physician was H. T. Moore.

The first Board of Trustees were: W. W. Halford, president; W. Harrold, clerk; J. W. Houston, Isaac Hart, S. W. Denny, and R. H. Weeden. *Police Magistrate.*—John L. Culver. *Constable.*—A. W. Halford.

EDINBURG.

This is the most thriving town between Taylorville and Springfield. It is located on the south-east corner of Section 14, T. 14—3, and was surveyed March 26, 1870, by John McGuire, for Daniel De Camp, on the old Blue Point site. It is beautifully situated in the edge of the timber, on high rolling land. Its streets are from 70 to 100 feet wide, and are named Washington Avenue, Lincoln, Douglas, etc. A small stream called Lick creek, passes through the centre.

Blueville, being the oldest place, a rivalry naturally sprang up between them, but was eventually settled by merging the two into one under the name—Edinburg. This was accomplished by a meeting of the two Boards of Trustees August 8, 1874, at which time they voted unanimously for the consolidation, and the two towns have since been under one corporation.

The intervening space is being filled up with improvements, and in a few years it will have the appearance of but one town.

The land on which Edinburg is located was entered in 1829. After several transfers, as mentioned elsewhere, it was purchased by Daniel De Camp, in February, 1851.

The town is ten miles distant from Taylorville, and twenty from Springfield.

During the first year of its existence (1870), the town made quite a vigorous growth. Several very neat residences and business houses were erected, and the trade opened with flattering prospects.

The first house was built by Daniel De Camp in the spring of 1870. Mumford Pool erected and opened the first store, about the same time.

Mr. De Camp also erected a hotel, and the first blacksmith shop, and had them occupied during the spring of 1870.

The first grain warehouse and elevator was built by G. H. Peebles, in the summer of 1871.

The first physician located here was Gusham Little, M. D., in the year 1870. The post-office was established in 1871, and Daniel De Camp was the first post-master, and has continued to hold the office ever since. Joseph Gegan taught the first school in 1870. The first and only school-house built in the original part of Edinburg was in 1863, by the district, and is now used by the Edinburg schools. There is also a two-story brick school-house in the Blueville division.

The Methodist church, first erected west of Blueville, in 1866, was moved to Edinburg in 1875, repainted and otherwise improved. On the 16th of February, 1876, the first bell in the town was placed in the belfry and rang out its peals on the following Sunday.

The Christian church was built in 1872, at a cost of $3,000. It is a frame structure 30x60 feet, and neatly finished. The building was somewhat damaged by a tornado, which swept through the town in 1875.

The town was incorporated under the general village law, in 1873, and the following were the first Board of Trustees: Daniel De Camp, *President;* I. N. Martin, James M. Camphell, A. D. F. Kemmerer, Henry Wilhte, G. H. Peebles, E. R. White, *Clerk;* Wm. Wyscarver, *Treasurer;* J. W. Johnson, *Police Magistrate;* C. M. De Camp, *Police Constable.*

The present Board of Trustees are: J. C. Robinson, *President;* Geo. P. Herrington, L. C. Carlin, W. W. Halford, J. B. Eaton, J. L. Lindsey, I. S. Goldman, *Clerk;* C. L. Carroll, *Treasurer;* J. W. Johnson, *Police Magistrate;* T. B. Hill, *Police Constable.*

Blueville Lodge, No. 647, A. F. and A. M., was chartered in 1870. Number of charter members thirteen.

First Officers—P. E. Williams, W. M.; L. C. Carlin, S. W.; I. Stokes, J. W.; G. H. Peebles, S. D.; J. L. Culver, J. D.; C. G. Houston, Treas.; W. T. Houston, Sec.; G. Ralston, Tyler.

Present Officers.—S. L. Reefey, W. M.; L. C. Carlin, S. W.; E. R. White, J. W.; H. T. Gardner, Treas.; Wm. Wyscarver, Sec.; I. Stokes, S. D.; G. W. Wolaver, J. D.; M. P. Trame, Tyler. Total membership thirty-seven.

Below is a list of the present business houses of the town:

Physicians—C. L. Carroll, Basil Greenwood, J. M. Alden.

Attorney-at-Law—W. T. Houston.

General Stores—Alex. Dixson, J. N. Cantrill, J. W. Stuver & Co.

Grocery Stores—Mason, Peek & Son, Buckner Black.

Drugs, Notions and Grain Merchants—Brownback Brothers.

Drugs and Notions—Geo. W. Milligan.

Hardware, Furniture and Undertaking—Magee and Carlin.

Bank—Geo. P. Herrington.

Grain and Lumber Dealers—Price and Wilkinson.

Grain Dealer—J. B. Eaton.

Livery and Agricultural Implements—George C. Wilkinson.

Restaurant and Boarding House—John H. Richardson.
Restaurants—Henry Henkes, Thomas Bell.
Tin Shop—J. M. Ketterer.
Boot and Shoe Shops—Wm. Harrold, Jesse Williams.
Jewelers and Photographers—Goldman and Graham.
Harness Shop—A. Longatha.
Millinery and Dress Making—Mrs. Nellie Wyscarver, Miss J. Patterson, Mrs. M. McGuffin.
Blacksmith Shops—John L. Lindsey, Jonathan W. Cook, Wm. Dix.
Wagon Maker—John D. Pierce.
Blacksmith and Wagon Maker—John M. Adams.
Cooper—Silas Matthews.
Carpenters—R. K. Johnson, Stephen Hunsley, Joseph Patterson, John Westbrooks, Stephen Williams, I. N. Martin.
Brick Maker—John Robinson.
Brick Mason—M. Whitenack.
House, Sign and Ornamental Painter—Ronin & Staples.
Butcher Shops—John Y. Easley, George Ohlenschlager.
Barber Shops—Wm. Hayes, Charles Lawrence.
Sewing Machine Agents—Charles Lawrence, J. H. Love & Bro.
The population of the town is upward of seven hundred.

SHARPSBURG.

is a small village situated in section 31 of town. 14–2, and is about five miles distant from Taylorville. It was surveyed or laid off into blocks by R. M. Powel, March 21st, 1870, for William Hargis, the original proprietor. The streets are fifty feet wide, and named Chestnut, Hedge, etc. It contains about one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

The first house was erected by A. D. Ebert in 1870. G. R. Sharp and E. A. Hanon, built and opened the first store in 1870. The first blacksmith shop was built by Joseph Hanon, and occupied by him in 1870. The post-office was established in 1871, and G. R. Sharp was first post-master. The first church erected was by the Methodist denomination, in 1875. It is a frame building, 36x50 feet in size Price and Wilkinson erected an elevator here in the fall of 1877.

The present business in the village is as follows:

W. D. Waller, *Dry Goods and Groceries;* J. B. Fenner, *General Merchandize, Drugs, and Post-master;* John H. Hargis, *Blacksmith;* John F. Mason, *Carpenter and Wagon Maker;* F. A. McNeill, *Physician and Surgeon;* Price and Wilkinson, and O. S. Nash, *Grain Dealers.* The town was named in honor of H. H. Sharp & Brother.

CAMPBELLSBURG.

This was a station on the O. & M. R. R, sixteen miles from Springfield, and eleven from Taylorville. It is located in the northeast corner of section ten. It was surveyed and laid off in town lots May 27th, 1870, by R. M. Powel for Jno. Rodham, Iverson Stokes and Joseph Throwls. It adjoins the Campbell farm, and was named in honor of the old pioneer family.

The first house was erected by James R. Stokes in 1870, and a store-house was built and opened the same year by Allen Stokes. James R. Stokes built a shop and did blacksmithing in 1870. There was also a depot and freight-house built in 1870, but it was taken down and removed by the company in 1877, since which time the station has been discontinued, and at present there is no business done in the place.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM W. HALFORD.

Among the old citizens of Christian county that lived within its boundaries prior to the organization may be mentioned the name that heads this sketch. He was born in Wayne county, Tennessee, November 22d, 1823, and was the son of James and Elizabeth Halford. James Halford was a native of South Carolina, where he married Elizabeth Hammonds; he then emigrated to Tennessee, where he lived a number of years. He had eight children born to him in that state, and in 1834 he emigrated with his family to Illinois, and in the spring of 1834 settled at Blue Point. He commenced the improvement of a farm, but died the following fall, aged about forty-five years. His wife, who survived him many years, afterwards married a man by the name of Weeden. Mr. Halford was about eleven years of age when his father emigrated to this state. After his father's death he assisted his mother on the farm, and after her marriage he lived with his stepfather until he was nineteen. His advantages for an education were very limited. At the age of nineteen he began the battle of life for himself. His life occupation has principally been that of a farmer. For a time he was in the grocery business, and was interested in the lumber business for about two years in Blueville. He has been three times married, and raised a family of six children, viz: Mary Jane, now the wife of Dr. J. Peebles, living in Kansas; William S., married, and living in Edinburg; Benjamin F., also living in Edinburg; Canzadia M., the wife of James Roman, also in Edinburg; Ann E., and Harry, living at home. Mr. Halford, in 1872, built a fine residence near the site where his father built a cabin in 1834. He has lived to see a great change in Christian county; he has watched its development from a wilderness thinly settled to a wealthy and prosperous county. When he was a boy, and even after he was grown up, St. Louis was their market. He has hauled wheat to St. Louis and sold it for forty cents per bushel, and bacon for three cents per pound, and paid five dollars per barrel for salt. He has a fine farm of four hundred acres, lying adjoining the corporate limits of Edinburg. When he started out in life he was unaided, and what he has of this world's goods he has gained by industry and frugality. In politics he was originally a democrat, but now votes for the best men regardless of politics. Such is a brief sketch of one of Christian county's oldest citizens.

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RESIDENCE AND STOCK FARM OF **JOHN WEISER**, SEC. 33, T. 14, R. 2. (BUCKHART TP.) CHRISTIAN CO. ILL.



A CONSIDERABLE part of the development and growth of Illinois is due to her citizens of German birth, who are everywhere known for their industry and all the good qualities which go to make up peaceable and law-abiding members of the community. Among this class of citizens in Buckhart township is John Weiser, who has been engaged in farming in that part of the country since 1869.

He was born at Olshei, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, on the 1st of December, 1828. His parents were Philip and Mary Weiser. His father was a well-to-do farmer and land owner in the old country, but becoming dissatisfied with the monarchical spirit of the German government, he determined to emigrate to America and enjoy the freedom and equal advantages of republican institutions. He landed in New York in the fall of 1838. His family then consisted of a wife and seven children. After living two years in Pennsylvania, Mr. Weiser's father concluded that he could better his condition by moving to Illinois. Accordingly, in 1841, the family came to this state and settled in Cass county, about five miles south-east of Beardstown, then the county seat, on unimproved land which was entered at the government price. Their farming operations proved successful, and tract after tract was added to their original entry, until the farm comprised between six and seven hundred acres under good cultivation and with substantial buildings. Mr. Weiser's father lived on this place till his death, which occurred on the first day of August, 1853. His mother still survives, and has her home with her son, the subject of this biography, and though seventy-eight years old, is in the enjoyment of a hale and vigorous old age.

Mr. Weiser was about eight years of age when the family came to this country, and in his thirteenth year when they removed to Illinois. He remained at home assisting on the farm until he was twenty-four, and then married Miss Annie D. Musch, also a native of Germany. He has three children living: Louis P., Caroline C. and Otto N., all of whom are now living at home.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Weiser was one of those patriotic men who stepped forward to save their country from destruction. He enlisted in company A., 27th Illinois Infantry. His company was commanded by Captain Smith, and the regiment by Colonel Buford. His regiment did its full share in sustaining the credit of the Illinois soldiers for hardihood and bravery, and took part in many a hard-fought battle. Mr. Weiser was in the battle of Belmont, the first engagement under Gen. Grant, Union City, Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth, Stone River, Lavergne, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, Dallas, Mud Creek, and Kenesaw Mountain. In the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, he received a wound. He was discharged at Springfield on the 20th of December, 1864.

Returning to Cass county he resumed farming. He lived in that county till 1869, when he purchased the farm on which he now lives in Buckhart township, Christian county. He is known as one of the enterprising farmers and progressive citizens of Buckhart township, and a full page illustration of his farm is found on another page of this work. This farm embraces 345 acres of excellent farming land, and has substantial buildings and improvements. He has been content to lead the unobtrusive life of a peaceful farmer, and has no aspiration to hold public station, or to mix conspicuously in public affairs. Although ready to discharge every obligation resting on a good citizen, his time has been occupied with his farm, where he has found full scope for his energy and industry.

In politics, he is a member of the republican party. He has acquired an excellent reputation as a man of honesty and integrity, and is one of that class of citizens who do most toward developing the resources and promoting the prosperity of a country.

Capt. DANIEL DE CAMP

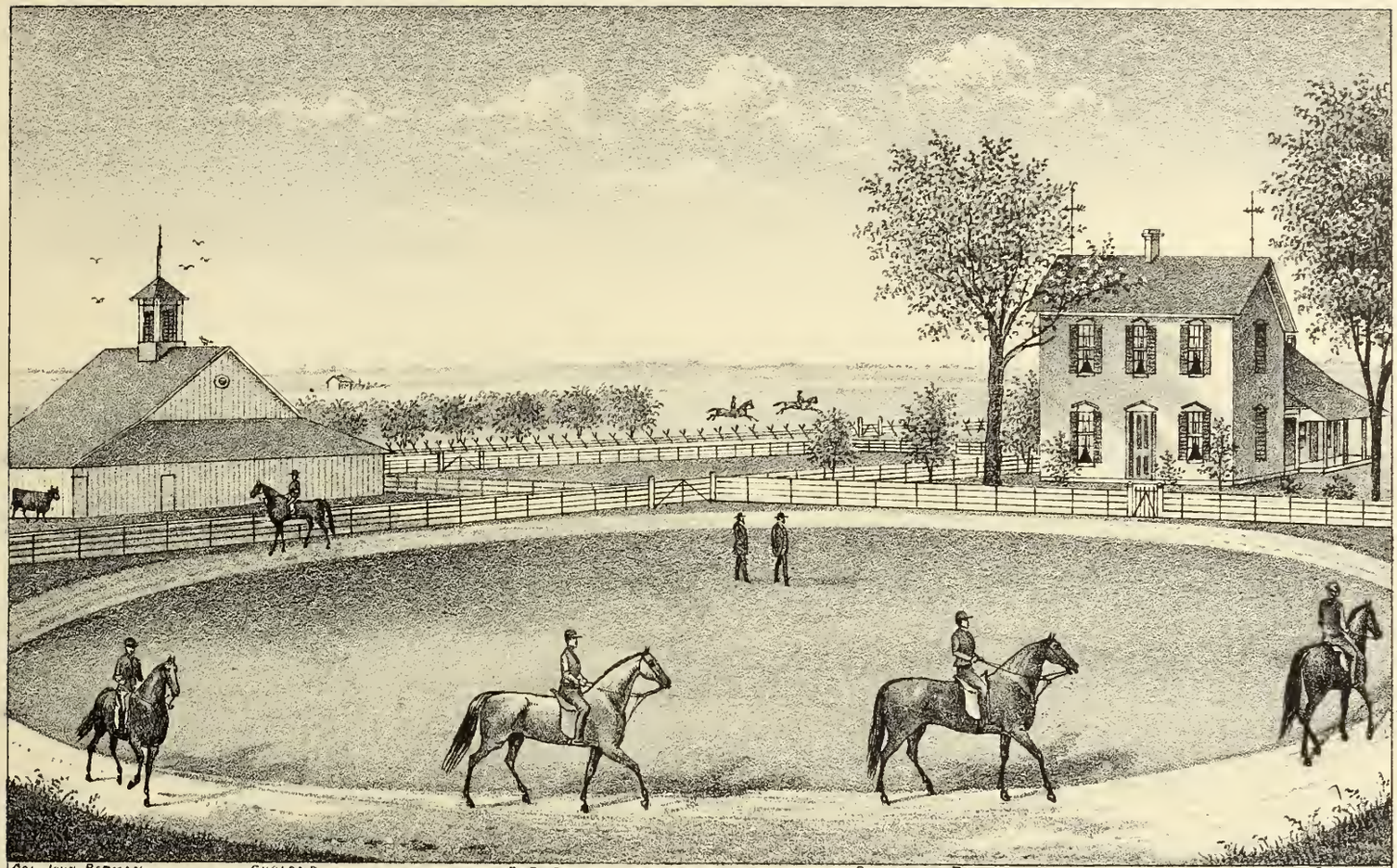
Was born in Giles county, Virginia, August 31, 1824. He was the son of David and Sarah De Camp David De Camp was a native of Virginia. His father, Zachariah De Camp, was a native of New York. His father and great-grandfather of Daniel De Camp was a native of France, and emigrated to America long prior to the Revolutionary war, and was one of the first settlers in Newark, New Jersey. He was an enterprising business man, of good education, and accumulated quite a fortune. Before his death he made a will bequeathing his entire possessions to his two sons, Zachariah and brother. The realization of this estate was funded, and has not since been reclaimed. Zachariah De Camp raised a family of eight children, of whom David De Camp, father of the subject of our sketch, was the eldest son. He was born in the year 1792.

Zachariah De Camp, when a boy, was placed as an apprentice to learn the hatter trade, in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. When he grew to manhood he went to Virginia, and subsequently went to Salisbury, North Carolina, where he afterward married Miss Elizabeth Kinder. He then returned to Virginia and settled in Monroe county, where he lived until his death. He raised a family of eight children, four boys and an equal number of girls, viz: David, Henry, John, De Porter, Mary, Sarah, Maria, and Elizabeth. John De Camp, now living in Springfield, is the only surviving member of the family. Zachariah De Camp's father left his estate in the hands of some institution in Newark, N. J., to be turned over to Zachariah and his brother when they became of age. Whether his brother ever drew his portion of the estate or not is not known, but Zachariah never received a dollar. He proved his identity, but before he drew his portion he was taken sick and died. Daniel De Camp is now making efforts, in connection with his uncle John, in Springfield, to recover this property that is justly due the heirs of Zachariah De Camp. David De Camp was a soldier in the war of 1812. He went as a substitute for Joel Canterbury, who was drafted. After the close of the war, he returned and claimed the hand in marriage of Miss Sarah Ford, the only daughter of Louis Ford. They raised a family of eight children—six boys and two girls, of whom Daniel De Camp was the fourth. He attended school very little during his minority, and what education he received he attained after he grew to manhood by his own exertions. At the age of eighteen he began to tire of the hills of Virginia, and desirous to better his condition in life, he turned his face westward in the fall of 1842. He arrived in Springfield, December of the same year. For a time he was engaged in teaming and driving stage. In 1845, he went to Galena, Illinois, where he took charge of part of the stage line running between Galena and Milwaukee. He had charge of the West End, between Galena and Madison, Wis. In the spring of 1847 he returned to Springfield, and the fall following married Miss Pernecy Langley, a resident of Christian county and daughter of Jesse and Sarah Langley. After his marriage, he opened a livery stable in Springfield, this being in 1848, a business he followed until 1852. In 1851 he bought a farm in Christian county, where he now lives. He subsequently sold out his livery interests in Springfield, and devoted his entire attention to his farm until 1862. He raised a company and went into the late war, he being the captain of company D, 130th Ills. Vols., under Col. Niles. He was in the tenth division, 13th army corps, and was in thirteen hard-fought battles, among which were Magnolia Hill, Raymond, Champion Hill, Black River, Siege of Vicksburg, and battle of Mansfield, Louisiana, where he lost two-thirds of his company, among killed, wounded and taken prisoners. After that battle the regiment could not muster one hundred men, and the captain was placed in command over the remnants of four regiments that had participated in the engagement; the total amount of men were about four hundred. He returned to Alexander, on Red river, where the forces built a dam and floated the gunboats, seven in number, and transports over the falls at Alexander. Soon after this, he received a sun-stroke, which disabled him for military service, and was forced to resign, this being in the summer of 1864. He went to the hospital at New Orleans, where he remained about two weeks, and then returned to Baton Rouge, Mississippi, and from there home. He was in the service just two years In 1870, he laid out the town of Edinburg, the railroad being built through his farm; and since the war he has devoted his time to farming, trading and handling horses, in which time he has fitted and started some very speedy ones. He now has some very promising colts, that he is just putting on the track. He has a half-mile track on his farm, with good barn and every convenience for handling fast horses.

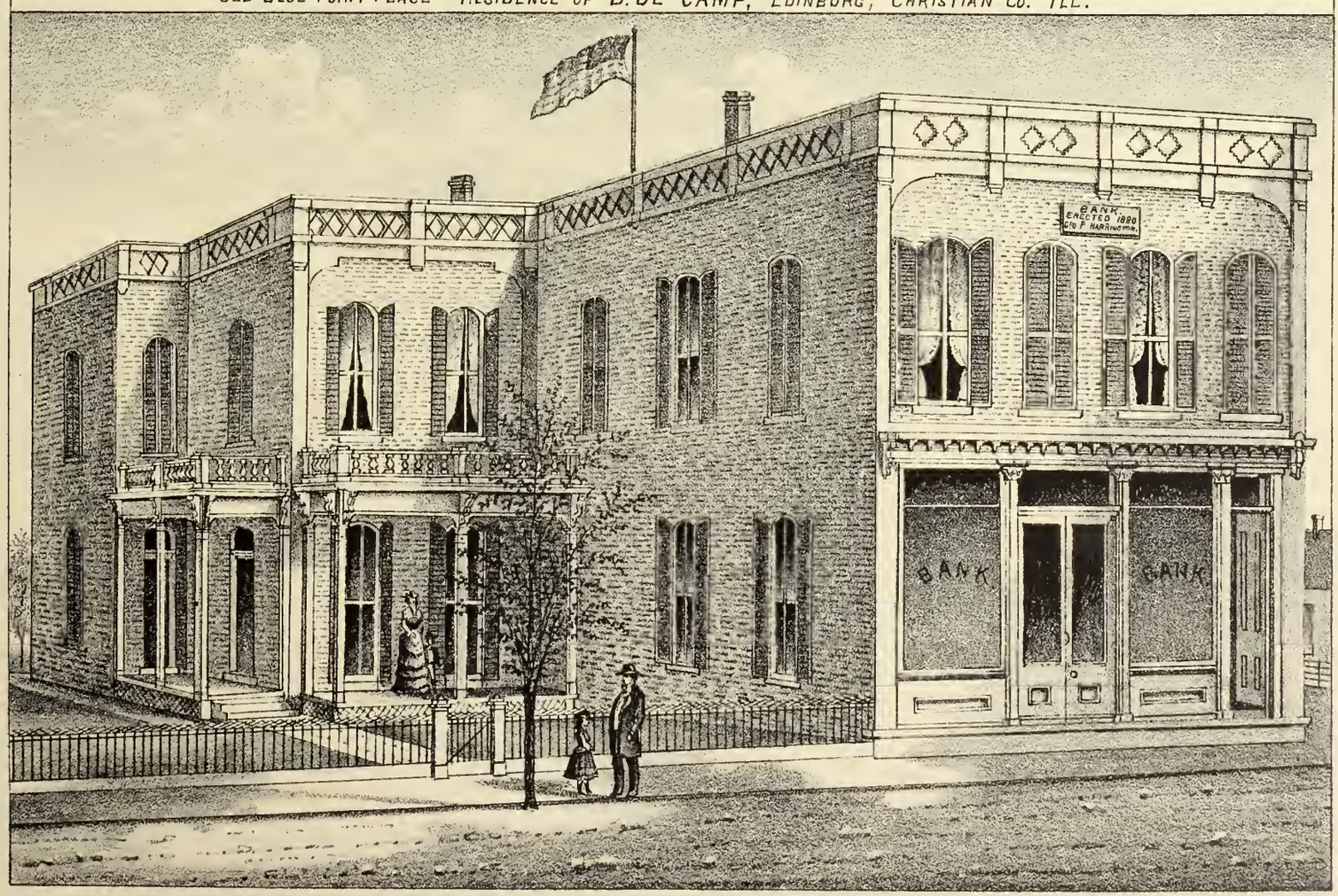
In politics, he is a republican. He held the office of justice of the peace for eight years. When Edinburg post-office was established, in 1870, he was appointed post-master, a position he has held to the present time. In social life, the captain is one of the most genial of men, his society ever pleasant and agreeable. As a citizen, he is liberal, enterprising, and public-spirited, and has ever taken an active part in all matters calculated to advance the material interests of his town and county.

E. S. HURLBUTT,

One of the prominent agriculturalists of Buckhart township, was born April 9th, 1821, in Odletown, Lower Province, Canada. His father, Elijah Hurlbutt, was a native of Connecticut, and of English ancestry. His mother, who was a Miss Patience Carpenter, was a native of Rhode Island, and of English ancestry. Both families settled in America at an early day. Mr. Hurlbutt's parents were married in Connecticut, where they had ten children born to them, and afterwards emigrated to Canada, where they had two children born to them, viz.: Sarah and the subject of our sketch. Mr. Hurlbutt was about six years of age when his father emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Medina county, where he improved a farm and lived until 1857. They then emigrated to Illinois and settled in Woodford county, where his father and mother died. Mr. Hurlbutt was married in Medina county, Ohio, in 1843, to Miss Mary Ann Houghlan, a native of Ohio. He followed farming while in Ohio, and in 1857 moved to Illinois and settled where he now lives. His first purchase was eighty acres of raw prairie; he built a small house and assiduously applied himself to the improvement of his farm. His farm now consists of three hundred and fifty-nine acres of well improved land with good buildings, a view of which can be seen in another part of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Hurlbutt have acquired this pleasant home by industry and economy. They have had a family of nine children born to them, five now living, viz.: Sarah F., now the wife of John T. Fowkes, living on part of the old homestead; C. A., married and living also on part of the place; Edwin F., married and living also near by; Louis G. and Arthur E. now at home. Mr. Hurlbutt, in politics, is a republican; his sons that have grown up also vote that ticket. He never has taken an active part in politics, desiring rather to devote his entire time to the farm. He has made wheat growing a specialty, and has never failed to raise a fair crop but once in twenty-two years since he has been in Illinois. His farm is entirely fenced with hedge, the most beautiful of all fences. He has upwards of four miles of hedge on his place all in good condition. He is known as an enterprising and successful farmer, and a man highly esteemed by all.



"OLD BLUE POINT PLACE" RESIDENCE OF D. DE CAMP, EDINBURG, CHRISTIAN CO. ILL.



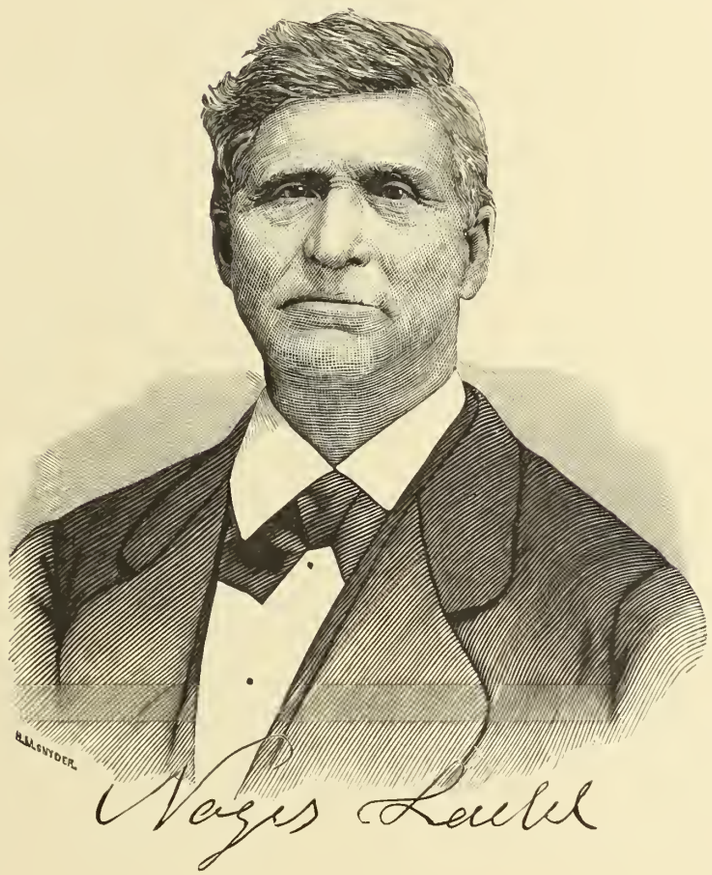
BANK AND RESIDENCE OF GEO. P. HARRINGTON, EDINBURG, ILL.

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RESIDENCE, STOCK & GRAIN FARM OF NOYES LADD, SEC. 33, T. 14, R. 2, (BUCKHART TP.,) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



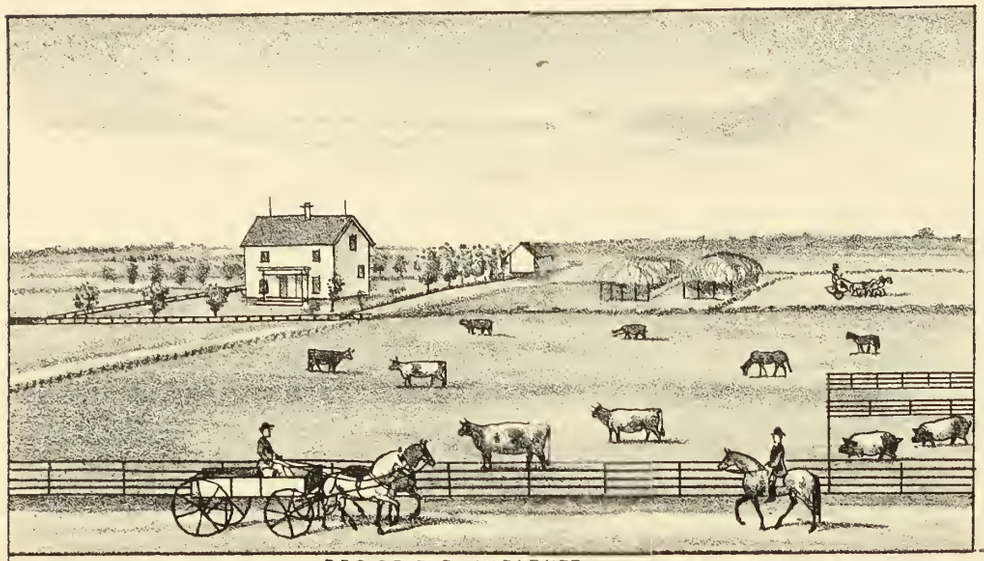
Of the many prominent farmers who are mentioned in this work, none deserves a more conspicuous place than he whose name heads this sketch. He is a lineal descendant of that noble and hardy band of pilgrims, who left their native land on account of religious persecution, and embarked in the May Flower and came across the briny deep to America, and sought an asylum on the bleak and rocky shores of the New England coast. It was this little band of pure men and noble women, who planted deeply and permanently the seeds of religious and political liberty, and first made patent the fact that man had the right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. The germ of liberty planted by them, on that cold and dreary coast, under such inauspicious circumstances and heroic faith, has grown to considerable proportions; and as the morning sun of religious freedom dawned and shed its effulgent radiance on this little band, has kept its onward march, until from this fountain-head, the spirit of liberty has permeated all peoples and every quarter of the globe. They were the nucleus around which clustered and grew that spirit which a little over a hundred years after culminated, and gave to the world the immortal Declaration of Independence; the Magna Charta of Universal Liberty. Happy indeed is he who can trace his ancestral line back to this noble blood. Blood made noble; not by the acts of the putrid and crumbling monarchies of the old world, but bearing the stamp of the royal insignia of the most powerful republic on earth. Noyes Ladd was born in New London county, Conn., March 31st, 1822, and is the son of Noyes and Harriet Ladd. Noyes Ladd, Sr., was also a native of the land of "steady habits," and it was in that state that he grew to manhood and married Miss Harriet Z. Williams, who was the daughter of Capt. Elias Williams, a sea captain, and he was descended from William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The mother of Mrs. Ladd was the only daughter of Captain William Stanton, who did good service in bravely fighting and defending the firesides of the pioneers during the French and Indian war—and later, when the revolutionary conflict came on, he was the first to join that patriotic army in defence of freedom. The history and results of that ever memorable conflict are known to all; the tedious marches and perilous hardship endured while poorly clad and fed, by that little army of sturdy yeomen, furnish a theme for the highest reverence and commendation. He received his first commission as Lieutenant in the British army from George the III., and fought for his king against the French and Indians, in the Canada campaign. And after the Declaration of Independence was promulgated, he joined the patriotic army, as above stated. His ancestors were also among those who came over in the May Flower. Noyes Ladd, Sr., followed the life of a farmer in Connecticut. He raised a family of eight children, seven boys and one daughter. His death occurred about 1840. His widow, eight years thereafter, with her family, started for the West; her son, Noyes Ladd, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest. He had previously made a trip to this state, which was in the fall of 1848, and his choice of location finally settled upon Christian county, where he purchased land, and then returned to Connecticut to bring out his mother and the family. Previous to this time, Mr. Ladd had married Miss Phebe Williams, also a native of New London county, Conn. Mr. Ladd, wife and three children, his mother, four brothers and one sister, and wife's sister, Miss Elizabeth Williams, started for Illinois in the spring of 1849, to make for themselves in this state a permanent home. They had been lured from the land

of their nativity by the pleasing stories that were told them of the prolific soil and genial climate, green-verdured and flower-decked prairies, whose broad expansive plains were only circumscribed by the lines of the horizon. This vision of beauty formed a picture of surpassing loveliness, when in contrast with the sterile and rugged hills that they were leaving behind. Cheerfully did they say the last good-bye to the friends and companions of their youth, as they started on their march with their eyes basking in the radiance of the setting sun, little thinking that in a few short days, they would be overtaken by an accident, sad and dreadful in its consequences.

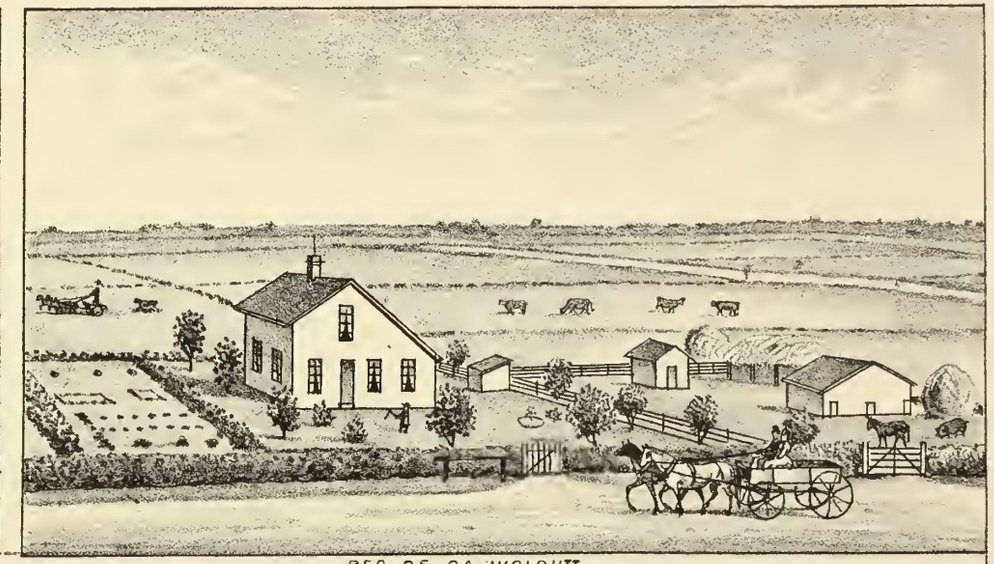
On arriving in New York, the party took passage on the steamboat Empire for Albany, N. Y. And when off Newburg, and about eleven o'clock at night, the boat came in collision with a lumber schooner; she was badly damaged, and sank in deep water, and in less time than it takes to tell the story, the four brothers of Mr. Ladd were drowned. Their names and ages are as follows: Cyrus F. Ladd, aged sixteen years; Darius Ladd, fourteen years; Nathan S. Ladd, twelve years; and Elias W. Ladd, aged ten years. Mrs. Ladd, the mother, received severe injuries, from which she never fully recovered. It was with much difficulty that she was rescued, being taken through a hole made in the roof of the cabin. They lost all their household effects, and wearing apparel and money. Mr. Ladd found it necessary to purchase clothing in order to proceed on their journey. Mr. Ladd arrived in Christian county in June, 1849, and settled near where he now resides, in Buckhart township. His mother made her home with him until her death, June 7th, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Ladd had four children born to them after they came to this county. They raised a family of seven children, of whom four are living, as follows: Harriet W., now the wife of A. S. Hedden, residents of this county. Curtis K. John P. W. and Jessie Y. Ladd. The three latter residing at home. On the 22d of May, 1866, occurred the death of Mrs. Ladd. He was married to his present wife, Miss Eliza J. Kennard, on the 30th of January, 1868. By this union has been born to them a family of three children, namely, Eliza J., Emily A., and Lillie. Mr. Ladd spent his early boyhood days on a farm, and has continued to make farming the business of his life. He improved the place he is living on, which is among the good farms in the township; a view of which can be seen on another page of this work. Mr. L. assisted in organizing the first school in Buckhart. He and Barnard Davis and H. Nation, were the first trustees; they built the first school-house, and employed the first teacher, Charles Burdick; the district comprised the whole of Township 14, Range 2; the house was located on the present site of the school building near the residence of G. R. Sharp. The only surviving member of his father's family besides himself is his sister, Mrs. Ann E. Ralston, now a resident of Hillsboro, Illinois. Mr. Ladd is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a man whose moral worth makes him highly esteemed in the community in which he resides. In politics he is a republican, and is one of the zealous and stanch supporters of the principles of his party, and a man whose counsel is felt in the ranks of the party of this county. During the late Rebellion, the Union cause had in him a consistent and firm supporter. In reviewing briefly his career, we find a man who began the battle of life with but little of this world's goods to assist him, but being endowed with energy and habits of economy, he has been enabled to acquire for himself and family a comfortable competence. He is, in the fullest sense of the word, a self-made man, and as such, we take pleasure in presenting him to our numerous readers.

IVERSON STOKES,

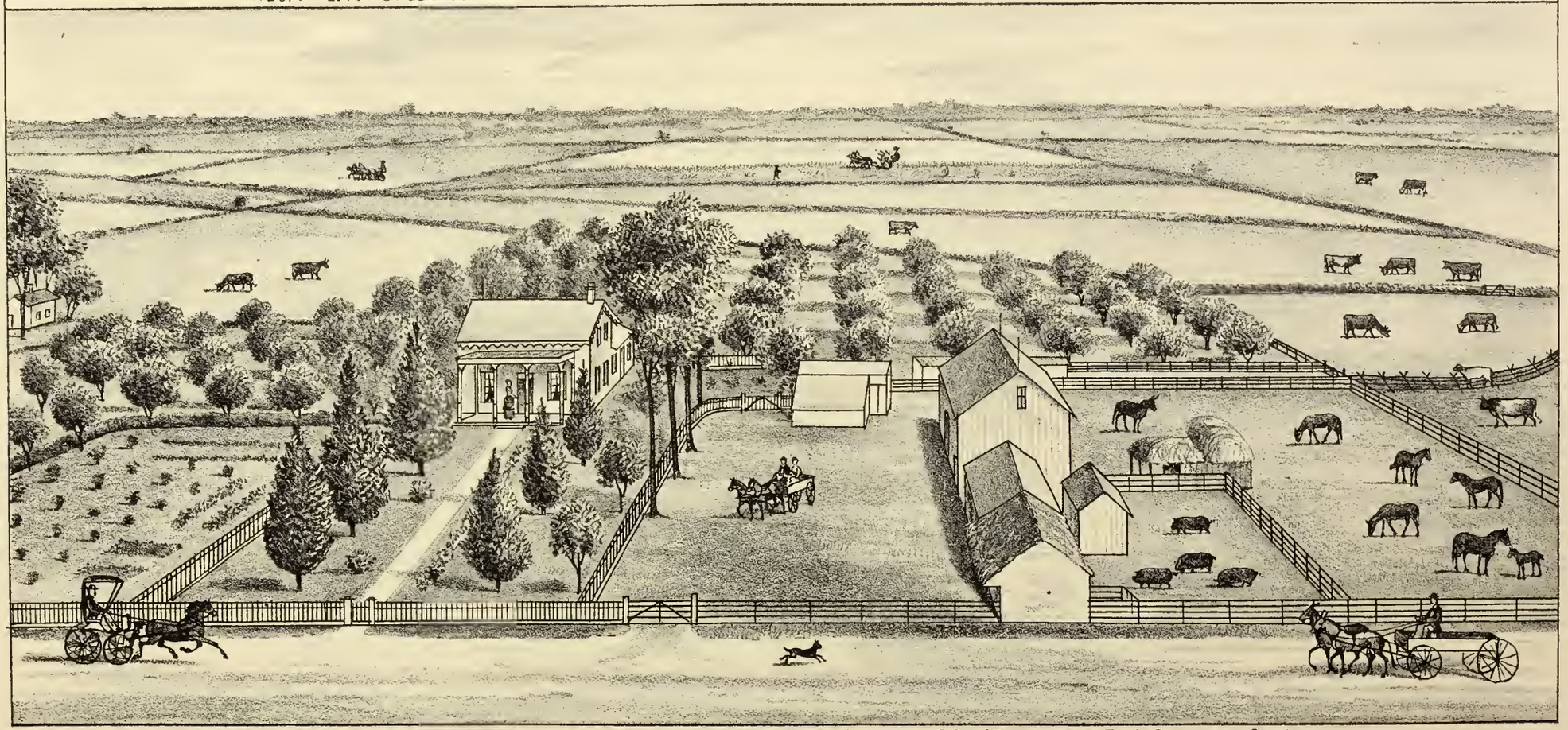
Who has lived within the limits of what is now Christian county more than half a century, deserves something more than a passing notice in this work. He was born in Todd county, Kentucky, June 12th, 1825. He was the son of David and Sarah Stokes. David Stokes was a native of North Carolina, as was also his wife. His father, John Stokes, was a native Englishman, who emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary war, and was a soldier in that struggle. Mr. Stokes is also of English descent on the maternal side, and his ancestors on that side also participated in the Revolution. John Stokes, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, settled in North Carolina. He raised a family of ten children, nine boys and one daughter, and died in that state. David Stokes grew to manhood there, and after his marriage emigrated to Kentucky, where he followed farming. He raised a family of twelve children, seven boys and five girls, Mr. Stokes being the tenth in number. In 1829 David Stokes, with a desire to better his situation in life, emigrated with his family to Illinois, and settled in the extreme western part of what is now Christian county, where he entered land from the government and improved a farm. He lived on the place he improved until his death, November 14th, 1844, his wife surviving him some twelve years. The subject of our sketch was between four and five years of age when his father settled within the boundaries of Christian county. He remained at home, assisting to improve the farm, until he was twenty years of age, and then began working for himself. At the age of twenty-one he was married to Miss Louisa Ashley, daughter of John Ashley, a resident of Sangamon county. They have a family of children as follows: Jane A., now the wife of J. F. George, and living in Christian county; John A., now in Kansas, railroading; Loucinda A., who married G. D. Hooker, and lives in Kansas; Anna, now the wife of J. W. Miller, in Kansas; and Julia J., now the wife of Oscar Thrawls, and lives in Buckhart township. After Mr. Stokes' marriage he began the improvement of a farm, and has continued farming to the present time; he has also worked at the carpenter trade for nearly thirty-five years. He has always lived near where his father settled in 1829, and has endured all the hardships and privations incident to a pioneer life. His education thereby was sadly neglected when a boy, having such advantages only as were afforded during the "log school-house period." By a diligent use of the means afforded he acquired the rudiments of an education, and in after life, by his energy and industry, he qualified himself very creditably. Mr. Stokes' history reaches back to the days of the early settlements of Central Illinois, and during his residence, since he arrived at the age of maturity, he has been identified with the interests of his county. He has always enjoyed the respect and confidence of the community in which he has lived. When his father first settled in this county they were accustomed to go to St. Louis, ninety-five miles distant, for sugar, salt, and other necessaries. The people, however, in those early days were sociable and friendly, and would turn out to a man to help raise a neighbor's cabin. Mr. Stokes in politics is a stanch democrat, and takes quite an interest in the success of the party. Though not a politician, in the ordinary acceptance of that term, he has always taken an intelligent interest in public affairs, supporting the principles of his party from the belief that they are the best calculated to serve the interests of the masses under a republican form of government. He has filled the office of school treasurer in his township for fifteen years.



RES. OF E. F. HURLBUTT.



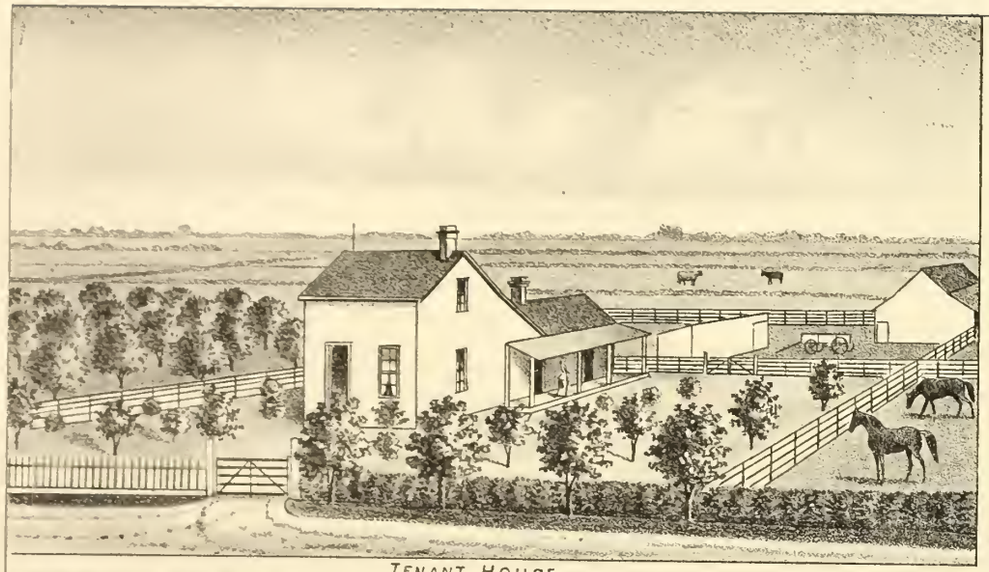
RES. OF C.A. HURLBUTT.



STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF E.S. HURLBUTT SEC. 13. T. 14. R. 2. (BUCKHART TP.,) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL

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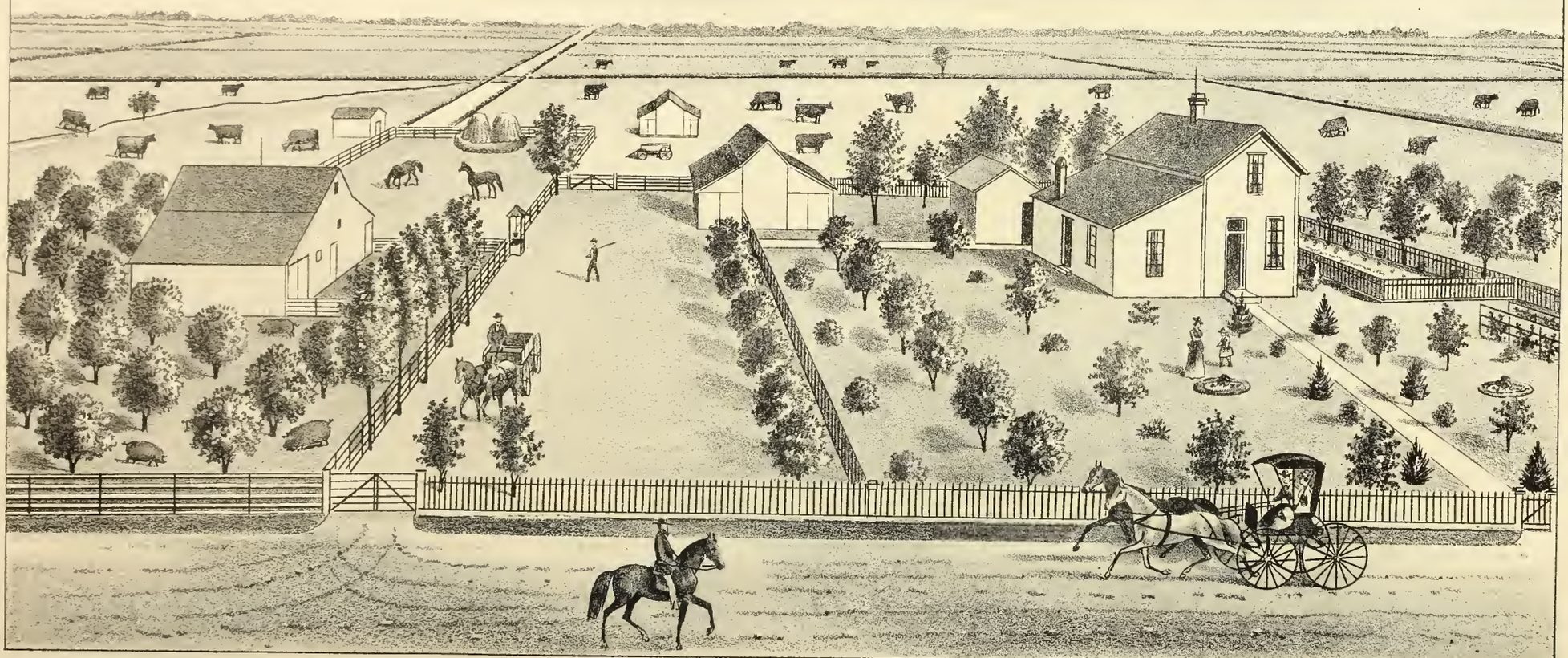
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TENANT HOUSE.



SCENE IN PASTURE



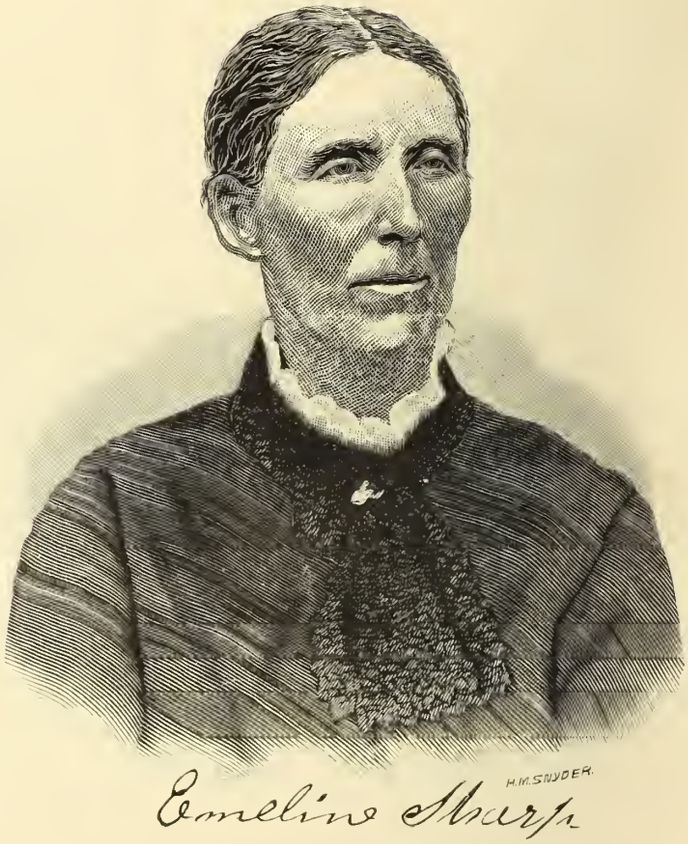
FARM RES. OF B. E. RUCKER, SEC. 35, T. 14, R. 2, (BUCKHART TP.) CHRISTIAN CO. ILL.



S. B. Sheldon

Was one of the prominent agriculturalists in Buckhart township; he was born in Leyden, Mass., March 15, 1811, and was the son of Salmon Sheldon. He was brought up on a farm, and educated to that avocation. At the age of twenty seven he was united in marriage to Miss Evelina Maxwell, a native of Vermont. Immediately after his marriage he emigrated west, and settled in what is now Buckhart township, Christian county, Illinois; this was in the year 1838. He was unlike many others coming to a new country in this particular; he had quite an amount of ready cash mostly accumulated by himself after he arrived at the age of maturity. He entered in the above-named township, one thousand acres of land from the government, and began farming and stock raising on rather a large scale for those days; in order to carry on the bnsiness in a way he wished he was compelled to borrow more or less money; he invested his entire capital in land and improvements, and when the crash of 1849 came on him he could not realize upon his stock, and the consequences were he lost his entire possessions, the land went into the hands of his creditors, and his father, being one of them, received two hundred and forty-five acres. Mr. Sheldon was a man of energy and industry, and while this misfortune would have unnerved some men, it seemed to renew his vigor. He rented this two hundred and forty-five acres of land from his father; after three years he went back to Mass., making most of the trip in a one horse wagon in company with his wife. On his return he purchased this tract of land from his father, and began life anew, and was more successful. By degrees, he added acre after acre, until his farm consisted of five hundred acres, well improved with good buildings. Mr. Sheldon was a man of integrity and industry, and proved to be a very useful citizen. He worked energetically to subdue the soil, and soon found himself the possessor of an excellent farm. He raised a family of five children, viz: Mary E., now deceased, who was the wife of C. P. C. Miner; Emma I., late wife of L. Bradley; Leonora, now living at the old homestead; Abby Jenette, now deceased, and Salmon M., who is now living at the old homestead. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary I. Wood, a native of Dixon, Illinois, February 4, 1874. They have a family of three children, Jennie I., Victor L. and Maud L. Mr. Sheldon was past sixty-eight years of age at the time of his death November 20, 1879. He lived a quiet life, and was a member of the M. E. Church nearly forty years; he took an active part in church interests until the close of his life; the church was always near his heart, and next to his family he remembered the altar where he worshipped. He gave liberally, and his was a simple faith, apostolic in character, evangelic in resnlts. Though an active, busy life was his, managing quite an estate for many years, yet his mind was unusually well informed, and he was fully abreast with the thought of the age. His political affiliations were always on the side of freedom, and the Union cause of the late war had in him a strong supporter.

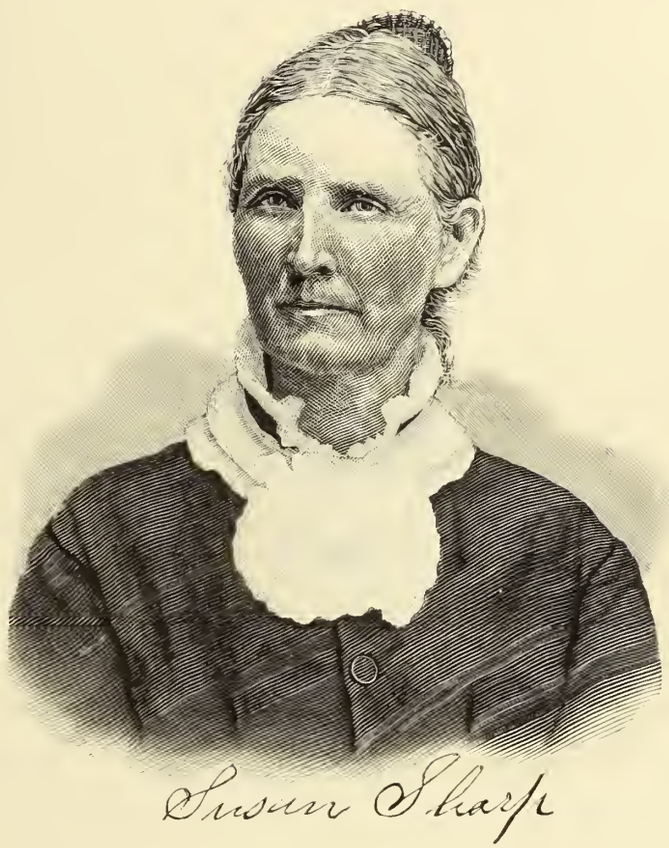




WAS born in Claiborne county, Tennessee, November 23d, 1822. He was the son of William and Barbara Sharp. His ancestry on the paternal side were Scotch-Irish, and on the maternal side, German. William Sharp was a native of Tennessee, born in 1799. The Sharp family settled in America long prior to the Revolutionary war. They first settled in North Carolina, afterward moved into Virginia, and subsequently moved into the state of Tennessee in an early day. William Sharp married Barbara Hunter in Tennessee. They had nine children born to them in that state. In 1836 they emigrated to Macoupin county, Illinois, and settled in the north-west part of the county. They had one child born to them after coming to Illinois. In 1838 Mrs. Sharp died. Mr. Sharp afterwards married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, by whom he had five children, of which two are now living. Mr. Sharp followed the life of a farmer and blacksmith. He died at the residence of his son, John Sharp, the subject of our sketch, June 20, 1875. John Sharp was fourteen years of age when his father moved to Illinois. He assisted on his father's farm, in Macoupin county, until he was of age, and attended the common schools of that county during the winter months. At the age of twenty-three he enlisted in the Mexican war. He was in Company G., under Captain J. Wyatt, 1st Illinois Vols., Col John J. Hardin having command of the regiment. He was in the battle of Buena Vista, where Col. Hardin was killed, and within a short distance of the Colonel when he fell. Mr. Sharp enlisted in this war in June, 1846, and returned home July, 1847, after his discharge. His brother, Henry H., accompanied him through this war. The following fall after their discharge they went to Iowa to lay their land warrants. After traveling about over the state for some time, they made a choice near where Oskaloosa is now located. After laying their claims they remained in the state for a few months, returning the following year. From that time until 1849 Mr. Sharp farmed, broke prairie and taught school. September 9th, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Emeline Redfern, a native of Macoupin county. By this union they have had a family of eight children, of whom seven are living, three boys and four girls, viz.: Henry E., Joseph M., Sarah A., Ida E., Ira G., Emma C. and Lulu May. Henry E. is married and lives in Taylorville township. Sarah A. is now the wife of Dr. F. A. McNeill, living in Sharpsburg. In 1853 Mr. Sharp moved into Christian county, and settled in Buckhart township, where he now resides. He sold his land, one hundred and sixty acres, in Iowa, for $2.50 per acre, and bought where he now lives for $5.00 per acre. His first purchase was eighty acres. He has made farming and stock-raising his life occupation. When the Springfield, Illinois and South-Eastern railroad was being constructed through the county, Mr. Sharp and his brothers, George R. and Henry H., were instrumental in getting a depot located near them, in order to facilitate their shipments. The railroad company gave the name of the place Sharpsburg. In politics Mr. Sharp is a democrat. He cast his first vote for James K. Polk, and he has continued to vote for every democratic nominee to the present time. When the county went into township organization he was elected as the first Supervisor from Buckhart township. He is now Notary Public, a position he has held for five years. For a number of years he has been a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Sharp started out in life with nothing, but his mind was made up from the start to fight his way upward in the world if anything could be accomplished by hard work and perseverance. He now has a comfortable home, with everything about him to make his declining years full of ease and serenity.



G. R. Sharp.



Susan Sharp

Was born in Claiborne county, Tenn., January 3, 1830. He was the son of William and Barbara Sharp. They raised a family of ten children, nine born in Tennessee, and one in Macoupin county, after their removal to Illinois. Their names are as follows: Elizabeth, now the wife of Joseph Montgomery, lives in Macoupin county; John, now living in Christian county; Henry H., also living in Christian county; Winnifred, late wife of Gabriel Hurt, of Macoupin county; Lawson, now living in Missouri; George R., the subject of our sketch; Louisa, now the wife of John Fair, living in Nebraska; William N., now living in Barton county, Missouri; Barbara, late wife of Thomas J. Fair, and Mary, wife of Wesley Henderson, living in Kansas. In the fall of 1836 William Sharp, with his family, emigrated from Tennessee and settled in Macoupin county, Illinois. Two years subsequently he lost his wife; he afterwards married Miss Elizabeth Wilson. They had five children, two of whom are living, viz.: Susan, now the wife of William Coons, living in Missouri, and Agnes, who married Robert Middleton, and lives in Nebraska. In 1869 Mr. Sharp removed to Barton county, Missouri, where he remained three years; he then came to Christian county and made his home with his son, John Sharp, until his death, June 20, 1875. Too much cannot be said in praiseworthy terms of the character of William Sharp, who always taught by example what he held by precept. For forty years he was held as a model for the old and the young, being a professor of religion and a member of the Baptist church, in which he held the position of deacon for a number of years. His second wife died about four years prior to his death. George R. Sharp grew to manhood on a farm, and at the age of twenty-six, he was united in marriage to Miss Susan Hanon, September 28, 1856. She was a daughter of Martin and Sarah Hanon, and born within the limits of Christian county, but before the county was organized; her birth dates February 19, 1838. Her father, Martin Hanon, was a native of Tennessee; his parents moved to Kentucky when he was quite small, where they lived until he was about twelve years of age. They then removed to what is now Gallatin county, Illinois, this being in the year 1812. At the age of fifteen his father died; his mother subsequently moved further north in the state, and in 1818 Mrs. Hanon with her family settled within the present limits of Christian county. Mrs. Sharp's father was about nineteen years of age when his mother settled here. At the age of twenty-four he married Miss Sarah Miller; by this union they had eleven children, of whom Mrs. Sharp was the eighth. Mr. Hanon lived in this county until his death, January 25, 1879, at the advanced age of eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp have raised a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters, viz: William Virgil, the oldest, now deceased, who died at the age of eighteen years and six months, January 27, 1876; Xemenia Pruella, now the wife of N. D. Waller, living in Sharpsburg; Mary A., George E., Emma A., Mabel Jane, and Nina Pearl. After Mr. Sharp's marriage he began the improvement of the place he is now living on; he has always followed farming. In politics he is a democrat. He has represented his township in the Board of Supervisors for nine successive years. His actions while in this position have met with the general support of the best classes of the community, he having determined to adopt a liberal and at the same time economic policy, and to do what he considered best for the sound interests of the county. He is now a candidate for the Legislature on the democratic ticket.

GEORGE C. WILKINSON,

One among the prominent business men of Edinburg, is a native of Christian county, and was born January 13, 1853. He was the son of Reuben and Esther Wilkinson. Reuben Wilkinson was a native of Kentucky, and emigrated to Illinois at an early date with his parents, where he grew to manhood. He married Miss Esther Bratt, a native of England. They raised a family of two children, viz.: Emma J., now the wife of George P. Herrington, living in Edinburg, and the subject of our sketch. Reuben Wilkinson for many years has been a prominent citizen of Christian county, and is well known to most all the old settlers. He has been a prominent farmer in the county for many years; also been engaged in the milling business quite extensively for several years; is one of the principal shippers of grain on the O. & M. railroad, and is known as one of Christian county's industrious and successful citizens. George C. Wilkinson was united in marriage January 22, 1874, to Miss Lizzie Vandeveer, also a native of Christian county. They have one child—Harry. Mr. Wilkinson began his business career in Edinburg in 1873. He is engaged in the livery business, and has one of the finest livery buildings in Central Illinois, as well stocked with good horses and rigs of every description as can be found in any first-class stable. He is also engaged in farming and general trading. A view of his farm and livery buildings can be seen in another part of this work. Thus far his life has been well spent; with his social and industrious qualities, he is destined to make life a success. May prosperity attend him in all the varied walks of life.

RICKS TOWNSHIP.

Was so named in honor of the "Ricks" family, who were pioneers, and settled on the head waters of Bear Creek, at an early date.

This township, formerly a part of Bear Creek precinct, was formed in 1866, upon the adoption of township organization. It embraces the congressional township, known as T. 11 N., R. 3 W. The surface is a beautiful undulating prairie, with but little or no timber. The soil is a deep, rich, black loam, very fertile and productive, every acre of which is susceptible of a high state of cultivation. The head waters of Bear Creek traverse its center, meandering in a northerly direction, and pass out of the township at the north-east corner of section 5. This creek and its affluents, Prairie Fork, Lick, and two or three minor tributaries, drain the lands, and furnish a good supply of water for stock purposes.

A few years ago this whole area was comparatively an unhabited waste; only here and there stood the lone cabin as an evidence of the more advanced pioneer of civilization; while to-day its broad acres are subdued and made to yield, and on every hand may be seen well-made farms and houses, teeming with life and activity. An energetic people, not to be surpassed in industry, perseverance and progression, are using their united efforts to make this one of the first townships in the county.

The early history of Ricks may be found in the Bear Creek township history, as, for many years after the county was organized, it was included as a part of that precinct.

The first land entered in this township was by Gabriel R. Jernigan, December 9th, 1835. It constituted the E. ½, N. E. of section 4, 86 acres, and N. W., N. E. section 4, 43 acres. Also on the same date Thos. P. Bond entered N. W., N. W. section 3, $41\frac{71}{100}$ acres. September 30th, 1836, Wm. S. Ricks, W. ½, N. E. section 3, $82\frac{76}{100}$ acres.

Below we give a list of the Township Officers.

Supervisors—J. H. Sisna, elected 1866; and re-elected 1867 and 1868; Alpheus Wall, 1869; J. B. White, 1870, re-elected 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875; A. B. Herdman, 1876, and by re-election served till 1879; E. S. Shull, 1880.

Assessors.—John S. Craig, 1876; E. S. Shull, 1877; W. T. Ricks, 1878; Fred. Grundy, 1879; Wm. T. Ricks, 1880.

Collectors.—John D. Fuller, elected 1866; Wm. Montgomery, 1867, 1868, and 1869; N. W. Dennis, 1870; Wm. T. Ricks, 1871; Wm. Monegan, 1872, 1873, 1874; W. H. Hearin, 1875; Geo. A. Vandeveer, 1876, and by re-election served till 1879; Louis Johnson, 1880.

Town Clerks.—Joseph G. White, elected 1869; Wm. A. Anderson, 1870; Peter Clickener, 1871; Silas Iron, 1872; D. F. Murry, 1873, and re-elected each succeeding year.

Commissioners of Highways.—Anson Wall, 1876; Fred. Bertman, 1877; Fred. Schmidt, 1878; W. H. Beaty, 1879; Fred. Bertman, 1880.

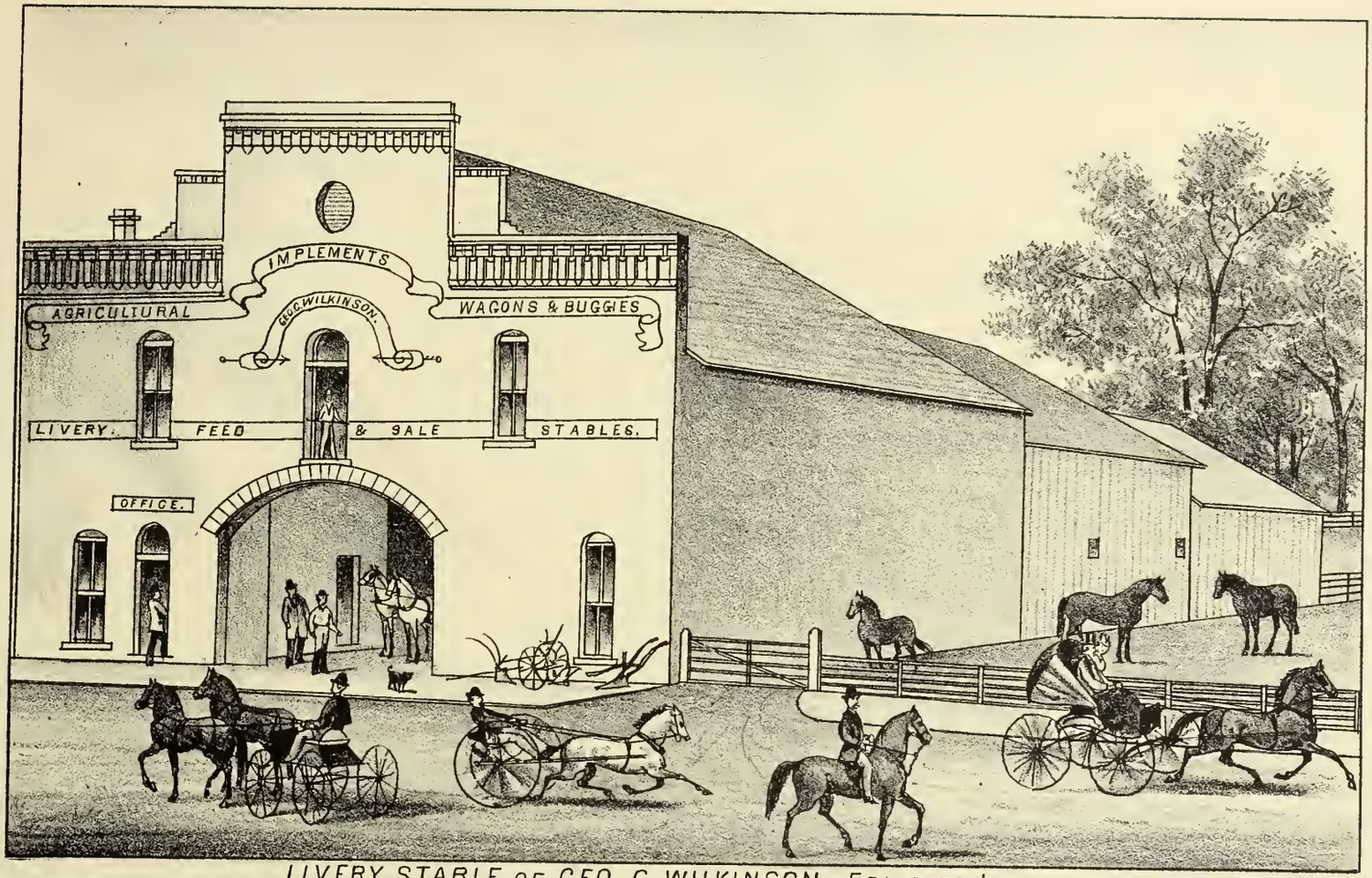
Constables.—Anson Wall and James M. Fuller, elected in 1873; James M. Arnold and John W. Hunter, 1877; Charles Dinwiddie, 1878; I. J. Christopher, 1879.

Justices of the Peace.—James H. Sisna and Joseph W. Snively, elected in 1866; Newell D. Ricks, 1867; Sanford Petty, 1868; James H. Sisna and John S. Craig, 1870; John S. Craig and James H. Sisna, re-elected in 1876; John S. Craig, re-elected 1877; James Stork, 1877.

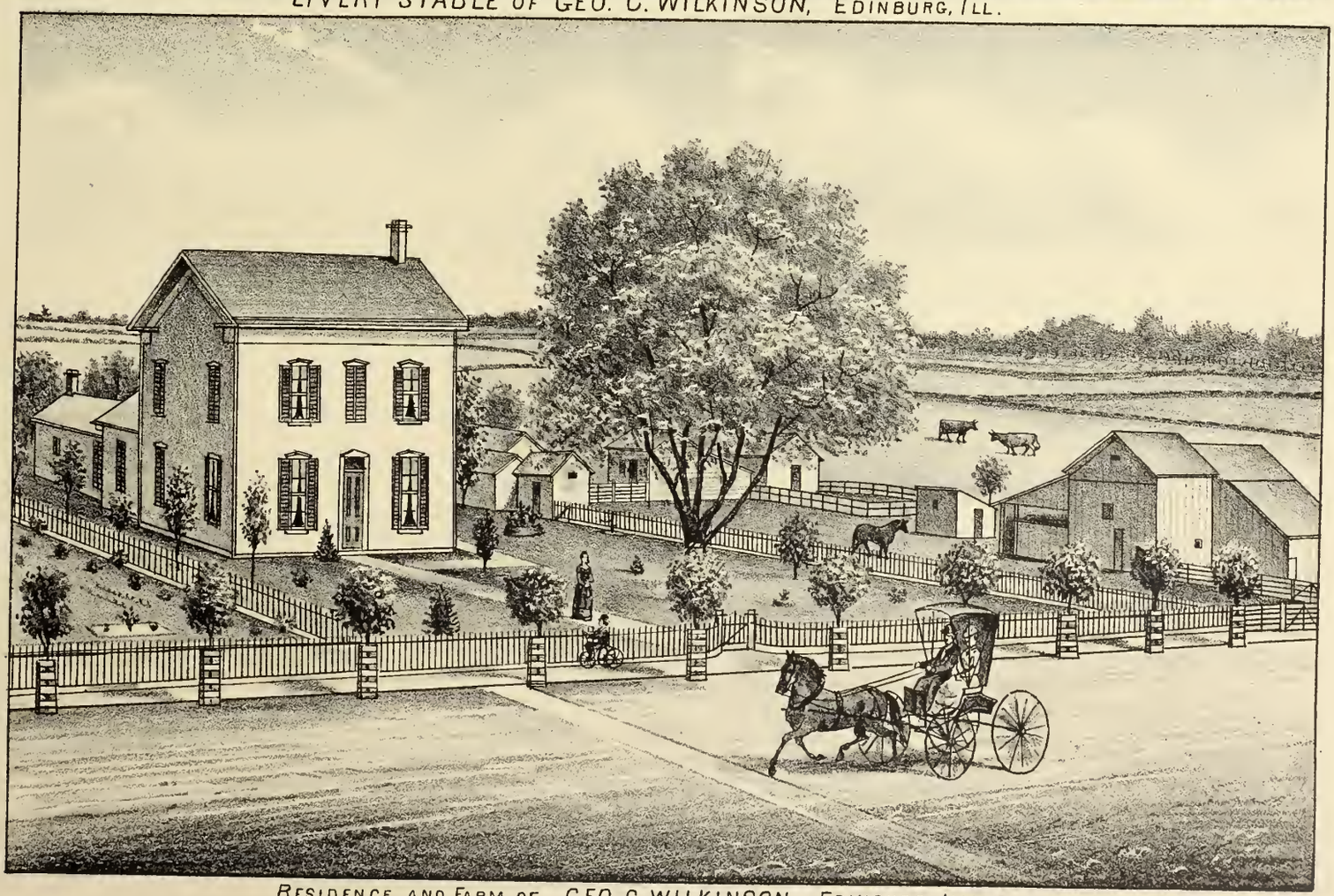
MORRISONVILLE.

The land on which this town is located, was entered by Ex-Gov. Carlin, June 14th, 1871, at the nominal sum of $1.25 per acre. The title of the present town site was vested in Col. J. L. D. Morrison, of Belleville, Illinois, now a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, who purchased it from the heirs of his first wife, the daughter of Ex-Gov. Carlin.

Col. Morrison laid out the town, in the fall of 1869, under the supervision of the Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad Company, now the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, donating one-half the land with the express condition that the company would make



LIVERY STABLE OF GEO. C. WILKINSON, EDINBURG, ILL.



RESIDENCE AND FARM OF GEO. C. WILKINSON, EDINBURG, ILLINOIS.

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this station a regular stopping place for all trains. He in addition donated fifty lots, conditioned that the occupants build on the same.

Situation and Survey—The town is eligibly situated on high, rolling ground, in the center of a populous prairie, and commands the trade of the surrounding country for many miles. It received its name in honor of the original proprietor, Col. Morrison. The main part of the town is located on the west half of the North-west quarter of section eight, and was surveyed and platted by Richard M. Powel, county surveyor in 1870, and acknowledged by Col. J. L. D. Morrison and Adelia S. Morrison, his wife, April 4th, 1871. The plat was filed in county Recorder's office, April 8th, 1871. Since then there have been two additions made, viz.: W. E. Morrison's addition, south-west quarter of section five, and T. F. Potts' addition, south-east quarter of section six.

The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway runs in a south-west direction, diagonally through the center of the town plat. The track was laid through the town in May, 1870, about six months after the location of Morrisonville.

SETTLEMENT.

The first resident within the present town limits, was James Arnold, who lived on the estate of the late Mr. Perrine. This tract, however, was not within the limits of the town at the time of its location. The original town plat contained but eighty acres. The first settler, in the town proper then, was Richard McLean, who erected the first house in January, 1870. It was located near the depot, and was then used for saloon purposes. The building is now owned by J. P. Stark.

Joseph Poggenpol built the first dwelling-house, in February of the same year. During this month several families—N. N. Bell, James Sanford, and A. Wall, became residents on the same day; and others followed in quick succession.

The first store building was erected by N. N. Bell, in which he opened the first stock of goods for sale. This was in the latter part of February, 1870. The building is now owned by M. F. Cheney. Mr. Bell's goods were the first shipped on the new railroad to Morrisonville.

C. M. Leberman built and opened the second store, with a general stock of goods. Both these establishments were located on Carlin street.

The next store was erected and opened by D. F. Bonnell, with a complete stock of general goods. This store is now owned by N. K. Beardslee. All these stores were built and opened during the early part of the year 1870.

The following named persons located here first in their respective occupations:—E. Green, *Carpenter shop;* H. Meain, *first mill* in running order; Stewart and Post, *Elevator;* Anson Wall, *Hotel;* Alpheus Wall, *Post-master;* C. Wucherpfennig, *Blacksmith;* Mr. —— Tetzloff, *Wagon-maker;* Chedister & Shull, *Lumbermen;* C. Townsend & Co., *Druggists;* Wm. Wilkins, *Banker;* Geo. Britton, *Hardware store;* Dr. C. Voorhees, *Physician.* George Hall, was the first child born in the town limits. The first death was an infant child of Mr. —— Burts.

During the year 1871, the commercial interests were represented in almost every branch, and a large number of business houses and residences were erected.

When the census was taken in 1870, there were but one hundred and twenty-eight souls, and at present as nearly as can be judged, would reach a population of twelve hundred.

Below we give a list of the present business houses in Morrisonville:—

NEWSPAPER.

The *Morrisonville Times*, was established by Thomas E. Cox, editor and proprietor, and the first number issued August 20, 1875. It was a folio of twenty-four columns, and quite creditable and neat in its mechanical arrangement. The paper is now edited and published by Steen Brothers.

THE POST-OFFICE,

Was established in 1870, with Alpheus Wall, as the first post-master. The succeeding ones have been Geo. H. Cox, R. A. Buxton and J. W. Campbell.

BANK.

The banking house of J. H. Vandeveer, was established October 15, 1879. A. H. Vandeveer, cashier.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS.

Glenn Bros. Mill and Elevator was built in 1871, and is now owned by Fredrick & Harrison. The mill has four run of burrs. The elevator is constructed for handling all kinds of grain, and has a capacity of 20,000 bushels small grain.

A. B. Herdman & Co.'s elevator was erected by J. R. Stewart, in 1871. It is constructed for handling all kinds of grain, with a capacity of 16,000 bushels.

The elevator owned and operated by Settlemire & Son, is built for handling all kinds of grain, and has a capacity of 16,000 storage.

Physicians.—W. W. Crane, J. W. Campbell, A. B. Simmons, D. F. Salander.

Gen'l Stores.—T. S. Knotts, J. L. Terrell & Co., N. K. Beardslee.

Groceries and Queensware.—J. B. & C. H. Walker, Kelley & Cole, J. W. & A. S. McCauley, E. L. Cheatham & Co.

Drug Stores.—Steen Bros., Leroy Martin.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements—Wyckoff & Randolph.

Hardware and Tinware.—Rafter and Hammack.

Tin Store.—Wm. Drake & Bro.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.—V. Breen.

Dry Goods and Groceries.—J. Welsh.

Dry Goods and Clothing.—Jacob Levi.

Merchant Tailor.—G. H. Schmidt.

Clothing, Boots and Shoes.—David Noonan.

Boot and Shoe Store.—E Overand.

Shoe Shops.—Joseph Kins, F. Sandhagen, A. Wiegant.

Harness Store.—A. Michael.

Bakery and Confectionery.—George Atzger.

Bakery and Restaurant.—M. M. Sternberg.

Grocery and Restaurant.—J. H. Poggenpol.

Tobacco and Restaurant.—A. Munsterman, Michael McLean.

Dentist.—C. M Brown.

Lumber Yard.—E. S. Shull.

Architects, Builders & Wagon Manuf'rs.—Offlighter and Warren.

Wagon Factory.—A. W. Miller.

Livery and Feed Stables.—Anson Wall.

Blacksmith Shops.—J. T. Hall, Christ Wucherpfennig, Joseph Ochsner, Templeton & Galloway.

Meat Market.—Samuel Brown.

Photographer.—E. P. Tilley.

Barber Shops.—Simon Byer, E. P. Tilley.

Millinery and Fancy Store.—Miss Emma Buchanan, Miss Rosie Ingalls, Mrs. Dora Thatcher.

HOTELS.

Tremont House.—N. N. Bell, proprietor.

Cheney House.—W. H. Hearin, proprietor.

City Hotel.—Lewis Banschbach, proprietor.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Morrisonville Lodge No. 681, A. F. and A. M., was organized under dispensation, Feb. 28, 1871, and charter granted Oct. 3d, 1871. The charter members numbered nineteen.

The First Officers were: J. C. Wood, W. M.; R. K. Pence, S. W.; W. T. Ricks, J. W.; S. M. McReynolds, Treas.; D. F. Salander, Sec.; N. K. Beardslee, S. D.; A. Wall, J. D.; H. C. Bartholomew, Tyler.

Present Officers are: J. M. Pence, W. M.; A. W. Miller, S. W.; Wm. Drake, J. W.; D. F. Murry, Treas.; J. P. Stark, Sec.; G. W. Ladley, S. D.; John Smith, J. D.; R. K. Pence and C. A. Wyckoff, Stewards; Geo. De Spam, Tyler.

Morrisonville Lodge No. 459, I. O. O. F., instituted July 26th, 1871. Chartered Oct. 10th, 1871.

First Officers.—Lewis Puckett, N. G.; James Miller, V. G.; M. F. Cheney, Sec.; E. P. Tilley, Treas.

Present Officers.—E. P. Tilley, N. G.; James Miller, V. G.; A. W. Miller, Sec.; D. F. Murry, Treas.

Werner Lodge, No. 497, I. O. O. F., was chartered Oct. 8, 1872. Number of charter members, ten.

First Officers.—J. Ring, N. G.; E. Klugehnle, V. G; M. Sternberg, Treas.; L. Banschbach, Sec.

Present Officers.—Wm. Klusmann, N. G.; J. B. Sager, V. G.; Fred Sandhagen, Treas.; L. Banschbach, Sec.

Ancient Order United Workmen, Star Lodge, No. 44, was chartered Feb. 16th, 1877. Charter members numbered sixteen.

First Officers.—A. W. Miller, P. M. W.; John Watson, Jr., M. W.; J M. Pence, G. F.; Frank N. Haven, O.; W. S. Warren, Rec.; H. P. Lentz, F.; J B. Walker, Rec.; J. W. Campbell, Guide; F. Sandhagen, I. W.; A. M. Young, O. W.

Present Officers.—F. N. Haven, P. M. W.; C. G. Koown, M. W.; Ed. Charlson, G. F.; A. W. Miller, O; J. B. Walker, Rec.; J. W. Campbell, F.; A. M. Young, Rec.; E S. Little, Guide; G. A. Vandeveer, I. W.; J. W.; J. Shake, O. W.; J. W. Campbell, Rep.

The financial interests are of fair proportions, as may be inferred from the fact that upward of $200,000 worth of merchandize is annually sold by retail alone, with an annual sale of from 50,000 to 60,000 feet of lumber; and from 700,000 to 800,000 bushels of grain is received yearly, and either manufactured into flour here, or shipped to distant markets, together with a large amount of stock, worth, perhaps, $60,000, making, in the aggregate, annually, a large sum of money that is employed in the transaction of business.

SCHOOLS.

Early attention was given to educational facilities. Under township organization, a neat frame school-house was built May 1, 1870. It was used also as a town hall and for church purposes. To avoid disputes and unpleasant feelings, and to keep the peace, the directors assigned a special Sabbath to each denomination. Miss Gertrude Pence was the first teacher employed by the district to occupy it. As the town increased in population the erection of a larger house became necessary. In 1874, the board of directors met and decided on the cost and plan of a building, which was soon erected. It is a brick structure, 40x50 feet in size, two stories high, and contains suitable rooms for three departments. It was completed at a cost of $10,000.

The building is an ornament to the place and speaks well for the enterprise of the people and the interest they exhibit in popular education.

CHURCHES.

Mr. Van Emmon, a Dunkard, has the credit of preaching the first sermon in Morrisonville, May 22, 1870, in the first school-house, soon after its completion.

The Presbyterian church was the first organized in the town. The society made out a list of names of those desiring to unite in the formation of a church, Sept. 1, 1870, and it was presented to the Presbytery, at Matoon, Ill. On the 4th of October in the same year it received favorable action, and Rev. W. Maynard and Elder C. Goudy, were appointed a committee to visit and complete the organization, which they did January 15, 1871. Rev. E. P. Rankin, became the first resident pastor.

The Presbyterian church was the first erected in Morrisonville, on ground presented by Col Morrison. The ground was first broken, early in October, 1871. The enclosure was completed in the following December, but the plastering was not done till the spring of 1872. The building was completed at a cost of $10,000. The house was dedicated July 14, 1872. The sermon was delivered by Rev. L. F. Root, then at Shelbyville, Ill. It is a large handsome structure of the gothic type, with steeple.

The first Sunday school was organized in the school-house, July 10, 1870, at nine o'clock, A. M.

It was re-organized August 7, 1870, with forty-seven scholars and seven teachers, as the *Union Sabbath School,* composed of all denominations, with Mebane Anderson, as Superintendent, and William Anderson, Librarian and Treasurer. It was moved into the new Presbyterian church July 28, 1872.

The Catholic church was erected in 1872, at a cost of $4,000. It is a large frame building, and has a parsonage in connection.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church was built in 1873. It is a frame building, rather small, and is also used by other denominations.

There is now in course of erection a Methodist Episcopal church, which will be completed this year.

INCORPORATION.

The town was incorporated under the general city and village law in May 1872. The first board of Trustees consisted of the following named persons:—C. M. Leiberman, Dr. C. Voorhees, W. T. Ricks, E. S. Shull and J. T. Hall; with Dr. Silas Irion as Police Magistrate.

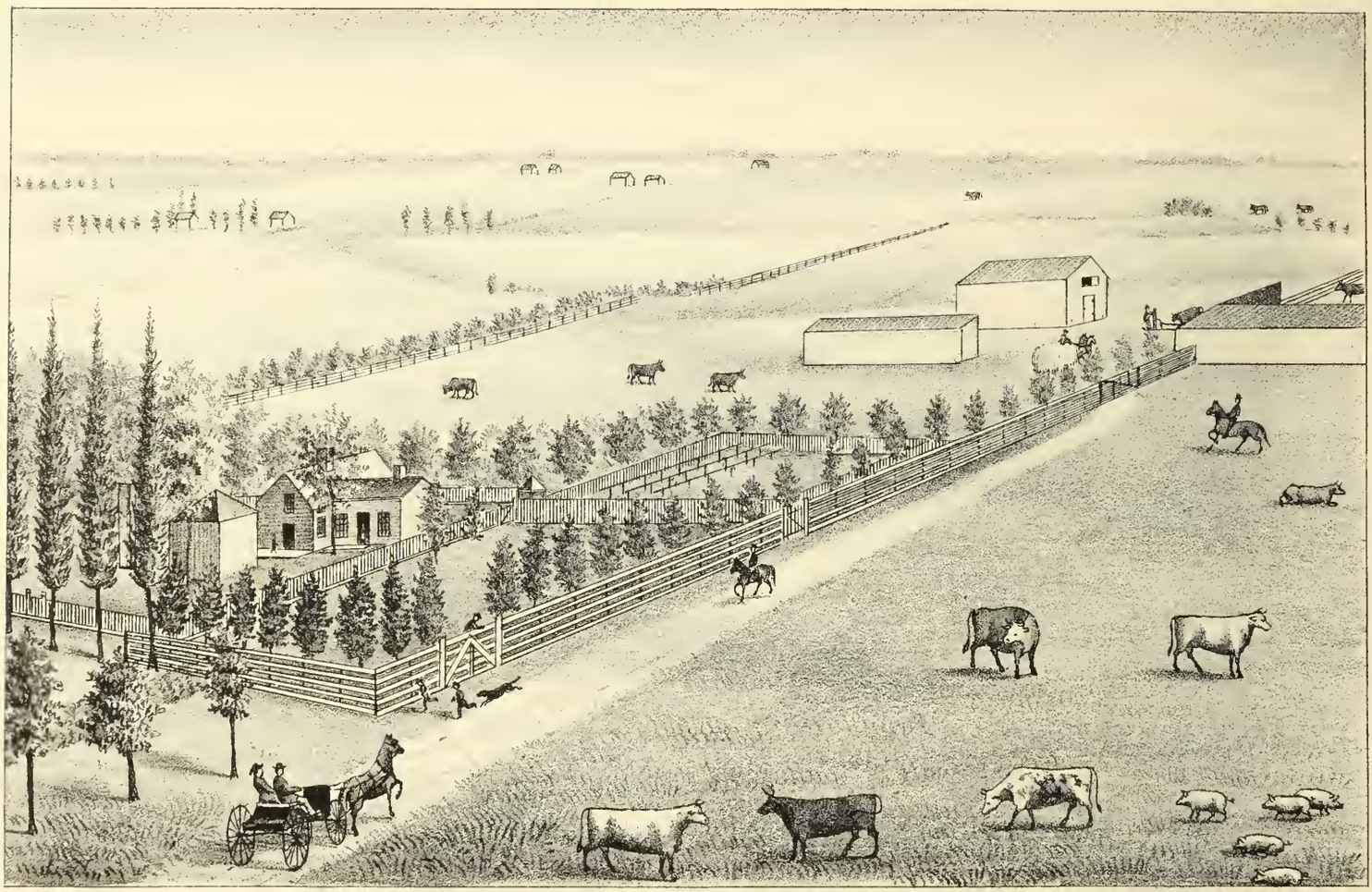
The present board of Trustees are:—J. W. Campbell, J. T. Hall, J. L. Terrell, G. A. Vandeveer, Jos. Sanford and J. D. Offlighter.

The streets are kept in a fair condition, and good plank walks are laid on all the principal ones. A large number of shade and ornamental trees have been planted, and in a few years they will greatly aid in enhancing the beauty of the town.

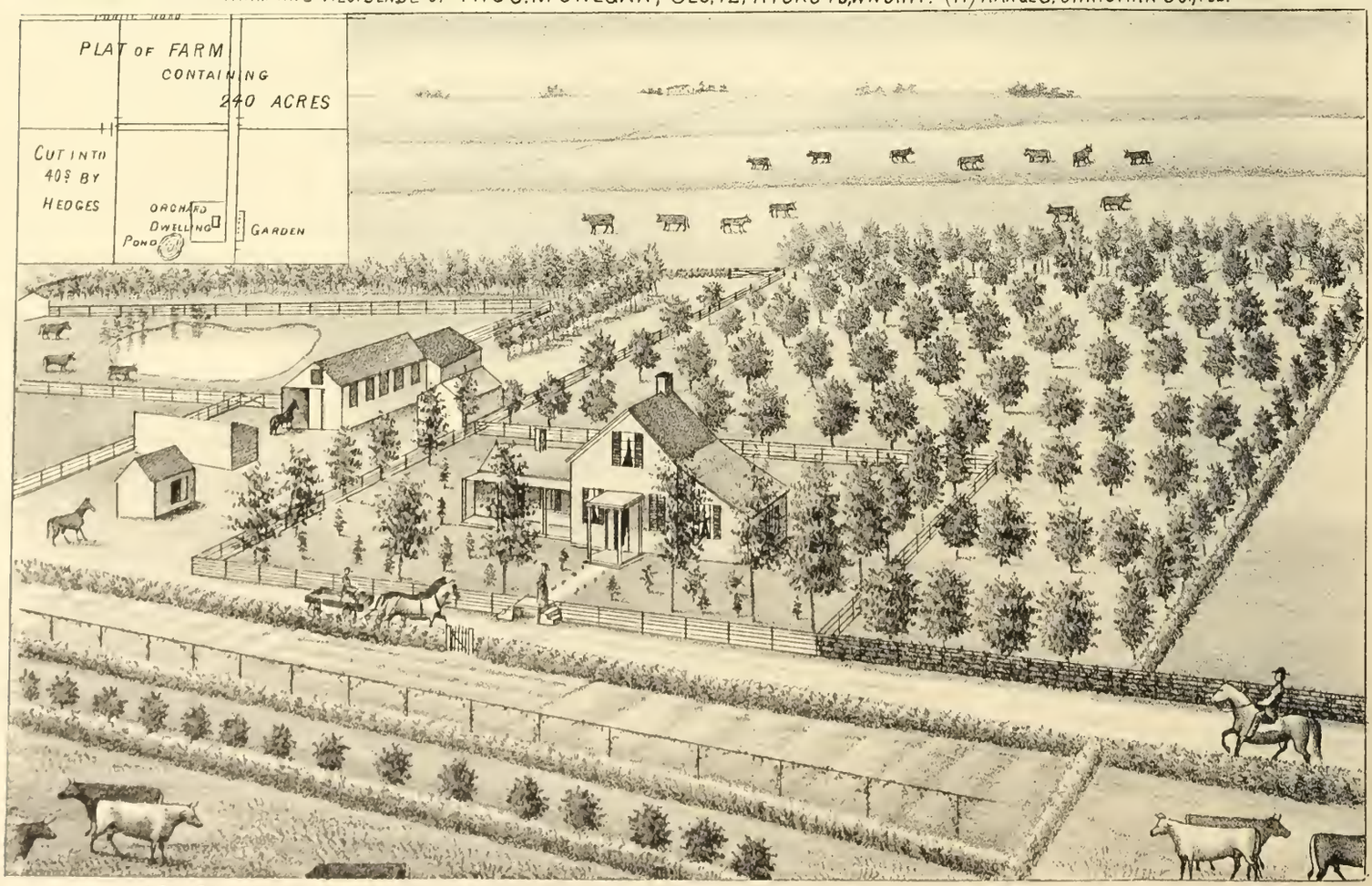
FINALE.

In this brief record of Morrisonville there is but little to regret, and much to awaken a just pride. On all the stirring questions of her time she has occupied advanced ground in the van of progress. Her people were early friends of the Temperance cause; and zealous advocates of education and religion from the start. Knowing that good society is the outgrowth of a sound morality as taught in the church, she established churches, and liberally maintained them. Conscious that the sum of human happiness is increased by culture, she early established schools, and has generously sustained them. Believing that prosperity is the reward of enterprise, she has evinced a stirring activity in the pursuits of the various industries, and has prospered. Feeling that a manly independence is what makes the free man, her people have carved their own way, and are not place-seekers. Realizing that worth makes the man, her people do no homage to place or station and court no man for patronage. Her history is not yet made; the first ten years of her existence was laying the groundwork, from which history is hereafter to be constructed.

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FARM AND RESIDENCE OF THOS. M ONEGAN, SEC. 12, RICKS TOWNSHIP. (11) RANGE 3, CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



ASH GROVE, STOCK FARM OF J. S. CRAIG, ESQ. SEC. 26 RICKS TOWNSHIP, (11.) R. 3 W. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.
NEAR MORRISONVILLE.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

E. S. SHULL.

Mr. Shull, one of the leading business men of Morrisonville, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 3d of April, 1838. When he was ten years old his father died, and he was then apprenticed to a farmer in Columbiana County, Ohio, and lived with him until he was sixteen years old. He afterward worked on a farm for two summers at nine dollars a month wages, and in the winter went to school. When eighteen, he attended the high-school at New Lisbon, Ohio. Having thus by his own efforts secured a substantial English education, in the fall of 1857, he took charge of a school in Columbiana county. He was engaged in teaching till the spring of 1859. Considerable excitement arose that year about the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, and Mr. Shull, in company with three other young men, left Columbiana county, Ohio, in March, 1857, for Colorado. The party traveled by steamer down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Leavenworth, Kansas. At this point they bought two ponies, on which they packed the necessary outfit for cooking and camping out, and set out across the plains for Denver. A month was occupied in making this journey of about six hundred miles. The whole distance was made on foot. On their arrival they found Denver filled with a multitude of fortune seekers and gold diggers, like themselves, without any capital, all of them anxious to get back to the states once more, and many of them totally without the means of making the journey. After a stay of two weeks in Denver, Mr. Shull and his comrades concluded to return. In company with two others he made a skiff, laid in provisions, and launched it on the Platte river, and in less than two weeks reached Brownsville, Nebraska. The whole distance was in the neighborhood of a thousand miles. Indians and buffalo were the only objects at that time discernible on the banks of the Platte. From Brownsville he took passage by boat to St. Louis.

His comrades returned to Ohio, but Mr. Shull, unwilling to go back after such a disastrous ending to the Pike's Peak expedition, concluded to come to Illinois. At that time he was unacquainted with a single person in this state, and had only sixteen dollars in money. He first went to Sangamon county, where he worked on a farm for a few months, and in the winter of 1859–60 taught school. He spent about eleven years in the southern part of Sangamon, and in the northern part of Macoupin county, mostly engaged in teaching school. On the 30th of September, 1864, he was married at Springfield, by Judge N. M. Broadwell, to Martha E. Summer. She was born in Morgan county, but raised mostly in Sangamon, and her father, Michael Summer, was an old resident of that part of the state.

He came to Morrisonville on the 26th of July, 1870, and began the lumber business. The Wabash railway had at that time just been completed through the county, and the town of Morrisonville had been started a few months previously. The vacant land in that part of the county settled up rapidly, and the improvements made necessary the use of large quantities of lumber. He was first in partnership with Mr. G. M. Chedester, of Virden, but since January, 1873, has carried on business for himself, and without a competitor. He has been closely connected with the business interests of Morrisonville. He is a democrat in politics. He was elected supervisor from Ricks township, in the spring of 1880. He is a total abstainer from the use of intoxicating drinks. While a member of no religious denomination, he has liberally contributed to the support of all, and has gained a reputation as an enterprising, liberal and honorable business man.

J. B. WHITE.

Mr. White is a lawyer by profession, and for a number of years was prominently connected with the bar at Springfield. He was born in Greene county, Ohio, on the 5th of June, 1828. His ancestors were of English and Scotch origin, and came to America, and settled in Maryland, in the year 1750. His grandfather, Thomas White, was too young to take part in the Revolutionary War, but six of his older brothers were soldiers in the colonial army. His grandfather removed from Maryland to Pennsylvania, and in the year 1811, emigrated to Greene county, Ohio, in which part of the state he was one of the earliest settlers

The subject of this biography was the third of a family of ten children of J. B. White and Hannah Stevenson. His mother was a native of Virginia. The part of Ohio in which he was born and raised, was one of the most fertile and populous parts of the state. His father's farm was eight miles south of Dayton. He was raised much after the usual fashion of farmers' sons at that day, attending the ordinary district schools, and afterward an academy. At the age of eighteen he took charge of a school, and from that time till after he had attained his majority, was employed, for a considerable part of his time, in teaching. He had formed an early resolution to study law, and in 1850 entered the office of Thomas Moore, one of the most popular lawyers of Hamilton, Ohio. He attended law lectures at the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in 1852

He had already resolved to practice his profession in the West, and in April, 1853, settled at Springfield, Illinois. On his arrival in that town, he found himself a total stranger, but at once opened an office. He found that success in the legal profession was obtained only by slow steps, and by constant and persistent effort, but he gradually succeeded in establishing himself in a large practice. In 1857, the bar of the 18th Judicial District, comprising the counties of Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery and Christian, united in recommending him for Prosecuting Attorney. He was elected to this office, and held it for eight years. At that time the prosecuting attorney of the district embracing Springfield, was *ex-officio*

attorney general of the state, thus making the office one of great care and responsibility. He occupied this position during the period of the war, when its duties were more than usually burdensome and important. He had become the owner of a section of land in Ricks township, Christian county, and becoming interested in its improvement, in 1867, he removed from Springfield, quit the practice of his profession, and has since been residing in this county. His wife was Miss M. J. Mills, by whom he has two children. He is a man of liberal and progressive ideas. In politics he has always been a democrat, but has never taken any active personal interest in politics, nor has ever been a candidate for any political office. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors for six years, the latter two of which he was chairman of the Board.

JOHN C. CONROY.

Mr. Conroy has been farming in Ricks township since 1869. His parents, Henry Conroy and Mary Davis, were natives of the state of Vermont. While on their way West, they stopped for a few months in Philadelphia, and in that city Mr. Conroy's birth occurred on the fourth day of July, 1849. The following December his father settled in Chicago, where Mr. Conroy was brought up. He received his education in the public schools of Chicago, and at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. He also spent a couple of winters at the Union High School, at Battle Creek, Michigan. At the age of thirteen he began life on his own account, traveling in the summer through Michigan in the interests of a wholesale grocery house in Chicago. He followed this business till 1868. On the twelfth day of March, 1868, he married Mary A. Chance, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Chance, who resided in Macoupin county, near Shipman, and were both natives of Jersey county. Mr. Conroy's health was, at that time, so impaired that he concluded to go to farming. He lived one year in Macoupin county. In February, 1869, he bought eighty acres of land in section thirty-four of Ricks township, on which he settled. He is now the owner of 125 acres, 45 of which are in Montgomery county. When he first undertook farming his weight, on account of bad health, was greatly reduced, but exercise in the open air has fully restored him to his former vigor. On the fifteenth of August, 1879, his wife died, leaving him four children, Charles H., John W., Ella May and Lizzie. He is a democrat in politics.

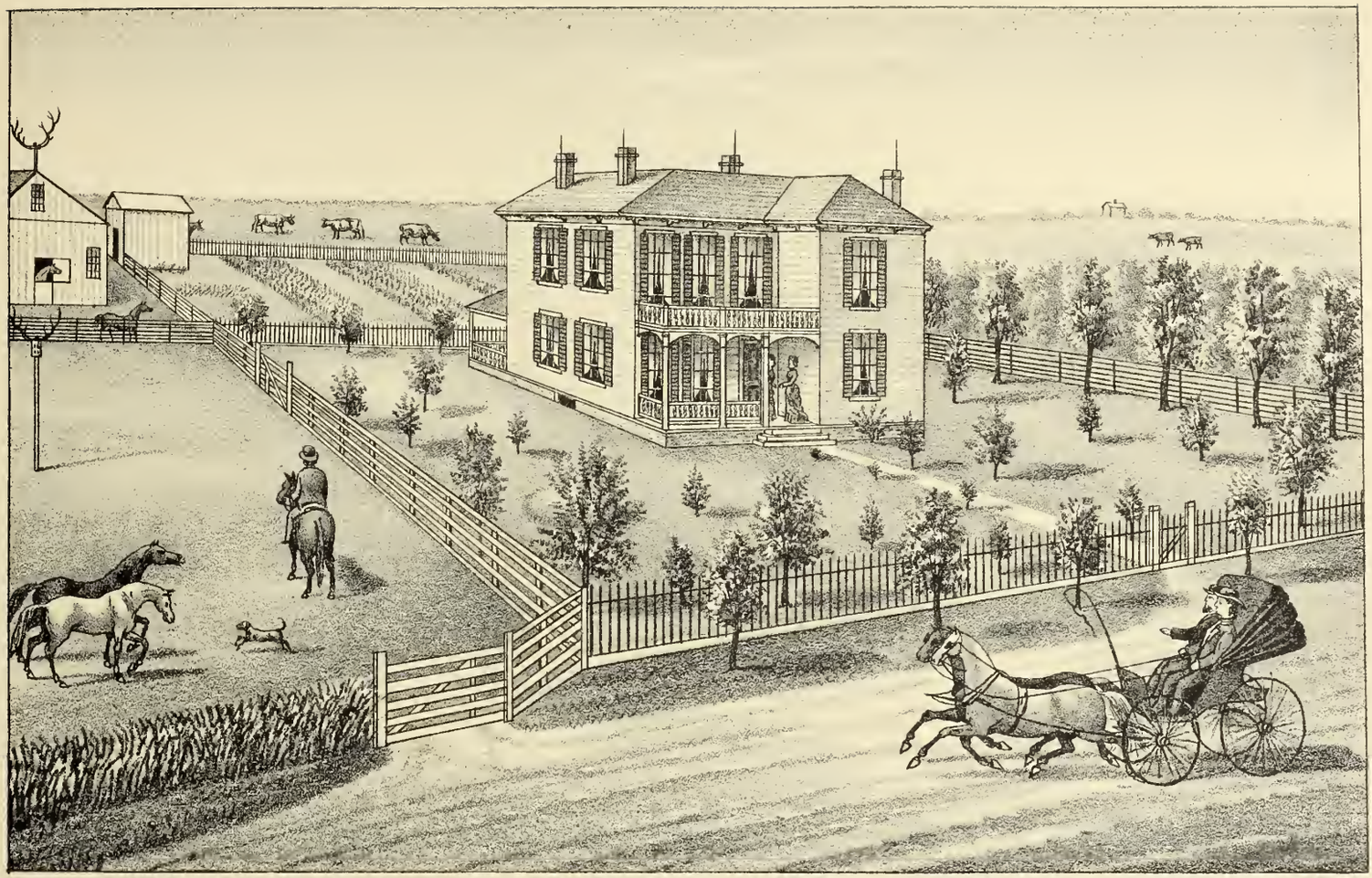
HON. W. E. MORRISON.

The Morrison family is one of the oldest in the state. Robert Morrison, the grandfather of Mr. Morrison, came from Philadelphia about the year 1792, and settled in Kaskaskia, which at that time was a village composed almost entirely of French inhabitants, and which, in the early history of Illinois, was the commercial metropolis of the Mississippi valley, outranking St. Louis and New Orleans as a place of importance. The Morrisons at Kaskaskia were the leaders in commercial enterprises, and among the most influential and sagacious men in the fields of business and politics in the then territory of Illinois. Robert Morrison married Eliza L. Lowry, daughter of Col. Lowry, of Baltimore, and sister of James Lowry Donaldson, one of the Spanish land commissioners, with whom she came to Illinois in 1805. She was of Irish descent. James Lowry Donaldson was killed at the battle of North Point, in the war of 1812, and a monument to his memory now stands in Monumental Square, in the city of Baltimore.

James Lowry Donaldson Morrison, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Kaskaskia on the 12th of April, 1816. At one time his father, Robert Morrison, was one of the largest mail contractors in Illinois, and had charge of the routes extending from Kaskaskia to Shawneetown, Cairo, Vandalia, Cape Girardeau, and other points. He received his pay by drafts on the various offices, and it was Col. Morrison's duty, when a boy, to travel to these various points and collect these drafts. In the spring of 1832, when sixteen, he was appointed midshipman in the United States navy. His first cruise was to the Pacific, on board the sloop of war, "Fairfield," and it lasted twenty-seven months. He was afterward transferred to the West India squadron, and was confined for eight months in the naval hospital at Pensacola, with an attack of rheumatism, brought on by exposure. It was there that he began the study of law. He picked up the first volume of Blackstone to pass away the time, and, becoming interested, sent to Mobile for Blackstone and Kent, which for seven months he studied thoroughly. He returned to Illinois, and in 1836 entered the law office of Judge Pope, and in about a year afterward was admitted to the bar. His first fee of a hundred dollars he earned by quashing an indictment for murder in Jackson county, Illinois. He took a prominent part on the whig side in the campaign of 1840. The whigs made him their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. At the beginning of the Mexican war he raised in St. Clair county the first company of volunteers organized in the state. This company subsequently became incorporated with the Second Illinois regiment, of which he was chosen Lieutenant-Colonel. At Buena Vista this regiment lost thirteen commissioned officers and ninety men. At the close of the war the legislature of Illinois presented Col. Morrison with a sword, suitably inscribed, in recognition of his services in the field. On returning from the army he devoted his attention to the law and investments in land. On the dissolution of the whig party he became a democrat. He represented St. Clair county in the lower house of the legislature, and St. Clair and Monroe in the senate, and was elected to Congress. Since his removal from Belleville to St. Louis, his law practice has been confined mostly to large land cases of his own in the supreme court of the United States. In 1842 he married Mary A. Carlin, daughter of Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Carlin. She was the mother of the subject of this biography.

William Edward Morrison was born at Belleville, Illinois, on the 13th of April, 1846. He was the next to the oldest child. At the time of his birth his father was absent in Mexico, the Mexican war then being in progress. His boyhood was spent mostly at Belleville. The chief part of his education was obtained at the college of the Christian Brothers, in St. Louis. In 1862, when sixteen, he entered the United States army as midshipman. This was during the war of the rebellion. His first service was on board the "Constitution," originally the "Old Ironsides." He was at sea about two years. At the request of his father, who wished him to enter the legal profession, he resigned from the navy on the 16th of February, 1866. He returned to Belleville, and entered the law office of William H. Snyder, now judge of the judicial circuit in which St. Clair county is included. After spending about two years in Judge Snyder's office, he was examined by a committee appointed by the supreme court, who pronounced him qualified for the practice of the profession. At the time of his examination he was under twenty-one years of age, and according to the statutory regulations could not take the oath until he had attained his majority. He was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, the 13th of April, 1867. The fall succeeding his admission he began the practice of his profession at Springfield. He was first in the office of Stuart, Edwards & Brown, and afterward in that of McClernand, Broadwell & Springer. He resided in Springfield till May, 1871.

He had always taken an active interest in politics, and from boy-



FARM RES. OF HON. W. E. MORRISON. MORRISONVILLE. SEC. 6, RICKS TP. 11 R. 3. W. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



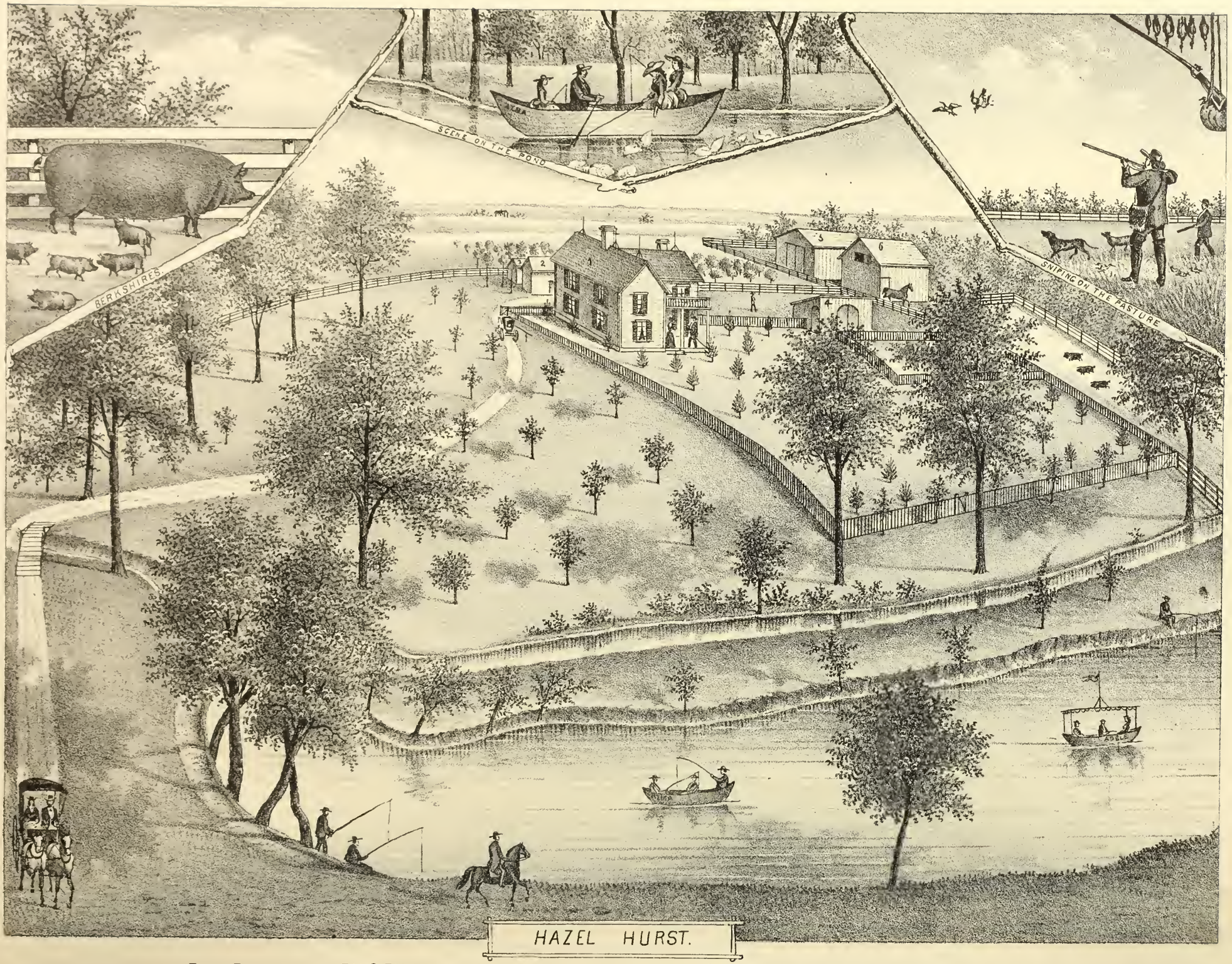
FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS,
CHOICE TABLES, CLEAN BEDS,
MEALS IN TIME FOR ALL TRAINS.
N. N. BELL, PROP.

TREMONT HOUSE,
MORRISONVILLE, CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

GOOD LIVERY STABLE IN
CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE

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University of Illinois



FARM RESIDINCE OF EUGENE M. MORRISON, SEC. 9, RICKS, TP. (11). RANGE 3, CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

NO. 1 DWELLING, 2 ICE HOUSE, 3 SMOKE HOUSE, 4 COAL HOUSE, 5 WARE HOUSE 6 STABLE,, 1 MILE EAST OF MORRISONVILLE.

hood was a democrat of a stanch and steadfast type. During the campaign of 1868, in which Seymour was the democratic candidate for president, in opposition to Grant, at the request of the state central committee he made the canvass of Peoria, Fulton, Sangamon, Christian, De Witt, Scott and Menard counties, in the interests of the democratic candidates. He had inherited a natural taste for oratory, and the speeches of young Morrison were received with popular favor.

The farm on which he now resides, near Morrisonville, he first saw on the 9th of October, 1867. It was then covered with tall prairie grass. The railroad had not yet been built. He came to Christian county in May, 1871, for the purpose of improving this tract of land. The Wabash railway had been constructed the previous year, and the town of Morrisonville, which took its name from Mr. Morrison's father, founded. In the summer of 1871 he began building his present residence, half a mile north of Morrisonville. Mr. Morrison has since been closely identified with the interests of Christian county. He has been an influential man in shaping the policy of the democratic party in this part of the state. In 1876 he received the democratic nomination for representative in the legislature from the thirty-fourth senatorial district, comprising Christian and Montgomery counties. The democrats of the district supported him with great unanimity and enthusiasm, and he was elected by a majority of several hundred votes in excess of that received by the general ticket. On taking his seat, he was the next to the youngest man in the house. The house was republican by a small majority, except when the democrats and independents united in opposition. During this session occurred the memorable contest which resulted in the election of David Davis as United States senator. Mr. Morrison recorded his vote on every ballot against Gen. Logan, the republican candidate, and in the democratic caucus was one of the first to advocate the throwing of the democratic strength in favor of Davis, a movement which resulted in Davis' election, and the defeat of a regular republican. He was a member of the committee on railroads, and strongly opposed a measure introduced in the interest of the railroads, with the object of relieving their capital stock from taxation. He made a speech in favor of a uniform system of school books throughout the state, a measure which would have saved the people much money. He also supported a measure to allow the Chicago Board of Trade to appoint their own inspector of grain. In March, 1877, a resolution was introduced to appropriate fifty thousand dollars for the completion of the Douglas monument. On coming up for passage, it was opposed by Merritt, of Marion, in a bitter speech, in which he attacked Douglas in the most vindictive manner. After Merritt took his seat, Mr. Morrison as soon as possible gained the floor, and delivered in favor of the bill a speech which was greeted with tremendous applause, and which was afterward conceded to be one of the finest oratorical efforts ever made in the house. Though made on the spur of the moment, and without preparation, its power and eloquence won for the member from Christian a reputation as one of the best speakers in the legislature. The Springfield *Journal* said that the speech "was one of impassioned eloquence, and was heartily applauded." The *Monitor* said that the member from Christian had shown that he had "every requisite for the making of a great orator and statesman, and possessed ability and talent that would eventually seek a lofty outlet." The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* declared it to be "the most successful speech yet delivered on any question. In acknowledgment of his speech in support of the Douglas monument, several members of the legislature, merchants in Chicago, and Leonard Volk, the sculptor, united in presenting him with a suitable memorial, in the shape of a statue of Douglas.

Mr. Morrison is essentially a democrat. He is not only a strong and ardent supporter of the time-honored principles of democracy, but the natural tendencies of his mind are opposed to everything in the nature of aristocracy and monopoly.

Hs was married on the 20th of October, 1869, to Annie C. Perkins, a native of Springfield, and daughter of Joseph B. Perkins, an old resident of Sangamon county. Her death occurred on the 20th of March, 1874, leaving him one child, James L. D. Morrison, jr.

EUGENE M. MORRISON,

Who has been a resident of Christian county since October, 1877, was born at Belleville, St Clair county this state, on the first day of January, 1849. Few families have been more intimately identified with the history of Illinois than the one with which Mr. Morrison is connected. Nearly a century ago the Morrisons came from Pennsylvania to Kaskaskia, then the largest and most important settlement in the Mississippi Valley, and at once took rank among the leading men who gave the first impetus to the growth of the mighty empire which now has its seat in the states which border the Mississippi. His grandfather was Robert Morrison. His grandmother was Eliza L. Lowry, who made on horseback the dangerous and adventurous journey through the wilderness from Baltimore to Kaskaskia in the year 1805. His father, Col. J. L. D. Morrison, is a man already well known to the people of Illinois. Born at Kaskaskia in the year 1816, his boyhood made him familiar with the incidents which marked the history of Illinois during the few years after its admission into the Union as a state. Entering the United States Navy as midshipman at the age of sixteen, he cruised on the Pacific, and while sick in the Naval Hospital at Pensacola began the study of law. Returning to Illinois he was admitted to the bar and became one of the leading lawyers of the state. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he raised a company of volunteers in St. Clair county, which became part of the Second Illinois regiment, of which he was made Lieutenant Colonel. On the field of Buena Vista this regiment distinguished itself by its bravery, and on his return the Legislature of Illinois presented Col. Morrison with a sword in acknowledgment of his services. He represented St. Clair county in the State Senate and in the lower house of the Legislature, and was elected a member of Congress. Of late years his home has been in St. Louis, but his numerous visits have made his face familiar to the people of this county. Mary A. Carlin, daughter of Thomas A. Carlin, at one time Governor of Illinois, was Col. Morrison's first wife and the mother of Eugene M. Morrison.

Mr. Morrison's boyhood was spent mostly in the vicinity of Belleville. When he was six years old he was sent to the College of the Christian Brothers in St. Louis, which school he attended for about six years. For one term he was a student at McKendree College at Lebanon. He was next sent to Georgetown College in the District of Columbia, where he remained two years. He was at Georgetown during 1864 and 1865, the closing years of the war of the Rebellion. Washington was at that time the scene of many important events, which made a residence in its neighborhood memorable. The years 1866 and 1867 were spent at the St. Louis University, from which he graduated in the summer of 1867. During part of the years 1868 and 1869 he was in Europe with his father. In November, 1869, he went to Bloomington and entered the law office of Robert E. Williams, at one time Attorney General of Illinois. He read law with him fourteen months, and then returned to Belleville. In the summer of 1871 he visited Louisiana. On the twenty-first

day of November of the same year he married Miss Olivia A. Eason, of Port Jefferson, Louisiana. Mrs. Morrison was born in East Feliciana parish, Louisiana. Her father was Col. C. W. Eason, a native of South Carolina, but an old resident of the state of Louisiana. He had taken part in the war with Mexico. After his marriage Mr. Morrison resided in Louisiana till 1877, when he returned to Illinois and became a resident of this county. He settled on section nine of Ricks township. His residence is three-quarters of a mile east of the town of Morrisonville, which was named in honor of Mr. Morrison's father. The farm under his care embraces a whole section of land, of which about five hundred acres have been improved. A full page illustration of his residence and its surroundings may be seen elsewhere. He has two children—Mary Adele and Alma Eugenia. He has never taken part in public life, but in his political belief is a member of the democratic party.

THOMAS MONEGAN.

The city of Enniskillen, in the county Fermanagh, Ireland, was the birth-place of Mr. Monegan. He was born on the 30th of August, 1838. In the fall of 1846 his parents, Henry and Catharine Monegan, emigrated with the family to America. After a voyage of three months in the sailing vessel, "Ashland," the family landed at New Orleans, where they remained till the spring of 1847, and then came up the Mississippi to Alton. His father rented land in the Dorsey settlement, in the northern part of Madison county, and lived there till 1850, then removing to the vicinity of Bunker Hill, in Macoupin county. The first land which his father owned was a farm in the north-west corner of Bunker Hill township, where the family lived till 1862, and then came to Christian county. The greater part of Mr. Monegan's common school education was obtained at the little town of Woodburn, in Macoupin county. In September, 1858, he entered Illinois College, at Jacksonville, and attended the sessions of that institution during the winters of 1858–59 and 1859–60. In the year 1865, in partnership with his brother William, he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, the south-west quarter of section twelve of Ricks township. The two brothers carried on the farm together, and increased the amount of their land to eight hundred acres. A division of their property was made in 1871, and he and his brother have since been living on adjoining farms. He was married on the 22d of September, 1870, to Clara A. Estabrook, daughter of James W. and Susan Estabrook. She was born in Madison county, in this state, and came to Christian county with her father in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Monegan have four children. A view of his residence in Ricks township is shown elsewhere. He owns three hundred and sixty acres of land. He has always been a democrat in politics. His father died on the 22d of January, 1879, in Ricks township, at the age of nearly seventy; his mother is still living. Beside his brother and himself, one sister, Jane, now the wife of William Craig, of Greenwood township, is living in this county.

WILLIAM S. RANDLE.

The history of the Randle family in America, dates back to three brothers, who came over from England in the Mayflower, in 1620. From one of these brothers the subject of this sketch is descended. His grandfather, Isom Randle, became a resident of North Carolina, and served in the Revolutionary war with the rank of major. Mr. Randle's father, Josiah Randle, was born in North Carolina, and there married Hannah Tompkins. She was the daughter of Richard Tompkins, who was also one of the brave men who took part in the struggle of the colonies for their independence. He held a colonel's commission, and fought through the whole seven years of the war. Josiah and Hannah Randle were the parents of eleven children, five of whom were sons, and six daughters. At this date four daughters and two sons are still living. William S. Randle was the youngest son, and the next to the youngest child, and was born in Montgomery county, North Carolina, on the 10th of May, 1827. When he was eight years old, in the year 1835, his father moved with the family, to Madison county, in this state. The winter of 1835–6 was spent at Edwardsville, and the next spring the family moved to a farm, three or four miles south of that town. Josiah Randle afterwards moved to the eastern part of that county, and died in August, 1858. The subject of this biography had only ordinary advantages for obtaining an education. He attended the common schools and endeavored to improve his opportunities to the best of his ability, but still the most of his knowledge has been gained by his own efforts. On the 10th day of May, 1849, he married Sarah Hausberger, daughter of Henry Hausberger. Her father was a native of Virginia, and settled in Madison county, in the year 1848. Mrs. Randle was born in Trigg county, Kentucky.

For a number of years previous to the war, Mr. Randle was quite extensively engaged in trading in stock. During the rebellion, he supplied the government with large quantities of horses and mules, and was engaged in other business enterprises of a similar character. In the fall of 1869, he moved from Madison to Christian county, and settled on his present farm, on section 3, of Ricks township. He and his wife have had ten children, of whom seven, five daughters and two sons, are now living. Beside farming, he has been engaged to some extent in the practice of law—a profession with which he first became familiar, while living in Madison county. His practice of the legal profession has, however, been limited to the time he has had to spare from his other business. In his political sympathies, he has been a democrat. He is a man, however, on whom party ties sit lightly, and he believes that the interests of the country are often best served, by voting for the best man for office, irrespective of party affiliations. On another page is an illustration of his farm, the improvements on which he has built since his residence in this county.

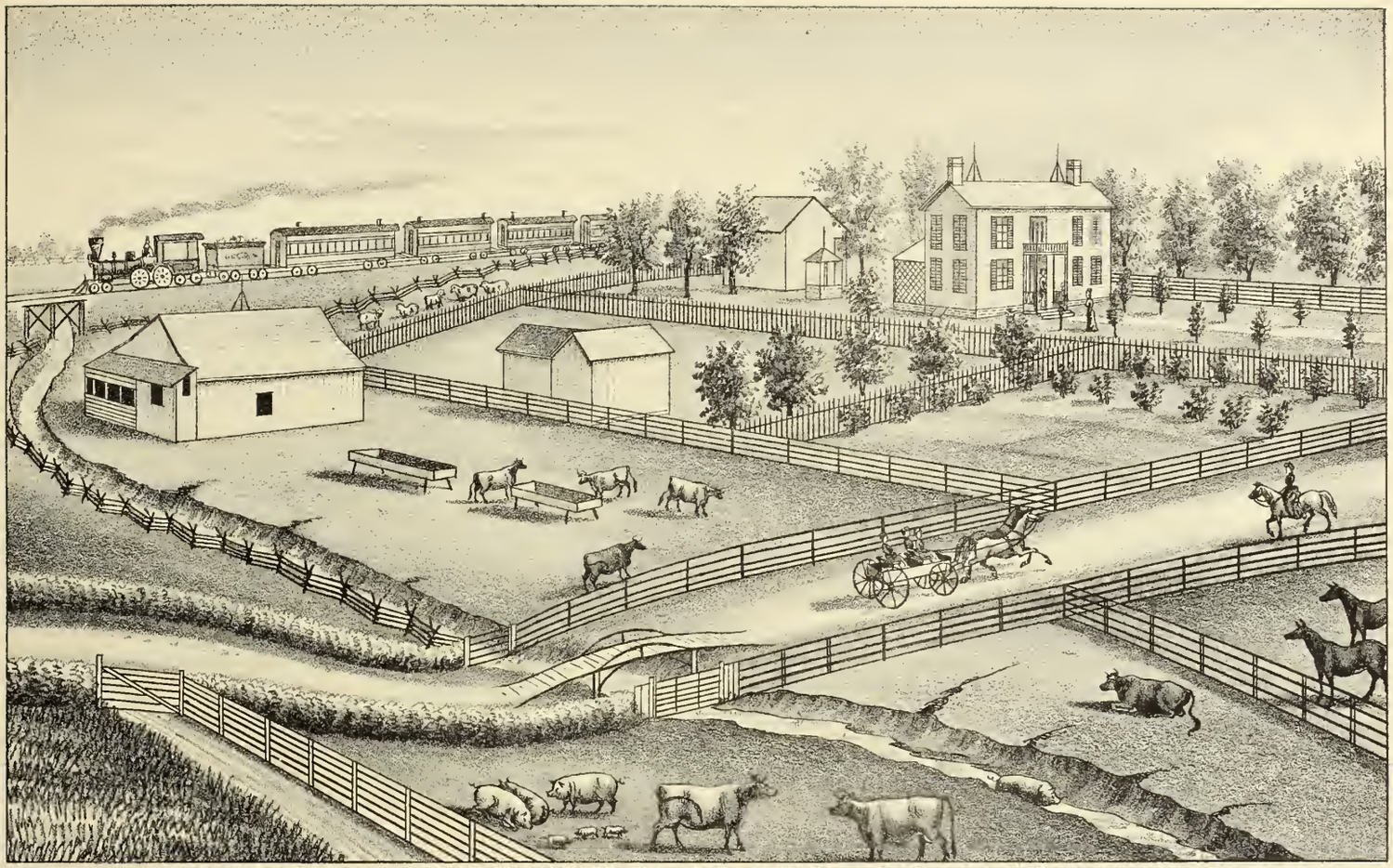
STEEN BROTHERS.

GEORGE H. STEEN AND JOSEPH W. STEEN.

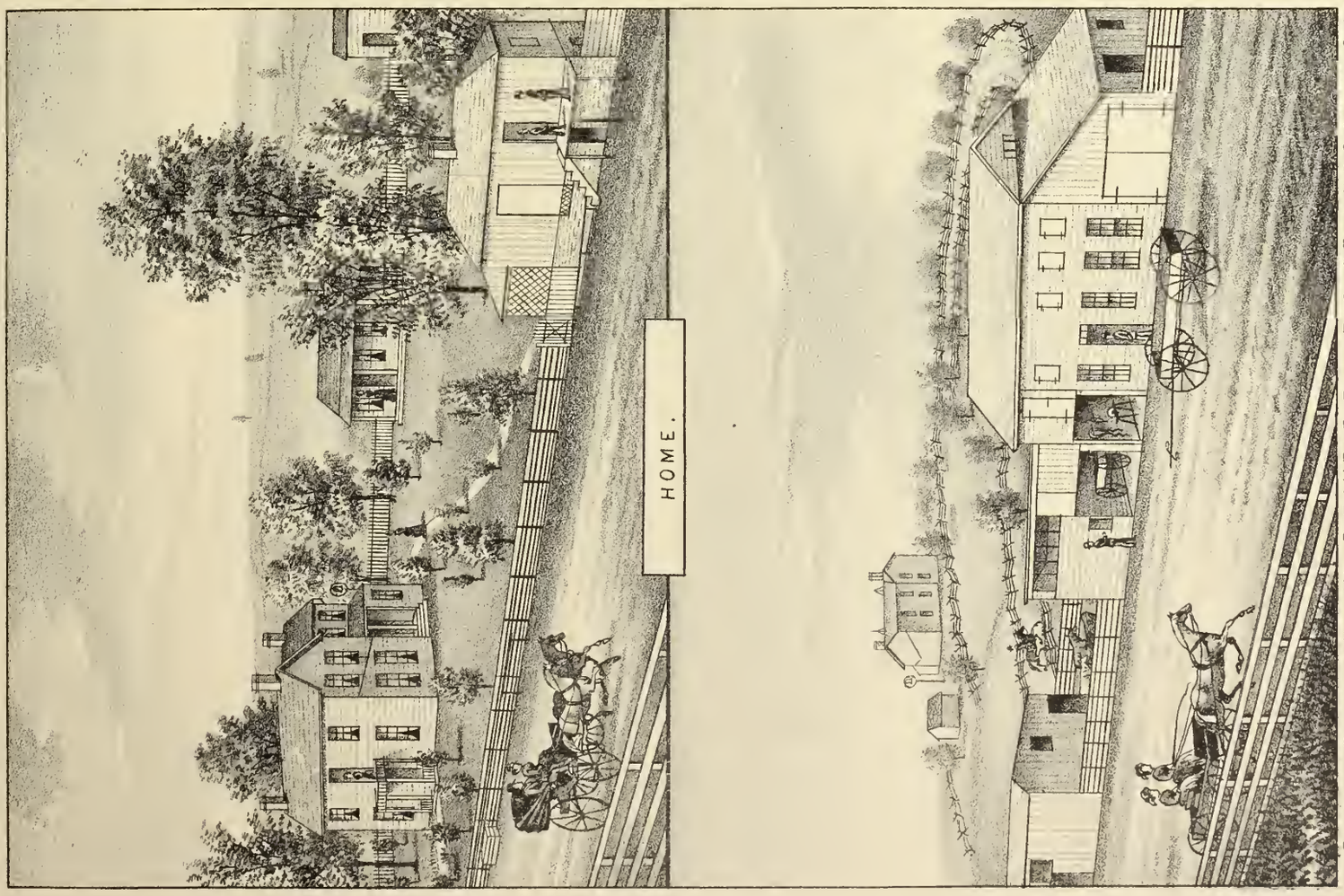
Among the business men who have more recently identified themselves with the interests of Christian county, are Messrs. George H. and Joseph W. Steen, who are engaged in the drug business at Morrisonville, and are the editors and proprietors of the *Morrisonville Times*. They are natives of Tippecanoe county, Indiana. Their grandfather, George Hamilton Steen, was an Irishman by birth, who emigrated from Ireland to America about the time of the Revolutionary war. In his religious faith he was a strong Protestant. He settled near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and for several years was in the distilling business, an occupation which at that time was considered most respectable and honorable. The family was connected with the Hamilton family, of which Alexander Hamilton was a distinguished member, and the name Hamilton has since been handed down successively from father to son for several generations.

Their father, George Hamilton Steen, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, near the city of Lancaster, in the year 1797.

He left home when sixteen. He subsequently came to Indiana, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Tippecanoe



FARM AND RESIDENCE OF GEO. KLINGLER, SEC 4, TOWN, 11. RANGE 3, CHRISTIAN CO., ILL



FARM AND RESIDENCE OF WM. S. RANDLE, RICKS, TP., SEC. 3. TOWN 11, R. 3. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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county in 1828, on which he afterward settled, and which was his home till the time of his death. This farm which was located in one of the richest sections of Indiana, he subsequently increased to three hundred and twenty-eight acres; improved it with great care, and erected large and substantial buildings. In May, 1835, he married Mary Whitson. She was about fifteen years younger than her husband. Her father was John Whitson, who was of Welsh descent, and Quaker parentage, though his own connection with the Friends' denomination had been severed by reason of his having married outside the membership of the society. The father of the Messrs. Steen died in April, 1859. He was a man much respected in the community in which he lived. In disposition he was quiet and reserved, and always refused to hold office or take any active part in public affairs. He managed his farming operations and his own private business in the most exact and methodical manner, and died possessed of abundant means. He was kind-hearted, and beside his own children raised several boys. Some of the best business men now of Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and of the city of Lafayette, owe their successful start in life to the excellent training which they received at his hands. In his politics he had been an old line whig, and at the time of his death was a member of the Presbyterian church. He had twelve children. Several died in infancy, and five are now living. John W. Steen, one of the sons, is in the drug business at Litchfield; one daughter, now Mrs. Harriet Bumhard, resides at Lafayette, Indiana; another daughter, Mrs. Eliza Kenyon, lives in Marion county, Ohio. The two others are George H. and Joseph W. Steen. The first was the tenth child, and the latter the youngest.

GEORGE H. STEEN

Was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, ten miles south-east of Lafayette, on the 29th of February, 1852. In the year 1864, when a boy of twelve, he was thrown violently from a horse and received severe injuries from which he has never fully recovered. In April, 1865, after partially regaining his strength he entered the Western Methodist Academy, at Dayton, Indiana, and with the exception of one or two terms was a student in this school for four years. In 1869, after leaving school, he became a clerk in a drug store at Dayton, and there received his first lessons in the business which he has since followed. The next year, 1870, he was given charge of a drug store at Waldron, in Shelby county, Indiana, and was occupied in its management till March, 1875. He had a natural inclination for the business, and to it he devoted his undivided attention and thus secured a thorough acquaintance with every branch of the trade. In June, 1875, in partnership with his brother, John W. Steen, he purchased a drug store at Litchfield, Montgomery county, and for the first time became a resident of Illinois. The firm also carried on the business of manufacturing baking powders. While residing at Litchfield, on the 5th of September, 1877, he married Ida J. Lawrence, daughter of Joseph Lawrence. Her father was an old resident of Litchfield; he was one of the veterans under Gen. Taylor who took part in the Mexican war, and was also a soldier in the late war of the rebellion. Mrs. Steen was born at Carlinville, Macoupin county.

JOSEPH W. STEEN,

the youngest son of George Hamilton Steen and Mary Steen, was born on the old homestead farm in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, on the 29th of July, 1857. He was only two years of age at the time of his father's death. In 1867, his mother moved with the family to Dayton, Indiana. His brother, George H. Steen, was already attending school at that place, and this change of residence was made so that the two younger children might also enjoy good educational advantages and at the same time live at home with their mother. In the summer of 1869, he returned with his mother to the farm in Tippecanoe county, Indiana. During the winter of 1871–2, he attended school at Waldo, Marion county, Ohio, where his brother-in-law, Mr. D. H. Kenyon, was extensively engaged in farming. The summer of 1872 and that of 1873, he spent in a little town on the Ohio river, in the extreme south-west corner of West Virginia. In the year 1874, he lived with a Dr. Ritchie, at Rensaellaer, Jasper county, Indiana. After attending the high school at Attica, Indiana, during the winter of 1875–6, in the spring of 1876 he came to Litchfield, Illinois, where his two older brothers had gone into the drug business the previous year. The following winter he attended school at Litchfield, and in the fall of 1878 went to Chicago, and was a student in the Chicago College of Pharmacy till the next spring, when he went back to Litchfield.

In April, 1878, George H. Steen disposed of his interest in the store at Litchfield to his brother, John W. Steen, and after winding up his business there, the two brothers came to Morrisonville, purchased the drug store formerly carried on by C. A. Roach, and on the 10th of September, 1878, began business. During their residence at Morrisonville they have endeavored to secure the confidence of the public, and establish themselves as liberal and enterprising business men. They carry a full stock of drugs and other articles, and have endeavored to meet the wants of the people, and to give them the benefit of low prices and unadulterated drugs. Beside carrying on the drug business they are the publishers of the *Morrisonville Times*, the only newspaper published in the south-western part of Christian county. They took charge of this paper on the 1st of October, 1879, and under their management the paper has attained a larger circulation, and has been placed on a paying basis. It is a journal filled with live local news, and does credit to the publishers, who had no previous experience in the journalistic profession, except that George H. Steen was formerly connected with one of the metropolitan newspapers as special correspondent. The Messrs. Steen have proved a valuable addition to the list of business men at Morrisonville, and their social qualities and liberal and obliging methods of transacting business, have made them many friends.

A. W. MILLER.

Mr. Miller, the police magistrate at Morrisonville, was born in Floyd county, Indiana, on the 4th of February, 1830. His father, Henry Miller, was a native of Kentucky, and an early settler in Indiana. Before coming to Indiana, he was married in Kentucky to Anna Crow. Mr. Miller's father moved from Indiana to Illinois in the year 1838, and first settled on the Macoupin creek, east of Carlinville, in Macoupin county. In 1839 he moved on a farm in South Otter township in the same county. Mr Miller was mostly raised in that locality, attending the schools of South Otter township and working on his father's farm, which he helped improve from the raw land. He learned the cooper trade. On the 24th of May, 1850, he married Miss Maria Gill, daughter of John Gill. She was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to this country when seven years old, about the year 1840. In August, 1850, he moved to Carlinville, and after working one year at the cooper's trade, learned the trade of a carpenter. In 1853 he moved back to South Otter township, rented land and improved a farm. From 1856 to 1858 he lived in Carlinville where he had an interest in a machine shop. In the latter year he went back to the farm on which he was raised and assumed its management, his father having become too old to attend to it properly. He was living there at the beginning of the war of the rebellion. He en-

listed on the 15th of October, 1861, in Battery K of the 2d Illinois Artillery. He served three years and two months and a half, all of the time in the department of the Mississippi. At Fort Donelson he was on one of the gun-boats which participitated in the close of that fight. After the evacuation by the rebels of Columbus, Kentucky, he was stationed there. In the summer of 1863 he took part in the various movements under Gen. Grant which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg. He was in the siege of Jackson, Mississipi. For thirteen months his battery was stationed at Natchez. During the remainder of his term of service he was engaged in scouting and destroying the railroads leading to Mobile, with the object of cutting off the rebel communications. He was discharged at Memphis, December 31st, 1864.

In 1869, he bought a quarter section of unimproved land in Harvel township, Montgomery county, on which he lived till the spring of 1873. Since that date he has been living at Morrisonville, and carrying on the wheelwright business and manufacturing patent spring wagon seats, of the improvement on which he took out a patent in March, 1874. He was formerly a whig in politics, and since the war has been a republican. He has nine children. In the spring of 1879, he was elected police magistrate of Morrisonville for a term of four years.

THEODORE LANGEN, (Deceased).

Theodore Langen was one of the oldest residents of Ricks township, and a good and useful citizen. He was born in the village of Wünnenberg, Prussia, on the 27th of February, 1827. His parents' names were Frederick Langen and Elizabeth Wegener, and he was the youngest of eight children. His father was a farmer, and a man in good circumstances. He attended school according to the German custom till he was fourteen. He was a boy of unusually bright mind, paid close attention to his studies, and invariably stood at the head of his class. He secured a good education, and was well versed in the Latin language. He lived at home till twenty-one, and then went into the Prussian army, where he served three years. After returning from the army he emigrated to America. He came over to this country by himself; the rest of the family remaining behind in Germany. He landed at New York in the spring of 1852, and came directly to Illinois in the neighborhood of Jerseyville, in Jersey county. On the 17th of October, 1855, he married Elizabeth Brockamp, who was born in Ahnburg, Germany, on the 10th of March, 1840. Her father, Henry Brockamp, on coming to America, settled in Jersey county, Illinois, seven miles west of Jerseyville, where he lived till his death, in February, 1870. Her mother, whose maiden name was Catharine Mormann, also died in Jersey county.

After Mr. Langen's marriage he moved to Greene county, and rented a farm three miles from Carrollton, on which he labored for eight years. He came to Christian county in the spring of 1853. He bought from the government a quarter section of land in section twenty-nine of Ricks township, the first land of which he was the owner. The north-western part of the county was at that time thinly settled, and few improvements had been made on the prairie. He was an industrious and energetic man, and afterward bought additional land. At the time of his death he owned six hundred and forty acres. He was a peaceable and useful citizen, honest and upright in his business dealings, and all his neighbors testify to his many good qualities. He died on the 31st day of August, 1876. In politics he was a democrat, though he was no active politician, and had no desire to fill public office. He preferred to attend to the management of his farm and his own private business affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Langen had eight children, all of whom are now living, and residing in Ricks township. Henry Langen, the oldest son, married Amelia Schwabe, and is now farming on section twenty-one. Catharine is the wife of Anthony Lentz. The remaining children, William, Mary, Elenora, John, Elizabeth and Helena, are living at home. Mrs. Langen lives on a valuable farm, four miles from Morrisonville, which her husband improved during his life-time. A view of this place appears among our illustrations.

MAY TOWNSHIP.

Is bounded on the north by Stonington; east, by Prairieton and Assumption; south, by Locust; west, by Taylorville township. May is drained by the Flat Branch and its affluents, which empty their waters in the Sangamon. Much of this township was originally heavily timbered with the several kinds of oak, hickory, walnut, cottonwood, and other forest trees, and at this writing there is considerable timber along the margins of the streams, sufficient to supply the necessary fuel, and timber for building and fencing purposes, for many years to come.

May comprises the congressional township thirteen, range one, west, and is just six miles square. At first, for elective franchise purposes, its territory was attached to Taylorville and Stonington precincts; but, on the adoption of township organization, in 1866, it was formed into a separate precinct, and named at first, by the county authorities, "Smith." The people objected to this name, not because of the numerous family of that name, but on account of the political proclivities of the person for whom it was named. The Mr. Thomas Smith, whom it was intended to honor by his friends, was at the time a resident of the township, an Englishman by birth, and a strong partizan democrat. It was then changed to "Howard," but it was ascertained that there was already a township of that name, and that the law forbade there being more than one of the same name in the state. It was next named "May," in honor of the brave Colonel May, of the artillery arm of the service in the Mexican war.

Pioneer Settlers were: John Shanock, John Estes, Benj. Williams, William B. Hall, David Hall, O. Banning, Daniel C. Goode, Hiram Walker, Thomas Dawson, William Rolls, Gabriel McKenzie, and their families. Some of the above were residents here before the



RESIDENCE OF ELIZABETH LANGEN, SEC. 29, T. 11, R. 3, RICKS TP., FORMER HOME OF THEODORE LANGEN, DECD.

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organization of the county. At a later date of "old settlers" we will mention the names of Silas Harris, David Rutledge, James S. Grant, James M. Galloway, Joseph Bugg, Thomas Bugg, Thomas Smith, John S. Fraley, J. D. Allsman, John Tedlie, William Tedlie, and Joseph Funk.

May township is well supplied with streams for stock purposes, the Flat Branch entering it in the north-eastern part, on section one, and traversing it in a south-westerly direction, and leaving the township on section nineteen Spring Branch courses along the east side in a northerly direction, passing nearly through the centre of the eastern tier of sections, and mingles its waters with those of the Flat Branch on section one. On its headwaters is "Clawson's Point," at the head of the timber on the road from Taylorville to Assumption. It used to be one of the old "land-marks" in guiding travelers over the lonely, uninhabited prairie in going to Shelbyville.

There is a noted spring, in a romantic spot in the north-western part of the township, above the old residence of Daniel C. Goode, more recently occupied by the Hammers. Gabriel McKenzie lived near it at an early day. But the improvements were long since removed, and the little cascade alone sings its requiem. This township, at a very early day, was more favored than some other sections of the county by having milling facilities. Thomas Dawson operated a cog horse-mill, near the present residence of William B. Hall, which served a useful purpose. In time he sold it to Aaron McKenzie, who moved it farther up the branch to Prairieton township. At a later date Silas Harris erected a horse-mill on his farm, on the east side of the Flat Branch, in 1842. Most of the settlements at first were made along the borders of Flat Branch timber. This township is settled by an upright, industrious, energetic population, who take a great interest in churches and schools. The United Presbyterians built a church some years ago, located in the north-west corner of section twenty-seven, on the public road leading to Assumption. There are several families of the Waddles living in this neighborhood, and for a time it was called "Waddle Settlement." The voting centre is at "Tedlie's School-House," in the west part of section twenty-two, about a mile north of the U. P. Church.

Railroads.—The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad crosses the north-west corner of this township, passing through sections five, six, and seven. Willey's Station is located in the south-east corner of section six. It was laid out by Israel Willey, and from him took its name. The first store was opened by the Messrs. Willey. It is a great shipping point for grain and stock. Willey Post-Office is located here. The village has considerable trade with the farmers of this township. The O. and M. Railroad crosses the south-west corner of the township on section thirty-one.

Early Mills.—Isaac Harris erected a horse-mill on his farm in the south-west part of the township, some four miles east of Taylorville, in 1836; the old mill house stood on Spring branch, for many years thereafter serving as an old land-mark of the past. The population of May, in 1870, was 681.

The first lands entered, as shown in the county records, are as follows: March 13th, 1833, Peter R. Ketcham, N. W. N. E. Sec. 3, 40.45 acres; Feb. 20th, 1834, Daniel C. Goode, W. ½ N. W. Sec. 19, 69.19 acres; W. ½ S. W. Sec. 18, 74.88 acres; Oct. 9, 1834, Joseph N. Bennefield, N. W., N. W. Sec. 17, 40 acres.

Among the persons who have well improved farms in this township may be mentioned the following: John W. Allsman, H. B. Long, Sr., William J. Ettinger, John Shetlar, Alfred Spates, Richard Peck, Edward Bugg and Fred. F. Weiser.

The farm improvements of May will rank favorably with those of any other township in the county. Quite a number of old settlers of the county are now residents of May. Among them may be mentioned William B. Hall, a native of Virginia; he settled in the county in 1835; and he subsequently married Eloisa Moore, also a Virginian by birth; she became a resident of Christian county in 1838. Another old settler is Nancy Willey, relict of Stephen Willey; she is a Tenneseean by birth, and came to the county in 1833. Her husband was a native of Ohio, and settled in this county in 1844. N. D. Sanders came to and settled in the county in 1837; he is a native of Connecticut, and has always been the stanch friend of churches and public schools, and is a farmer and stock raiser by occupation. Robert A. Hazlett, a leading farmer and stock raiser, became a resident of the county in 1827. He is an Ohioan by birth. His wife, formerly Elizabeth H. Steel, settled here in 1829; she is a native of Kentucky.

We append the township officers since organization.

Supervisors.—John S. Fraley, elected 1866, and re-elected 1867; John Waddle, 1868; J. S. Fraley, 1869, re-elected 1870 and '72; B. M. Burdick, 1873, re-elected 1874; J. S. Fraley, 1875 and '76; H. B. Long, 1877; J. S. Fraley, 1878; Joseph Hackenburg, 1879, re-elected 1880.

Assessors.—Richard Peck, 1876, re-elected 1877, 78, '79 and '80.

Collectors.—Richard Peck, elected 1866; re-elected 1867, '68, '69, '70, '71 and 72; James Waddle, 1873, '74 and '75; H. B. Long, Sr., 1876; Edward Bugg, 1877, re-elected 1878, '79 and '80.

Town Clerks.—Wm. D. Coffman, 1876, re elected each succeeding year.

Commissioners of Highways—Wm Tedlie, 1876; W. D. Coffman, 1877; B. E. Waddle, 1878; Wm. Bugg, 1879; John Hazlett, 1880.

Constables.—Jefferson Stephens and J. E. George, elected in 1877; F. S. Wilson, 1878; J. T. Moody and J. D. Coffman, 1879; John W. Waddle and Samuel Waddle, 1880.

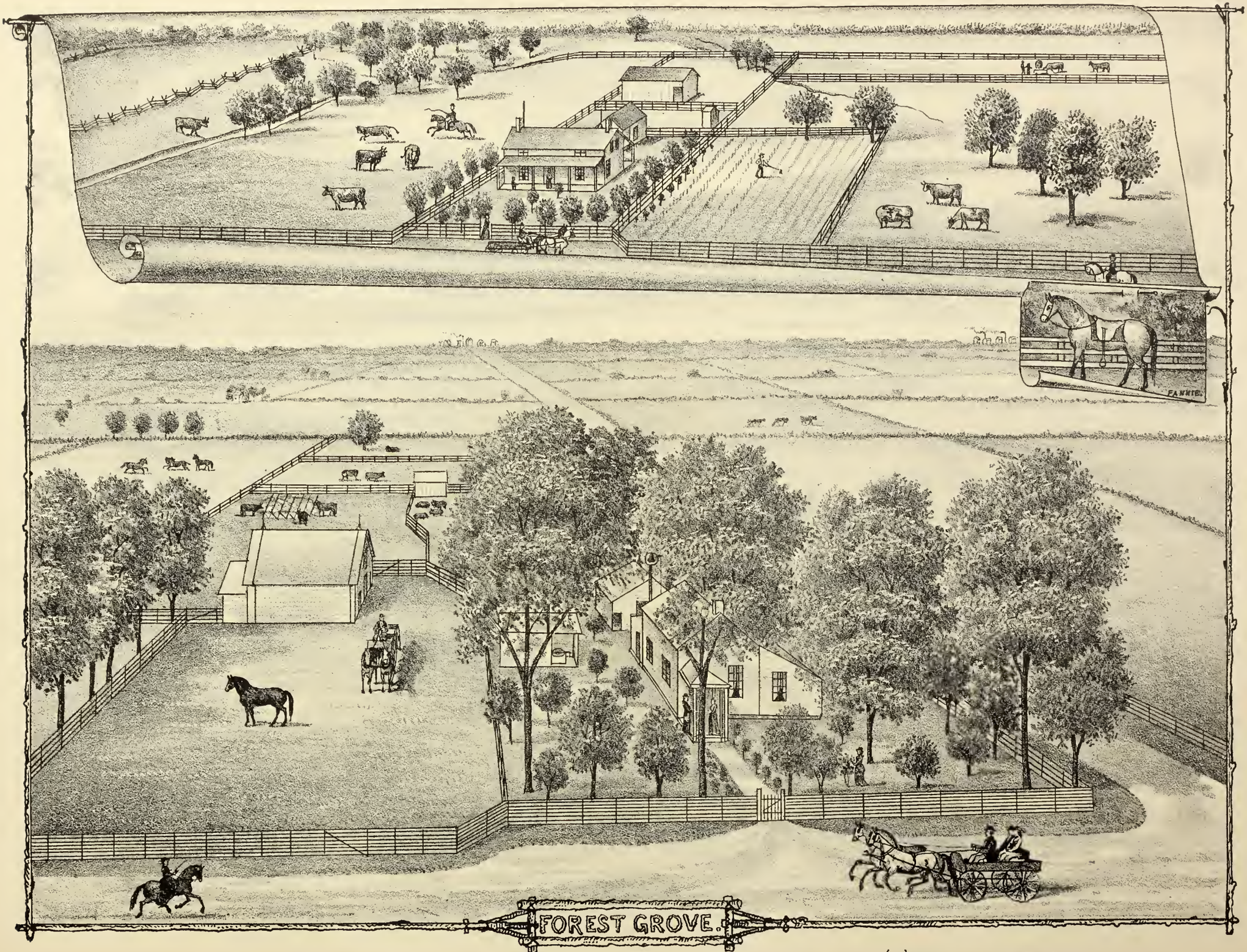
Justices of the Peace.—B. M. Burdick, elected in 1866; Thomas Smith, 1870; Wm. G. Henry, 1870; John H. Herdman, 1876; John H. Herdman and B. E. Waddle, 1877.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



Richard Peck, a view of whose farm and residence in May township appears on the opposite page, and whose portrait heads this sketch, is a native of England, and was born in the East Riding, of Yorkshire, near Hull, on the eighth of December, 1816. He was the fourth of ten children of Simon Peek and his wife Jane, whose maiden name was Routledge. In the year 1834, his father emigrated with the family to America, and settled on a farm near Terre Haute, Indiana. For a couple of years after coming to Indiana, Mr. Peek worked in Terre Haute, and then rented his father's farm and went to farming. In 1837 he made a trip to New Orleans on a flat boat, as he did also in 1841, that being the usual method by which in those days the farmers of the Wabash valley disposed of their surplus produce. He was married on the sixth of March, 1842, to Naomi Gould, who was born in Lewis (now Upshur) county, West Virginia, March the fourteenth, 1820. Her father, whose name was Daniel Gould, died in Virginia. Her mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Strange, married a second husband, and moved to Indiana with the family, and settled near Terre Haute in the year 1829.

In the spring of 1850, Mr. Peck came to Christian county. During the summer of the same year he entered a quarter section of land in section thirteen, of township thirteen, range one west, and at the land sales in 1852 secured eighty additional acres. When he first came to this county the prairie in May township had not begun to be improved. On his first journey to this part of the state he rode eighteen miles without seeing a house He went back to Indiana in the spring of 1854, but returned to this county in the spring of 1858, and has since been a resident of May township. Since 1864 his home has been on section thirty-six. He has one hundred and ninety acres of land. He is a gentleman in whom the people of May township seem to have every confidence as to his business ability and personal integrity. On the adoption of township organization, he was chosen collector of the township, and served in that capacity for seven years. Since leaving the collectorship, from 1873 to the present time, he has been assessor. In his political sympathies he was a whig, and cast his first vote for president for General Harrison, in the celebrated log cabin and hard cider campaign of 1840. He has been a republican since the organization of the party, though in county and township elections, he has often voted independently of party affiliations. For twenty years he has been a subscriber and reader of the New York *Tribune*, and has kept himself well-informed on the topics of the day.



FARM RES. AND TENANT HOUSE OF RICHARD PECK ESQ. SEC. 36, MAY TP., (13) R. 1, W. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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Thos Smith

JOHN SMITH.

Among the old settlers of May township, was Thomas Smith, whose portrait appears at the head of this sketch. He was born in England on the sixth day of June, 1811. He emigrated to America in June, 1844, and soon afterward came to Christian county. He settled on a farm on the edge of the Flat Branch timber, in section 15, May township, where he lived till the time of his death. He came to this county poor, and by dint of hard work and rigid economy, he managed to become the owner of a valuable farm, and to accumulate a competence. He was full of energy, and had excellent business capacity. He filled the office of justice of the peace for twenty-six years, and the good common sense and sound judgment he displayed in this position, gave the people of the township confidence in him as an able business man, and an impartial magistrate. He also, for a long number of years, filled the office of township treasurer. He was a man very reserved in his disposition, and said little about his own business affairs, even to those with whom he was best acquainted. As far as his dealings with his fellow-men were concerned, he was scrupulously honest, and no imputation was ever breathed on his integrity. He was an ardent democrat in politics. He died in January, 1877.

John Smith, who now lives on the farm in May township, on which his father formerly resided, was born at Stoke, Lancashire, England, on the 18th of April, 1838. The maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Jane Cooper. John was next to the oldest of a family of four children. He came to America in 1844, and was raised in the neighborhood of Griggsville, in Pike county, in this state. From the time he was eight years old he was obliged to work for his own living. For a year and a half, he had his home with a man named Wm. Pine, in Pike county. In the fall of 1849, he went to Naples and was employed in a hotel there for some months. His home was in the vicinity of Jacksonville from 1850 to 1855. During 1852 and 1853, he carried the mail between Jacksonville and Brighton. He was then a boy of fourteen or fifteen. The distance between the two places was fifty-five miles, and he made the round trip once a week, most of the time on horseback. His route was through Greenfield, Rhoads Point (where is now the town of Medora) and Piasa. He was often obliged to ride late at night to reach his stopping places, to cross streams when they were dangerous from being swollen by recent rains, and altogether the duty was not so pleasant as might be imagined. When he first went to Jacksonville he worked for six bits a week, and when he carried the mail he received eight dollars a month. For two years he worked on the farm of Anthony Thornton, ten miles south of Jacksonville.

In 1855, he went to Brown county. He was then seventeen. He there learned to chop. He mastered the art of handling an axe as well as most men. He principally followed getting out rails and staves. One of the first contracts he made was to clear and fence a ten-acre tract of land and to pay fifty dollars cash for a horse. The other party to the arrangement had, of course, the best of the bargain, but Mr. Smith went to work, cleared off the timber, and

got out twenty-nine hundred rails. He already had thirty dollars, and the remaining twenty, with which to make the cash payment, he earned by chopping cord wood in the Illinois bottom. The horse was dearly earned, but it was the first step in the way of making his own living. The next summer he earned a second horse by working for an uncle. In January, 1858, he had two horses clear, but not a nickel in money, and only clothes enough to keep him warm. He next arranged with another man to rent land and raise a crop in partnership, but this agreement was not carried out, and Mr. Smith worked from March to June, receiving for his labor only fifteen dollars. In 1859, he raised a small crop, but was principally employed in making staves. He rented land in Pike county, in 1860, which he farmed for two years, and then leased an adjoining farm. By January, 1864, he had saved three hundred dollars in money and owned beside four head of horses, sixteen head of cattle, and other stock and farming utensils. He then determined to buy land, and paid half down for eighty acres which he purchased for six hundred dollars. Only eighteen acres were cleared; the rest was timber. He had it all paid for at the end of the year.

On the 10th of April, 1864, he married Ruth Jane Kaylor, who died on the thirteenth of April, 1875. In 1866, he bought an additional 160 acres. When not busy on the farm he was hard at work in the timber, getting out rails and ties, hauling them sixteen miles to the railroad, and working all day and sometimes late into the night. As soon as he had means, he bought another 110 acres. By hard work he managed to accumulate considerable property, and was known as an industrious, energetic and prosperous man. His second marriage was on the 7th of November, 1875, to Sarah E. Lane, who was born in Adams county. In April, 1878, after his father's death, Mr. Smith moved on his father's old farm, in May township. He is now the owner of 710 acres of land—360 in May township, and the balance in Adams county. He is a man who has made his way through the world by his own energy. He began life with nothing, and by industry managed to place himself in comfortable circumstances previous to his father's death, and to show that he was competent to make his own way in the world. He has had seven children, five by his first and two by his second marriage. Two by his first marriage are dead, one of whom, Ellen Catharine Jemima Smith, was eight years old when she died, and a child of unusual brightness, whose death made a vacant place in the family circle hard to be filled. The other, Arthur, died in infancy. The names of the children living are Lydia Elizabeth, George Thomas, John William, Orpha Myrtle, and Virgil Arnold. He has always been a democrat in politics.

WILLIAM M. LEACH

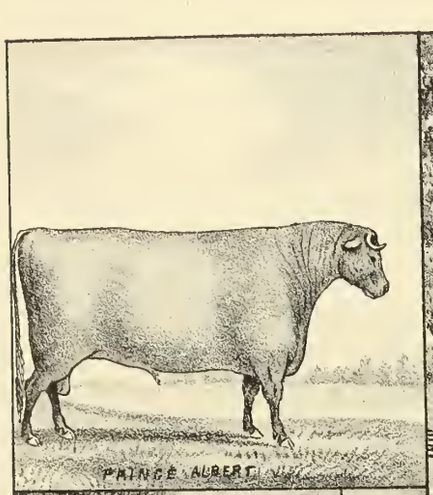
Was born in Stafford county, Virginia, within twelve miles of Fredericksburgh, July 9, 1832. His grandfather, James H. Leach, came from England, and settled in Virginia, before the Revolutionary war. He had been a sailor, and during the Revolution, served in the American navy. Philemon M. Leach, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Prince William county, Virginia, and during the war of 1812, was one of the force raised to defend Washington City from the attack of the British. After returning from the army, he married Mary, daughter of George Curtis, of Stafford county, Virginia, who was an Englishman by birth, and had been a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. Leach was the seventh of a family of ten children. In 1839, his father moved to Perry county, Ohio. There Mr. Leach was principally raised. He attended school, working through the mysteries of calculations in pounds, shillings, and pence, in the old Pike's arithmetic, and obtained a fair education. He learned the trade of a potter. In 1854, he came to Indianapolis, Indiana, and after working at his trade about eighteen months, went to farming, four miles north-east of that city. April 28, 1856, he married Minerva J. Gresh, a native of Wayne county, Indiana. In 1857, he removed to Fayette county, Illinois, and in 1859, came to this county. His first wife having died in 1874, he was married, on the 31st of August, 1875, to Mrs. Maggie Irion, widow of Dr. Silas Irion, formerly of Morrisonville. Her maiden name was Stout, and she was born in Greene county of this state. Mr. Leach was raised a democrat, but of late years has occupied an independent position in politics, believing that the most good can, perhaps, be accomplished, by each man voting for the best candidate for public office, irrespective of the political party to which he belongs.

JOHN W. ALLSMAN

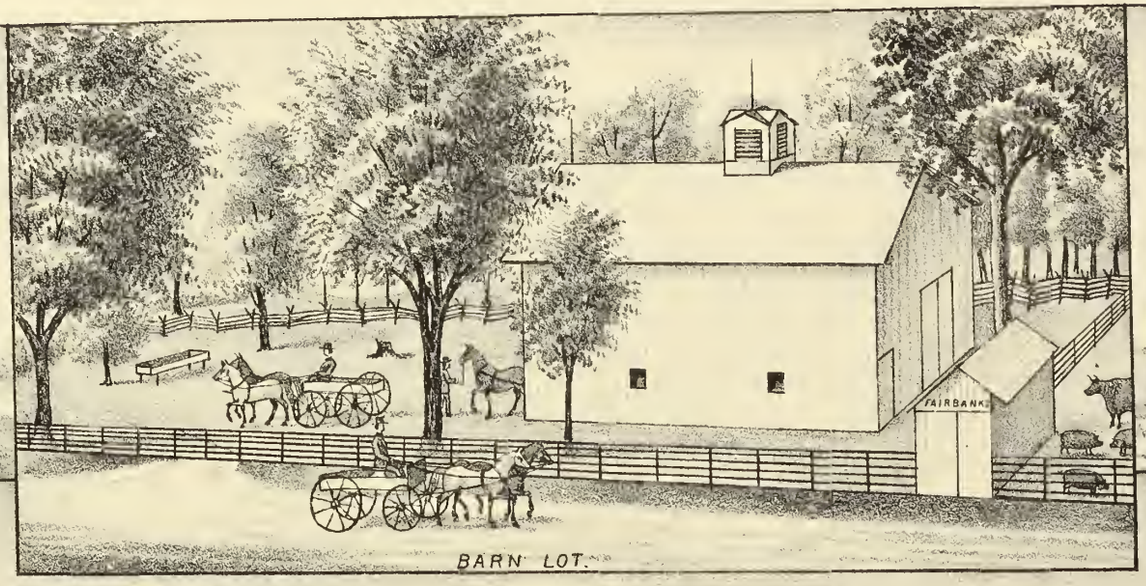
Is a native of Jessamine county, Kentucky, and was born on the twenty-ninth of November, 1828, the seventh of a family of fourteen children of Aaron and Elizabeth (Logue) Allsman. Andrew Allsman, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated from Germany, first settling near Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and then moved to Kentucky, where he was a pioneer settler. He took part in many of the conflicts which occurred "on the dark and bloody ground," and his oldest son, Andrew Allsman, was killed in one of the Indian battles. About 1833 he moved to Sullivan county, Indiana, where he lived the balance of his life, dying at the green old age of one hundred and seventeen. He was a man of remarkable physical strength, and made a full hand in the harvest field when over one hundred years old. He and his wife lived together seventy-five years to a day.

Aaron Allsman, father of John W. Allsman, was born in Kentucky; was married in 1815; moved to Indiana in 1830 and to Illinois in 1849. He settled on the farm now occupied by his son in Christian county, entering the land, April tenth, 1850. He died in October, 1865, surviving his wife three days. He was also a man of wonderful strength, and when sixty-five, at the town of Assumption he lifted with ease a barrel of molasses from the floor. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. Of his family only four sons and one daughter are now living.

John W. Allsman spent his early life in Indiana, and had limited opportunities for getting an education. He is, however, well informed on the current topics of the day. March the twenty-eighth, 1852, he married Miss Frances T. Cook, daughter of Thomas Cook. She was born in the state of Arkansas. From this union eight children have been born, two of whom are now deceased. Four sons and two daughters are now living. The second son is married, and a resident of Fillmore county, Nebraska. Mr. Allsman was in early life a Whig. He joined the Republican party on its organization, and has been one of the stanch Republicans of that county. During the late rebellion the Union cause did not have a stronger supporter. His first vote for President was cast for Scott in 1852. He voted twice for the immortal Lincoln and twice for Grant. When he came to this county he only had three dollars in money, but with indefatigable industry and energy he kept on adding little by little to his original possessions, till now he has a farm of three hundred acres, a view of which is shown elsewhere. He is essentially a self-made man, and takes pride in assisting the development and growth of his adopted county. We take pleasure in presenting his name as one of the representative citizens of May township.



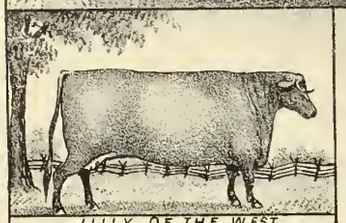
PRINCE ALBERT.



BARN LOT.



JIM.



LILLY OF THE WEST.



JACK.

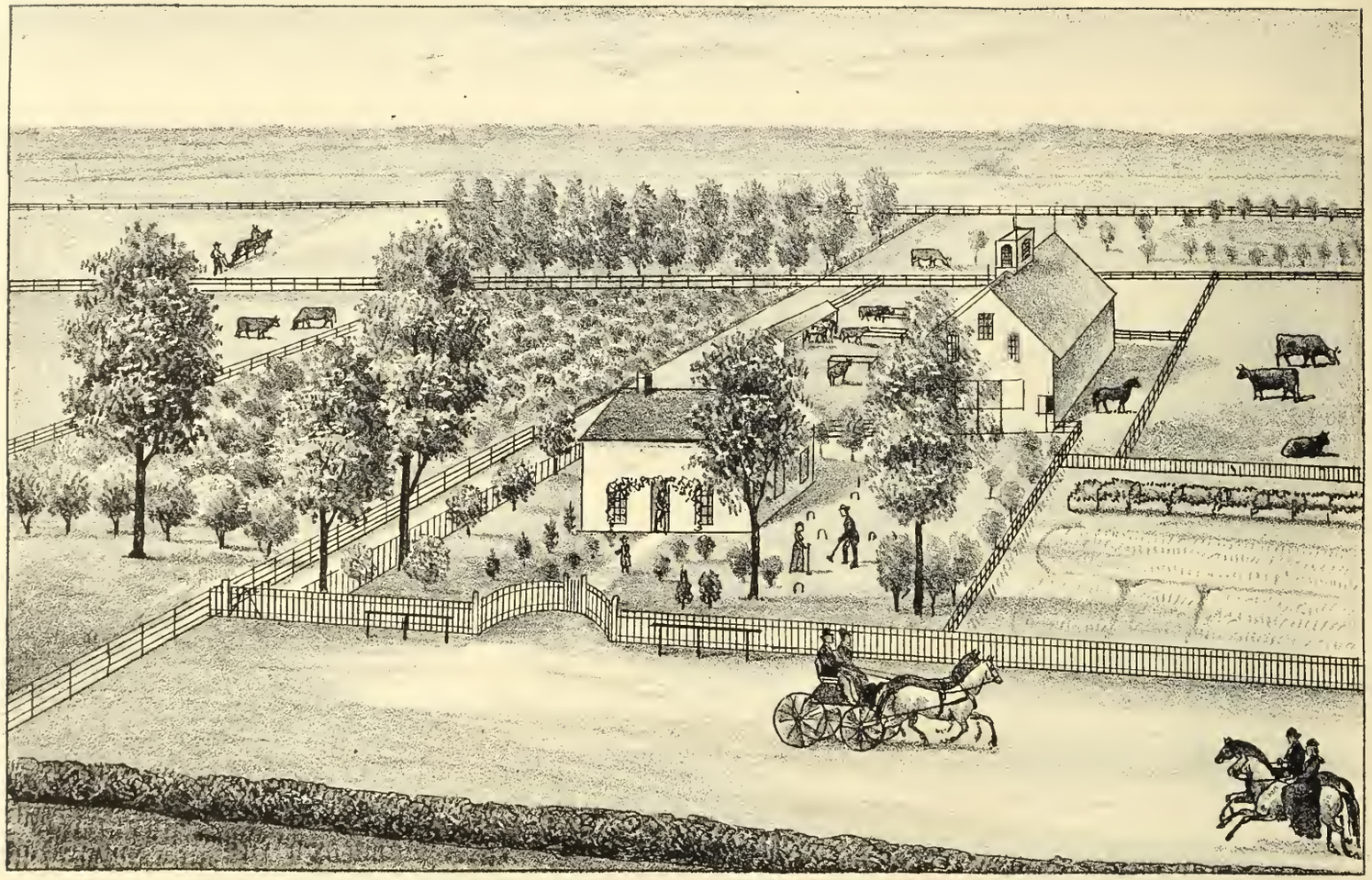


ELM-WOOD FARM.

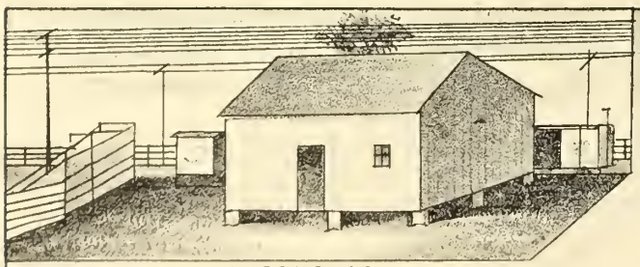
RES. AND STOCK FARM OF JOHN W. ALLSMAN, SEC. 24, MAY TP., (13.) R. 1, W. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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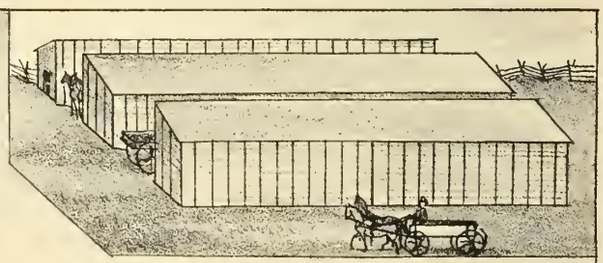
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FARM AND RES. OF C. G. LOVERING, SEC. 32, TP. 12, R. 1, E. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



WARE HOUSE



CRAIN HOUSE.



VIEW OF WILLEY STATION, SECTS. 6 & 7, MAY TP., (13) R. 1, W. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



Is one of the representative young business men of this county. He was born in Cass county, of this state, July the twentieth, 1856. His parents, Philip Weiser and Margaretta Dexheimer, were both natives of Germany. His father was three years old on coming to America; he first lived in Pennsylvania; afterward settled in Cass county, Illinois, and in 1870 removed to Christian county, and now owns a fine farm of over four hundred acres in Stonington township.

The subject of this sketch is the oldest of a family of seven children. He lived in Cass county till fourteen years of age. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in the store of Kuder Bros., at Taylorville, where he remained three years. After spending a year at the Commercial College at Springfield, he returned to Taylorville, and for about six months was employed in the store of Marblestone Bros. In September, 1879, he bought out the store at Willey's Station, formerly kept by Charles Hall, and has since been carrying on a general mercantile business, and is the proprietor of the only store at Willey's.

He also acts as post-master, and as station agent for the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway. He has likewise been engaged in dealing in grain. Mr. Weiser, though still a young man, has made a good business record. A picture of his store appears on another page, and his portrait heads this sketch.

Mrs. SUSANNAH BUGG.

Among the old settlers of May township is Mrs. Susannah Bugg, who has been a resident of the county since February, 1839. She was born in the East Riding of Yorkshire, near Hull, on the tenth of August, 1812. Her maiden name was Peck. Her father was named Simon Peck, and her mother's name before marriage was Jane Routledge. She was the next to the oldest of a family of ten children. She was married on the twenty-seventh of February, 1833, to Joseph Bugg, who was born on the twelfth of March, 1810, at Levan, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. In June, 1834, Mr. and Mrs. Bugg sailed for America. They landed at Quebec, in Canada. The winter of 1834–5 was spent in the vicinity of Toronto, Mrs. Bugg having relations in that part of Canada. In May, 1835, Mr. and Mrs. Bugg came to Indiana, and settled on a farm three miles north-east of Terre Haute. In February, 1839, they came to this county.

Their first settlement was in section four of May township, north of the Flat Branch, on the farm recently belonging to Henry Tanner. Their location was on the prairie, half a mile distant from the timber. At that time all the settlements in May township were along the timber, and the Bugg family was the only one which had ventured out on the prairie. The whole south-eastern part of the township was an uncultivated prairie, which people in those days had little expected would develop into the fine farms which now may be seen in that part of the county. After living five years north of the timber, they moved to a tract of land in sections fourteen and twenty-three. This was in the year 1844. At that date there was no settlement on the prairie in their neighborhood. For eighteen miles the prairie extended toward the east without a single house or improvement of any kind. People wondered at their choosing the prairie for a residence, when they might have located in the timber. Herds of deer were a frequent sight. Wolves were abundant and troublesome, filling the night with their howling, and carrying away pigs and fowls, which had ventured too great a distance from the house. The health of different members of the family also suffered, each having serious attacks of the chills and fever. The horses and cows also died, and Mr. and Mrs. Bugg almost wished that they had remained in Old England, or at least were back at their former home in Indiana. Mr. Bugg improved a farm of three hundred and eighty acres, and died May the tenth, 1865. He was a man of quiet disposition, attended to his own private business affairs, and was a good citizen of the township. For a number of years he was a member of the Methodist Church. He had eight children: Richard, who died at the age of sixteen; John Thomas, who is now farming in this county; William Bugg, one of the farmers of May township; Simon, who died in infancy; George P., whose death occurred at the age of twenty; Joseph R., who is farming in May township; Edward, and Henry, who died at the age of nine months.

Edward Bugg, who is now living on the old homestead, a view of which is shown elsewhere, was born on the thirty-first of March, 1848, on the same farm on which he now lives. His education he received in the schools of May township. He was married on the tenth of February, 1873, to Christina Bailey, daughter of M. S. Bailey. She was born in Oneida county, New York, and at the time of her marriage was living in Steuben county, in western New York. Her grandfather came from Massachusetts, and was one of the original settlers of Oneida county, New York, locating there when the country was almost a wilderness. Mr. Bugg has always been a republican in politics. For three years he was collector of May township.

J. ALONZO WADDLE

Was born in Ohio county, West Virginia, October twenty-ninth, 1849. His father, James Waddle, was born in Virginia, though of Irish descent. He married Ruth Morrison, and lived in Virginia till 1856, and then came to this state, and settled on section twenty-two of May township. He died in January, 1879. His wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, had previously died in December, 1870. James Waddle was a man who began life with no capital. He was industrious, and managed to accumulate sufficient money to buy, on coming to this state four hundred acres of improved prairie land in May township. In politics he was Republican. He belonged to the United Presbyterian denomination, and for a number of years was one of the members of the Spring Creek church in May township. He had many excellent traits of character, and served as collector and treasurer of May township.

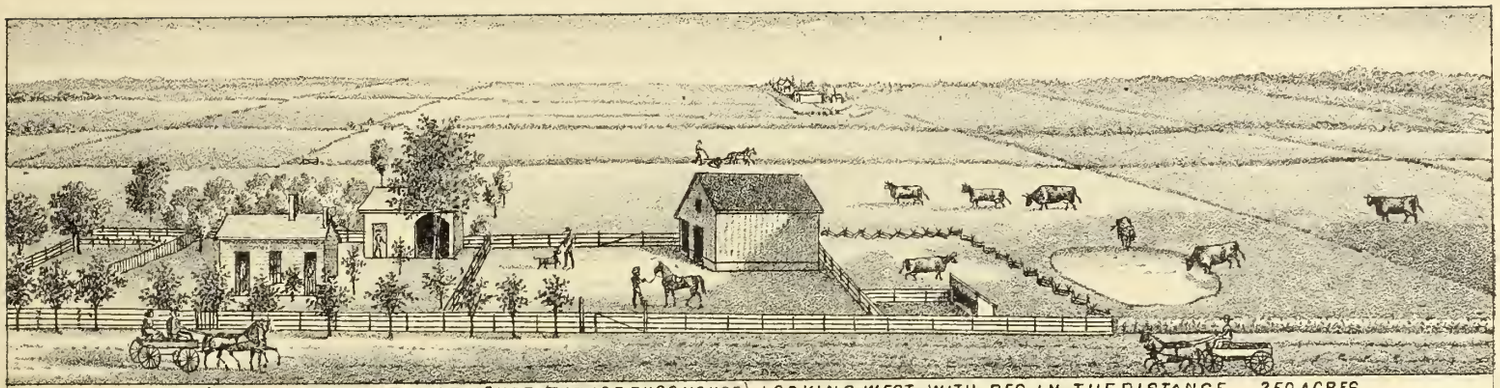
J. Alonzo Waddle was the fourth of nine children. He was seven years old when he came to this county. In the spring of 1870 he began farming for himself on section twenty three of May township. October twenty-seventh, 1870, he married Jane E. Henry, who died on the twenty-second of March, 1872. His second wife was formerly Miss Anna R. Fulton, a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Her father, W. K. Fulton, on coming to this state, settled in Mercer county. Her marriage to Mr. Waddle took place on the fourth of February, 1875.

REV. D. M. McBRIDE,

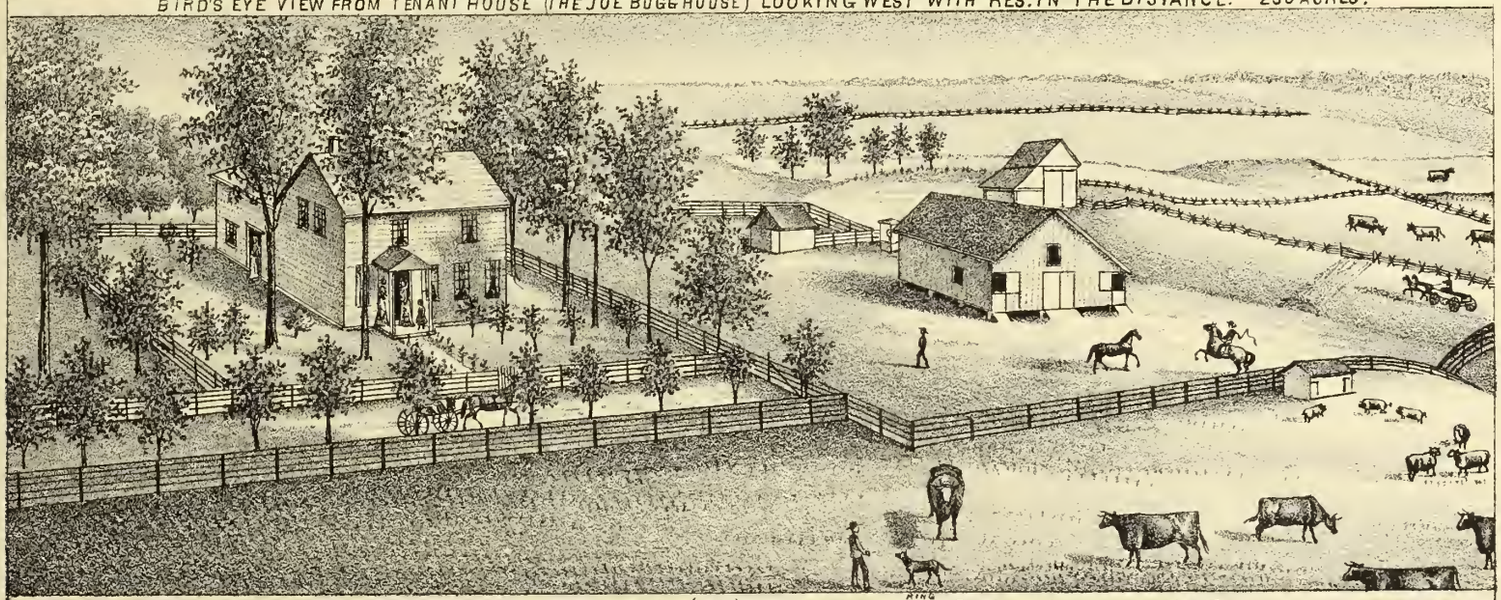
Pastor of the Stonington Baptist church, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, December 31st, 1849. On his father's side his ancestors were of Scotch descent, and for two or three generations had been residents of the state of Delaware. His father, David McBride, was born in Kent county, Delaware, and married Hannah Taylor, who was born in England, and who, on coming with her father to America, settled at Gloucester, N. J. David McBride lived for a time on a farm in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and then moved to Kent county, Delaware. Here the subject of our sketch was principally raised. From eleven to seventeen he was alternately engaged as a sailor and a soldier. From December, 1864, to September, 1865, he served in the 213th Pennsylvania regiment, having enlisted at the age of fifteen. He first came west in 1868, but returned to Delaware, and in the fall of 1870, entered the Wyoming Institute, at Wyoming, Delaware, in which he was a student for nearly two years. Leaving school in February, 1872, he came west, and was first employed in teaching music in Jersey county. April 20th, 1873, he married Mary Bellamy, a native of Greene county, and daughter of David Bellamy. This marriage took place at Stonington, and he afterward went to farming in Stonington township. August 16th, 1873, he was ordained a minister of the Baptist denomination, and installed pastor of the Providence church, in Stonington township, of which he had charge for two years. For eighteen months he was pastor of a Baptist church near Oconee, in Montgomery county. He took charge of the Stonington Baptist church in the spring of 1873. Till the spring of 1880 he resided on his farm in Stonington township, but at that date moved to the Stonington church. He has four children.

TOM C. PONTING.

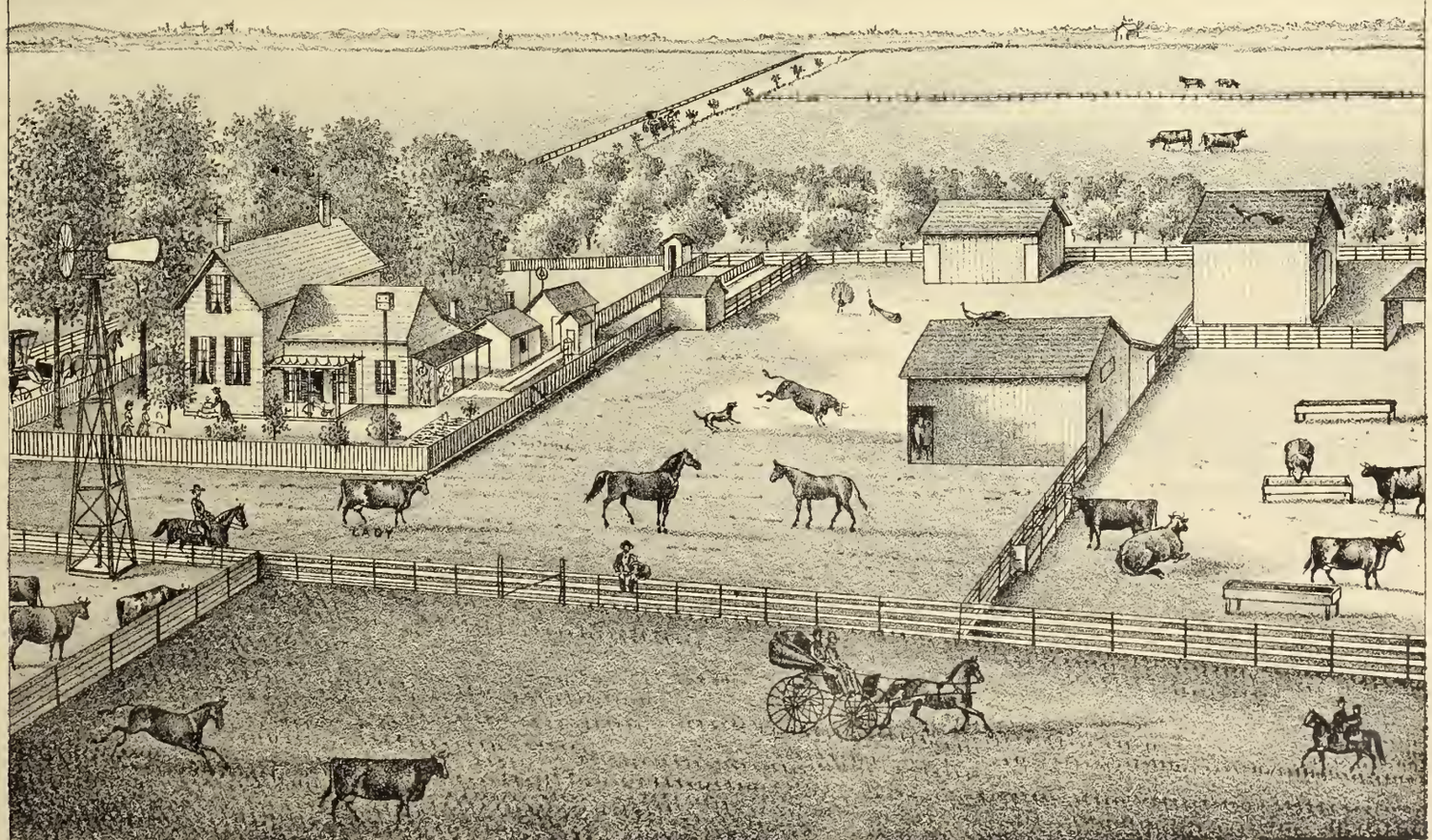
Tom C. Ponting, one of the leading stock men of Christian county, was born near Radstock, in Somersetshire, England, on the 26th of August, 1829. His father, John Ponting, was a cattle grazer. The Ponting family is of Norman origin, and came over



BIRD'S EYE VIEW FROM TENANT HOUSE (THE JOE BUGG HOUSE) LOOKING WEST WITH RES. IN THE DISTANCE. 250 ACRES.



FARM RES. OF ED. BUGG. SEC. 23 MAY TP. (13) R. 1 W. CHRISTIAN CO. ILL. LOOKING N. E.



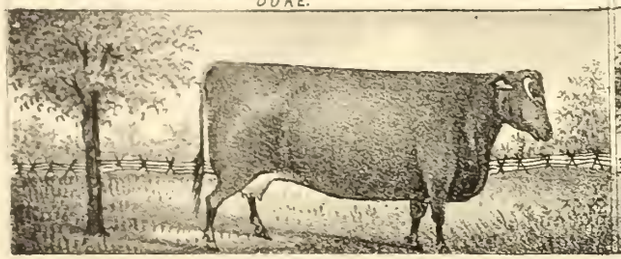
FARM RES. OF ALFRED SPATES, SEC. 6 MAY TP. (18) R. 1 W. CHRISTIAN CO. ILL. 5 MILLS FROM TAYLORVILLE, 1½ MILES FROM WILEY STATION.

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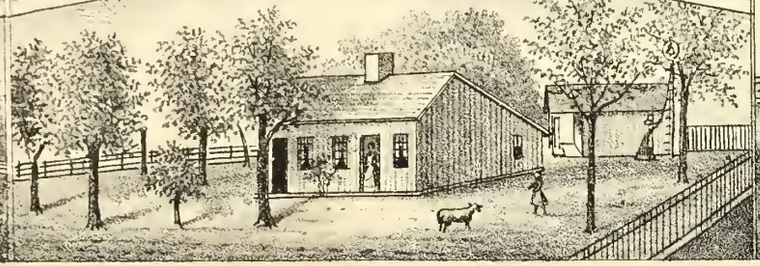


DUKE.

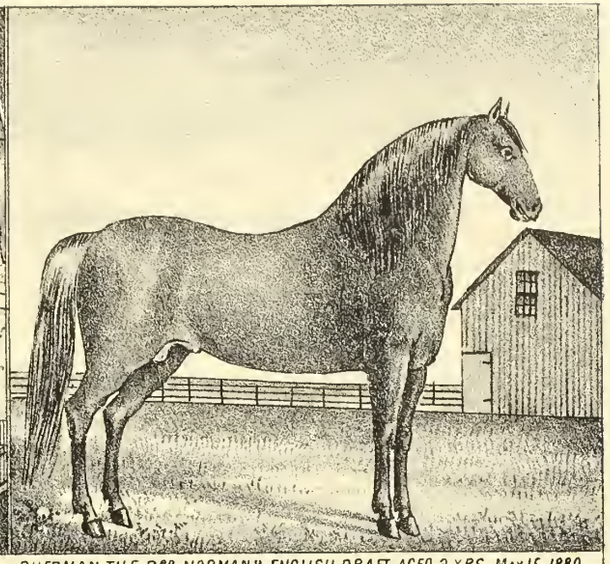


MARIETTA THE 3RD.

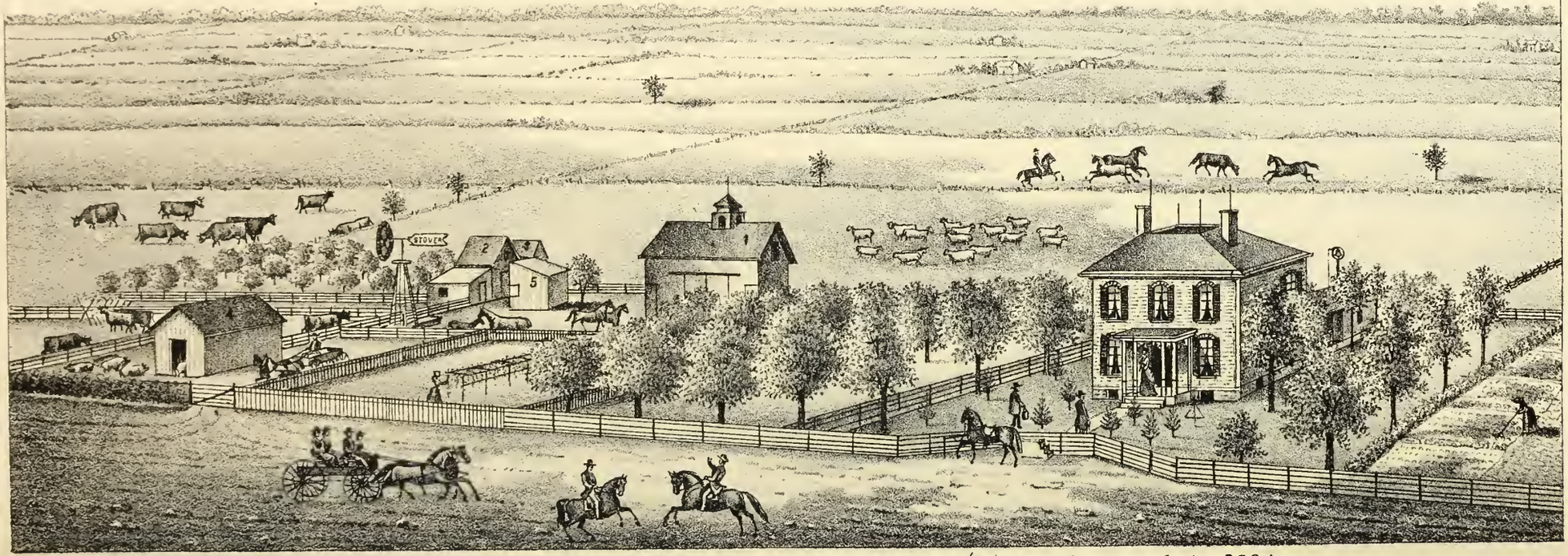




THE HOUSE MR. SHETLER LIVED IN WHEN HE FIRST CAME TO THIS CO.



SHERMAN THE 3RD NORMAN & ENGLISH DRAFT, AGED 3 YRS., MAY 15, 1880. WT. 1575 LBS.



RES. AND STOCK FARM OF JOHN SHETLER, SECTS, 16, 21 & 28, MAY TP., (13) R.1.W. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL. 350 ACRES,
NO. 1 BARN 2 HORSE STABLE 3 STALLION STABLE, 4 & 5 CORN CRIBS.

to England at the time of the Norman conquest. His mother, Ruth Sherne, came from a Saxon family. Tom, as he was christened, was the third of nine children, of whom eight are now living. Three came to America. John settled in Knox county, Ohio, and is now one of the representative citizens of that part of that State. Another brother, William, died in this country. The father carried on a business of some magnitude in England, but some of his enterprises proving disastrous, Tom, at the age of seventeen, determined to come to America.

This was in the year 1847. The first winter after coming to this country was spent at Columbus, Ohio. In 1848 he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and for a few months sold cattle for a firm at that place. He then resolved to go into business on his own account. He had brought one hundred and twenty-five dollars from England, which, with forty-five dollars that he had afterward earned, constituted his whole capital. His first investment was forty-five dollars in a mare, which he traded for nine heifers. The heifers he drove to Milwaukee and sold for ninety dollars cash. This was his first speculation. He was considered an excellent judge of cattle and stock even at that age. He then went to buying stock, camped out, and carried his camp before him on horseback as he moved from place to place. In 1849 he came to Eastern Central Illinois to purchase cows and calves. He camped out at Champaign, then an open plain without any inhabitants on the surrounding prairie. He sold the calves and lean cows to emigrants, and the fat cows to butchers. His means were still limited. He and his partner were without a wagon. It was an easy matter to pick up a calf, carry it on ahead horseback, and by this means get their purchases together. He came to this county in 1850 to purchase cows for the Milwaukee market. There were no banks at that time, and the money to pay for their cattle, in big Mexican silver dollars, was carried in shot bags across their saddles. An old wagon covered with cotton drilling, and two yoke of oxen, constituted their outfit. At night a good place was selected to pitch their tent and they camped out. In those early times they found the settlers through the State sociable and hospitable, and at the farm-houses a merry time was often had. The evenings were sometimes spent in music and dancing.

In 1853 he started out through Missouri, Arkansas, and thence down through the Indian Territory into Texas. That was a wild country in those days. Northern Texas contained few settlements, and the country was not as familiar as it has since been made by the opening up of railroad communication. In passing through the Indian nation they met few evidences of civilization. Among his experiences was that of sleeping one night in a pigeon-roost, which he left the next morning at daybreak to find a hut in which an Indian had his habitation. He was, of course, unacquainted with the Indian vernacular, but managed by signs to make it plain that he wanted something to eat. He was served up with a dish of "tomsee-shofa," a mixture of cow's liver and lights and corn. It was placed before him in a wooden bowl. The point of a cow's horn answered for a spoon. He tendered a two dollar and a-half gold piece in payment. When the old Indian received it he laughed all over, but gave back no change.

Texas herds were then wide between. They succeeded in gathering together three hundred and fifty steers and forty-five horses, which they drove into Illinois and fed for a time on the farm on which Mr. Ponting now resides. This was the first experiment in Texas cattle, none having previously been seen in this country. In June the cattle were started for New York. An old ox with a bell was led ahead, and the strangers from Texas followed behind. At the Wabash the ox was placed in a ferry-boat, and ferried over, and the steers swam across in good order behind. At Muncietown, Indiana, they were shipped on board cars. They created a great sensation on their arrival in New York. Their long horns fixed attention, and people said, "They must be Iowa cattle," knowing they must have come from some distant point, and Iowa at that time being far off and little known. When it was discovered that they were from Texas, people were astonished. Solon Robinson interviewed Mr. Ponting, and published a long account of their first experiment with Texas cattle, in the New York *Tribune*. The next year, 1855, began the great rush to Texas for cattle, and the trade in long horns has been kept up ever since.

In September, 1856, he married Margaret, daughter of Michael Snyder. Her father is one of the oldest settlers of Prairieton township, and a history of his life is found elsewhere. Mr. Ponting was born in this county on the 1st of September, 1839. Up to the year 1857 Mr. Ponting had succeeded in a financial way remarkably well, but when the crash of 1857 came it swept away all his means and left him twenty thousand dollars worse off than nothing, it being necessary for him to pay out both his own and his partner's liabilities. But his nature was not such as to readily give way to disaster, and he set resolutely to work to repair his broken fortunes. He had good friends, and people seemed never to doubt his honesty. In a few years he placed himself square on his feet again. During the war of the rebellion, when prices rose and opportunities were offered for making money rapidly, he was not in a situation to embark in enterprises of any considerable magnitude. He was advised to take advantage of the bankrupt act, but he and his wife considered that they would prefer paying their obligations, which they did, at last, successfully.

For a considerable number of years he handled Texas cattle, but during the last two or three years has devoted his attention to Colorado, Oregon, and Montana stock. During the last three years he has been breeding short horns, and among his herd are a number of as fine cattle as can be found in the United States. He was raised in a part of England abounding in Hereford cattle, and has always retained a great admiration for that stock. Until within the last few years no Herefords could be found in this State. In 1879 Mr. Ponting introduced the stock in this part of Illinois. He believes that they will be found superior to short horns, making more pounds of beef to a less quantity of corn. His farm consists of eleven hundred acres. He and his wife have three children: Jessie A., Theophilus W., and Everett A. He was originally a whig, and is now a republican. He is a man, however, on whom party ties sit lightly, and he frequently votes independent of party considerations. Though of foreign birth he is a genuine American in his sentiments. He has a great admiration for this country, and believes that it offers the finest business opportunities, and the best chances for development, of any land on the face of the earth.

NICHOLAS SANDERS, (Deceased).

Nicholas Sanders, who died on the twenty-second of September, 1878, was one of the pioneer settlers and leading citizens of May township. He was born at Hopkinton, Rhode Island, on the seventh of April, 1805. The Sanders family had been residents of New England from an early period, and was known for its strict temperance principles. Several members of the family advocated total abstinance—a very unusual thing in those days, when everybody occasionally indulged in the use of intoxicating drinks. Nicholas Sanders was one of thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity, married, and had families. His father was named William Sanders, and his mother's name before marriage was Nancy Vinson.

About the year 1812 his father bought land at Voluntown, Connecticut, moved to that locality, where he followed farming, and carried on a saw and grist-mill. There the subject of this sketch was principally raised. He obtained a good business education in the common schools of Connecticut. On the twentieth of February, 1825, he married Sarah Douglass, who was born at Voluntown, Connecticut, June the thirtieth, 1804, the daughter of William Douglass and his wife Ruth, whose maiden name was Wilkinson. Her great-grandfather came to America from Ireland and settled in New England. After his marriage Mr. Sanders engaged in farming, which he principally followed till his removal to Illinois.

He came to this state in the year 1837, and settled on section one of the present May township. His first residence was in a log cabin, at the point of the timber, and his residence was afterward in the same vicinity till the termination of his life. He came to Illinois almost entirely without means. He had paid for eighty acres of land before leaving Connecticut, and had beside barely sufficient funds to pay for the removal to this state of the small amount of goods which constituted his only personal property. He devoted his attention toward improving his land. About the year 1851 he opened a store in a small way, laid in a limited stock of goods, and began the business of merchandizing. He carried on this store for about eighteen years. As the county became settled he gradually built up a large trade, and annually sold large quantities of goods. At that time Old Stonington was a place of considerable importance, and the centre of a large trade which, since the building of the railroads, has been drawn to other localities. By reason of insufficient means, he was obliged to commence the mercantile business in a very modest manner, in a small frame building. He had no previous experience at selling goods, but the manifest honesty which characterized his dealings and his constant endeavors to oblige his customers, caused a rapid increase in his trade, and he was soon compelled to enlarge his facilities, and add to his accommodations. Accordingly, he built the brick store which now stands adjoining his former residence. In this building he carried on business for a considerable number of years, till his failing health induced him to close out the business to other parties. He had inherited a vigorous constitution, and his health had generally been good, but he was struck with paralysis, and after a few years of feebleness, died on the twenty-second of September, 1878. He had five children. The oldest, Sarah Louisa, died at the age of about eleven, a few weeks after the removal of the family to this state. The two sons of this gentleman, N. D. Sanders and J. L. Sanders, are now residing in the vicinity of Old Stonington. One of the daughters, Lydia L., is the wife of C. T. Chapman, and the other, Julia L., married Alfred Briggs.

As a merchant and business man, Mr. Sanders bore a reputation which for honesty and integrity has not been excelled by that of any other citizen of this county. During the long number of years in which he had business relations with hundreds of people, friends and strangers, no imputation of dishonesty was ever breathed against his character. He was one of those men of whom it could be truthfully said, "His word is as good as his bond." His veracity was unquestioned. He possessed considerable determination of character, and generally accomplished what he set out to do. His early life was in the days of the old whig and democratic parties. He was a member of the whig organization, and usually supported its candidates. He was opposed to slavery as a matter of principle, and was one of the first to connect himself with the republican party on its organization. During the war of the rebellion, Christian county knew no stronger union man, nor one whose heart beat more devotedly for the maintenance of the union and the preservation of our common country. For a number of years he was a justice of the peace, and also acted as post-master at Old Stonington.

His religious and moral character can well be spoken of in terms of the highest praise. He was a strong advocate of the temperance cause, and exemplified the benefits of that cardinal virtue in his daily life. From the year 1830 he had been a member of the Baptist Church. He was one of the founders of the Stonington Church, and among its most active and influential members. He was charitable and benevolent, and was always foremost in the support of every good object and religious enterprise. One year he supported a missionary at his own expense, and during the same time paid one-fourth of the support of the pastor of the Stonington Church. By a provision of his will he left two thousand dollars, the interest on which is to be used for the support of some missionary minister of the Baptist denomination in Christian county. These facts speak of the sincerity of his religion better than words can do. His death was lamented by a large circle of friends and neighbors. His remains now repose in the Old Stonington Cemetery, where his last resting-place is marked by a suitable monument, which his friends have erected to his memory.

V. A. BAKER.

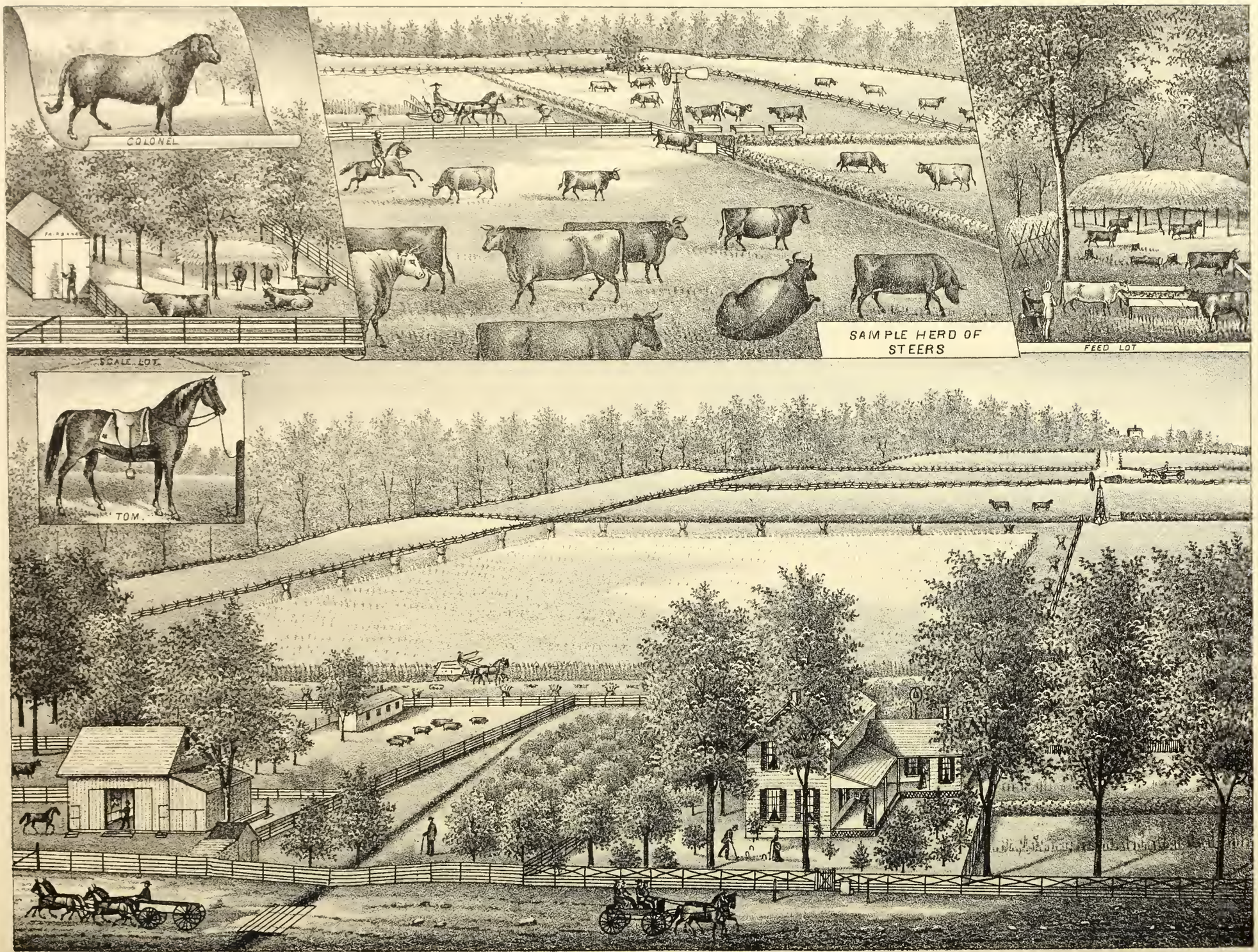
Mr. Baker, one of the farmers of May township, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, October 19th, 1838, and is the son of William Baker and Caroline Utterbeck. When five years old his father moved to Richland county, Illinois, where the subject of this sketch lived till he was eighteen years of age, when he came to Shelby county, and worked for a couple of years near Moweaqua. He then came to May township, in Christian county. In 1861 he went back to Richland county. December 1st, 1861, he enlisted in Company C., 63d Regiment Illinois Infantry. For over two years he was on detached service, and stationed at Cairo, where he was on police duty. He rejoined his regiment at Huntsville, Alabama, just before General Sherman started out on his famous march from Atlanta to the sea. He accompanied Sherman through Georgia and other southern states, and arrived at Goldsboro, North Carolina, just as the southern confederacy was falling to pieces and the war was closing. He was discharged at Goldsboro, April 9th, 1865, and reached Washington the morning of the day, on the night of which, Lincoln was assassinated. He returned to Christian county. He was married August 29th, 1867, to Mary H. Keiser. Mrs. Baker was born April 22d, 1838, in Fayette county, Kentucky. Her father, James L. Keiser, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, and married Abigail Stipp; he then moved from Kentucky to Christian county, in March, 1853, and settled on a farm in section two of May township, on which he lived till his death, March 19th, 1866. Mr. Keiser was one of the substantial farmers of May township; he came to the county with but little means, and began life with nothing on which to rely except his own industry. He accumulated considerable property, and when he died owned six hundred and eighty acres of land, beside other property. He was a good business man, industrious, and a good trader. In early life he had been a whig in politics, and was afterwards a democrat. He was a man of excellent character. Mrs. Baker was the third of seven children. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Baker began farming where they now live, on section fifteen, in May township, on one of the earliest improved farms in that part of the county. They have two children, Vincent August and Anna Victoria. Mr. Baker has been independent in politics, and has generally voted for the best man for the office. His first vote for president was cast for Lincoln, in 1860. He is known as a good business man, and to



STOCK FARMS, PROPERTY OF WILLIAM J. L. AND MARY ETTINGER, SEC. 8 MAY TP. (13) R. 1, W. CHRISTIAN CO., ILLS. 500 ACRES.

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"ELM GROVE FARM" RES. AND SCENE ON THE STOCK FARM OF H. B. LONG SR., SECTS. 24 & 25 MAY TP., (13) R. 1, W. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

a considerable extent has been engaged in feeding cattle and trading in stock.

ROBERT A. HAZLETT.

ROBERT HAZLETT, grandfather of Mr. Hazlett, came from Ireland and settled in North Carolina before the Revolutionary war. Chandler Hazlett, his grandfather's brother, was a soldier in the Revolution. He was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, and there is still preserved in the family a book which he picked up as he crawled off that hotly contested field. Mr. Hazlett's father, John Hazlett, was born in North Carolina, moved to what is now West Virginia, and from there to the state of Ohio. He married Nancy Patton, in Gallia county, Ohio, February 7th, 1817. In 1819 he moved to Mercer county, West Virginia, on the opposite side of the Ohio river. In 1827, he came to Illinois. Robert A. Hazlett was born eight miles below Gallipolis, in Gallia county, Ohio, on the 29th of October, 1817. He was eighteen months old when his father moved over to West Virginia, and ten when the family came to Illinois. His father settled in Sangamon county, four miles north-west from Springfield, and died January 31, 1842. His mother died March 2d, 1857. Mr. Hazlett was raised in Sangamon county. January 3d, 1839, he married Elizabeth H. Steele, who was born in Christian county, Kentucky, April 11th, 1821. In 1856, he settled in Mt. Auburn township, in this county, where he lived till February, 1879, when he moved to his present farm in May township. Mr. and Mrs. Hazlett have had fourteen children, whose names are as follows: Rachel, now the wife of George T. Fagan, John, Nancy J., who married David Doy, Sarah Eliza, who married George Moler, James Robert, George Francis, who died in 1865 at the age of fourteen, Virgil, Norman, Jasper and Martin, who died in infancy, Elizabeth, Laura Bell and Vallandigham. Mr. Hazlett is now one of the oldest settlers of this part of the state. He was first a whig, and since has been a democrat. He served a term as justice of the peace in Mt. Auburn township, and was also once a collector of that township.

JOHNSON TOWNSHIP.

THIS township comprises town twelve north, range two west, and lies directly south of Taylorville. A large portion of the territory is prairie, which remained unoccupied for many years after the organization of the county. A few settlers with log cabins and small improvements—graced the linings of the timber at an early day. The south-east corner of the township extended over the South Fork into the Buckeye settlement. This section and that part of it bordering along Brushy Branch on the west side were the first settled with enterprising farmers. But soon thereafter the prairie portion began to be settled rapidly, and now is one solid net-work of well improved farms. It is well watered by the South Fork of the Sangamon, and its affluents. Its bottoms are covered with a rich growth of timber, amply sufficient for building purposes—fencing and fuel. The farmers direct their attention mostly to the raising of corn and feeding stock. The following comprises the names of some of the early settlers: John Z. Durbin, Jesse Hinkle settled on section 28th in 1837, John Vinson, Abram Lantz, Wm. Durbin, Benj. Harris, Lemuel Raney, John C. Clark, Dr. J. H. Clark, Jeremiah Welch, Benj. Vinson, Samuel McKenzie, W. S. Berry, Noel Rape, Samuel Angel, John Keller, J. W. Morgan, Henry Baker, Jacob Funderburk, Joseph Dawson, John Bowman, Alex. Johnson, Henry Rape, Richard Johnson, Dr. U. C. McCoy, A. J. Willey, Thos. E. Voss, Peter Brown, Samuel Large and J. H. Calloway. Most of these were residents of the township twenty-five years ago. At the organization of the county this whole territory was in the "South Precinct," embracing Bear Creek, with their voting place at Jno. Z. Durbin's residence on the W. ½ section 24—township 12—2 now the residence of John Dappard. This arrangement was only temporary. For many years thereafter the northern two-thirds was attached to the Taylorville Precinct, whilst the south third formed a part of "Nevada" precinct. It thus remained till township organization was effected in 1866, when it was organized as Johnson Township. It was first named Douglas, after the distinguished Illinois statesman, but subsequently it was changed to the present name.

At the first election of township officers April 3d, 1866, Tavner B. Anderson was elected first Supervisor, and Samuel J. Shivers and Richard Culley were elected Justices of the Peace. The voting place was fixed at the residence of Samuel J. Shivers, on the sixteenth section, being the most central for the convenience of its inhabitants. Its population, at the census of 1870, was 640—since which time it has increased in population. At the Presidential election in 1876, there were 243 votes cast. It is strongly democratic.

"Mound school-house," one of the first built in the Buckeye prairie, upward of thirty years ago, is on the N. E. ¼, section 35—in the south-east part of the township. On J. W. Brown's land there is a neat M. E. church building near the Bowman school-house, erected in 1874. The following are the first land entries as taken from the county records: January 9, 1836, Thomas Young, Sr., Lot 1, N. E. ¼ section 5, 80 acres; May 10, 1836, Jesse Murphy, N. ½ N. E. ¼ section 6, 86.96 acres; May 18, 1836, Hiram Rountree, N. ½ N. E. ¼ section 1, 78.60 acres.

HALF ACRE.

This once noted place had its location on the banks of the Sangamon, in the north-western corner of Johnson township, on the public road from Taylorville to Bear Creek. It was specially located on the N. W. ¼ N. W. ¼ section 8. Its proprietor was Edward Bradly, a genial son of the Emerald Isle, who purchased a half acre of ground and founded the town. To give it an air of business he opened a grocery store and saloon in the year 1855. The county court, impressed with its rising prospects, granted license to its proprietor to sell "spirituous liquors for six months," at the moderate charge of $25,—and the executing of a bond in the penalty of $500. It contained a steam saw-mill operated by Bell and

Christian; several log cabins were erected, and a few families located here soon after the town was established In time it became notorious as a place of dissipation and rowdyism, giving rise to the name "Hell's Half Acre." It was a half-way town for those who were weary, passing to and fro from Bear Creek to Taylorville, and homeward. A fight could be improvised at any hour to order.

Surveys.—The land in this township was originally surveyed by Wm. Gordon, Deputy U. S. Surveyor—returned and certified, Jan. 25th, 1819—Wm. Rector, Surveyor General. In the midst of a raging storm the saloon building and contents were struck by lightning and burned. Soon the mill was removed, and now nothing remains to mark the spot where once stood the famous "Hell's Half Acre."

We subjoin a list of township officers:

Supervisors.—T. B. Anderson, elected 1866; H. C. Johnson, 1867; W. S. Berry, 1868; Benj. Howard, 1869, and re-elected 1870 and 1871; William S. Berry, 1872, re-elected 1873 and 1874; C. T. Linxwiler, 1875; D. W. Johnson, 1876, re-elected, and has continued in the office ever since.

Assessors.—S. J. Shivers, 1876, re-elected 1877; Moses Oller, 1878; James L Lamb, 1879; Moses Oller, 1880.

Collectors.—Andrew J. Roper, elected 1866; James Lamb, 1867; Charles T. Linxwiler, 1868; Moses Oller, 1869; T. J. Locker, 1870; G. W. Shivers, 1871; T. J. Locker, 1872; Fuel. Marshall, 1873; C. T. Linxwiler, 1874; Fuel. Marshall, 1875; Samuel Culley, 1876; J. B. Foy, 1877; S. T. Marshall, 1878; Fuel. Marshall, 1879; H. N. Underwood, 1880.

Town Clerks.—Enoch Fleming, 1876; G. J. Osborn, 1877, re-elected 1878; John B. Foy, 1879, re-elected 1880.

Commissioners of Highways.—J. H. Hawkins, 1876; A. J. Wilkerson, 1877, and D. A. Dunbar, 1877; Enoch Fleming, 1878; Wm. M. Coe, 1879; D. A. Dunbar, 1880.

Constables.—Leander Scott and Joseph Dawson, elected in 1873; Thomas Howard and Isaac Garsler, 1874; Stephen A. Brown, 1876, re-elected 1877; W. S. Messenger, elected 1877; Adolphus Scott, 1878; M. C. Carpenter, 1879; M. C. Shivers, 1880.

Justices of the Peace.—Samuel J. Shivers and Richard Culley, elected in 1866; Richard Culley and Wm. Berry, 1870; Joseph C. Smith, 1871; Wm. H. Ives, 1874; Spencer M. Goodson, 1875; Wm. H. Ives and S. M. Goodson, 1877; Joseph Dawson, 1878.

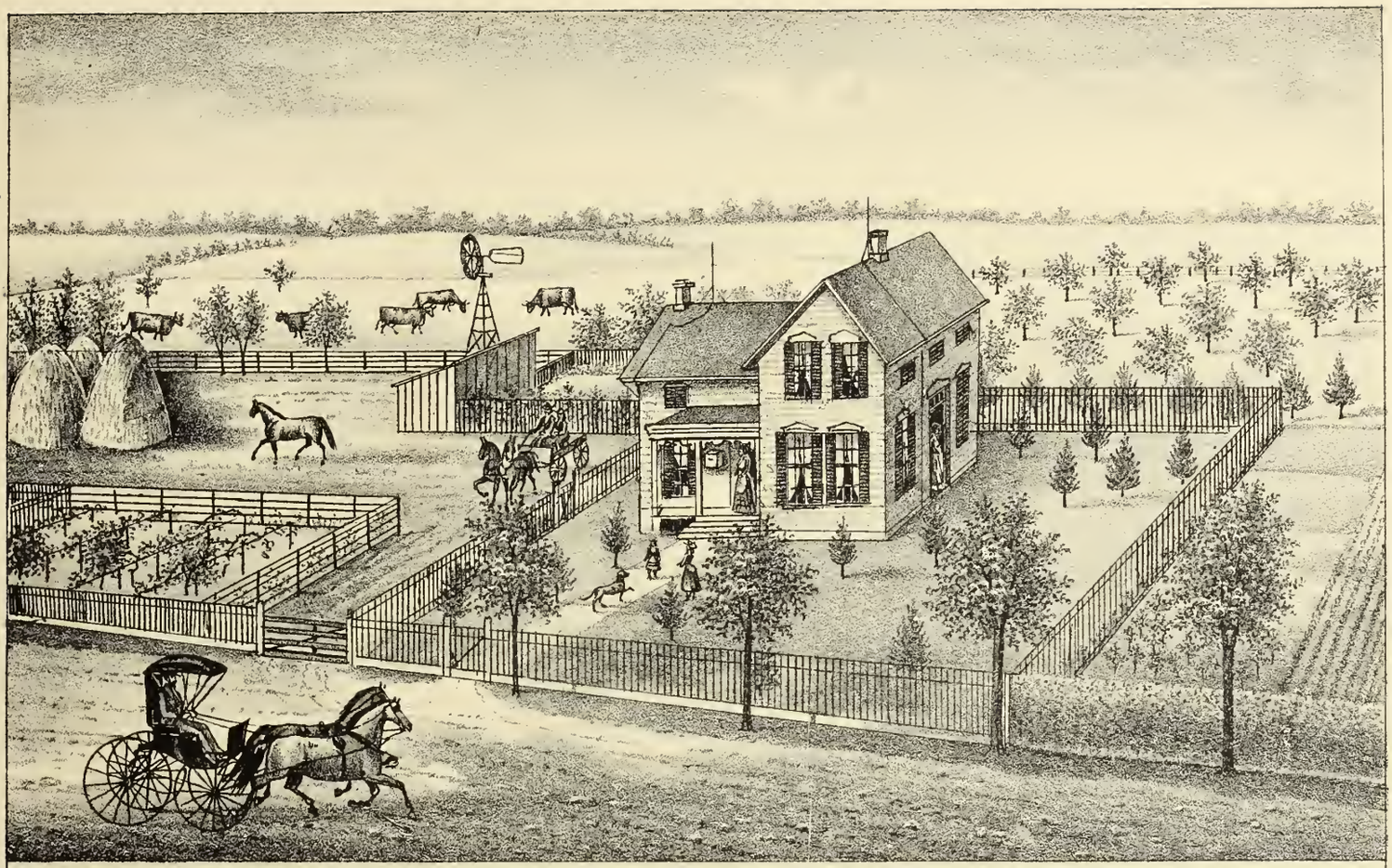
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM H. IVES.

The ancestors of this gentleman were early residents of Salem, Massachusetts. His grandfather, Capt. William Ives, was born in Salem, and, like most of the inhabitants of that ancient town, followed the sea for a livelihood. He was one of the first American navigators to make the passage around the Cape of Good Hope after its discovery by the Dutch. William Ives, the father of the subject of this sketch, lived in Salem from his birth, in the year 1794, till his death, in December, 1875. When a boy he learned the printing trade, and for half a century was the publisher of the Salem *Observer*, a paper which he founded when a young man, and which still has a vigorous and prosperous existence. He was also in the general book-selling and publishing business, and the firm of W. & S. B. Ives was the best known, and transacted the largest business, of any in that branch of trade in Essex county. William Ives married Lucy Gardner, who was born at Hingham, fifteen miles from Boston, and was the daughter of Perez and Silence Gardner. Her father, Perez Gardner, at the beginning of the revolutionary war, when eighteen years old, enlisted in the American army, and fought throughout the whole of the war with Great Britain, taking part in several battles. He afterwards followed for many years the occupation of a bucket and box maker.

William Hale Ives, the third of a family of eight children, of whom seven are now living, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, January 17th, 1829. He was raised in his native town, and went to school to Benjamin Greenleaf, the author of Greenleaf's Arithmetic and other well-known mathematical works. When a boy he picked up the printer's trade in his father's office. In 1844, when fifteen, he went to sea. He shipped as a boy before the mast in the old ship "Exchange," which carried a cargo of ice to the East Indies, said to be the first ice ever shipped to that part of the world as a commercial venture. The vessel touched at Calcutta, Bombay and other East Indian ports, and the whole voyage required about a year. His second voyage was on the "Thomas Perkins," the first American ship to enter the port of Aracan, from which place they proceeded to Singapore, Amoy, Manilla, Batavia and other ports in East India and China. At Manilla he was sick a considerable time with the small-pox. Another voyage was made to the ports of the Mediterranean; while lying at Messina, an outbreak against the government occurred on shore, which resulted in great bloodshed and loss of life. He was one of the crew of a vessel which sailed from Boston to Vera Cruz at the close of the Mexican war to bring home a Massachusetts regiment. Leaving the vessel at New Orleans, he came up the Mississippi and the Ohio to Cincinnati. This was in 1848. He remained in Cincinnati only a short time, returned to New Orleans on a flat-boat, and, sailing from New Orleans to Boston in the ship "Desdemona," reached home on his twentieth birth-day.

After the discovery of gold in California, he was one of a party of fifty who bought the schooner "Civilian," and sailed from Boston in the fall of 1849 for the Pacific coast. He passed his twenty-first birth-day off Cape Horn, and reached San Francisco in the spring of 1850. He remained in California till 1852. He followed mining six or seven months, most of the time at Salmon Falls. He made considerable money, but, like most miners in those California days, his money went as freely as it came. He left mining to go



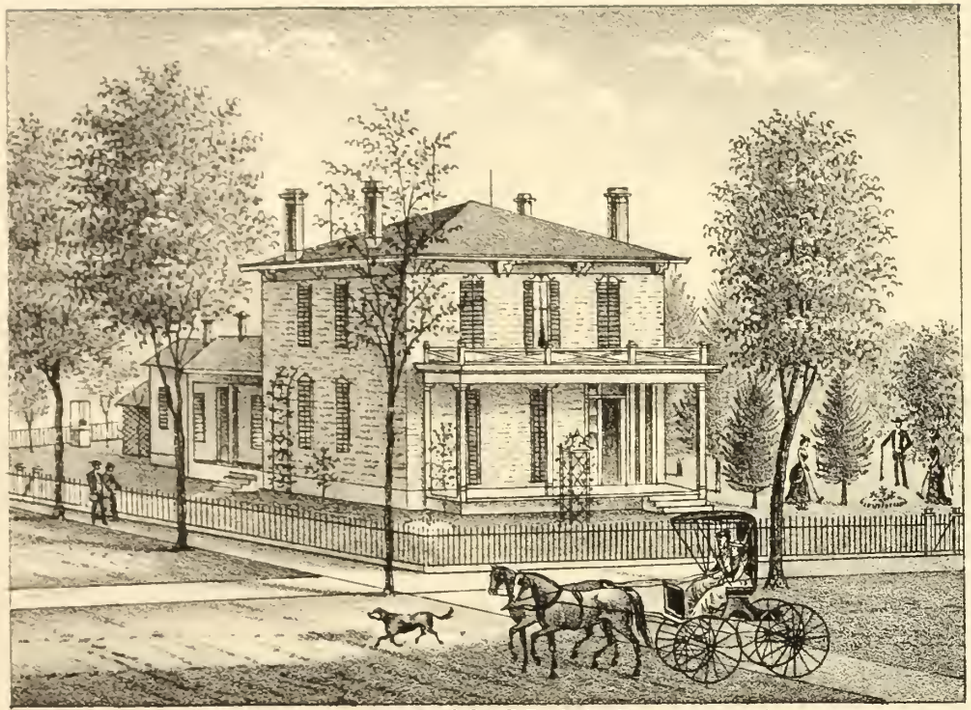
RES. OF JOHN W. MILLER, SEC. 15. GREENWOOD TP., (11) R. 2 W. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



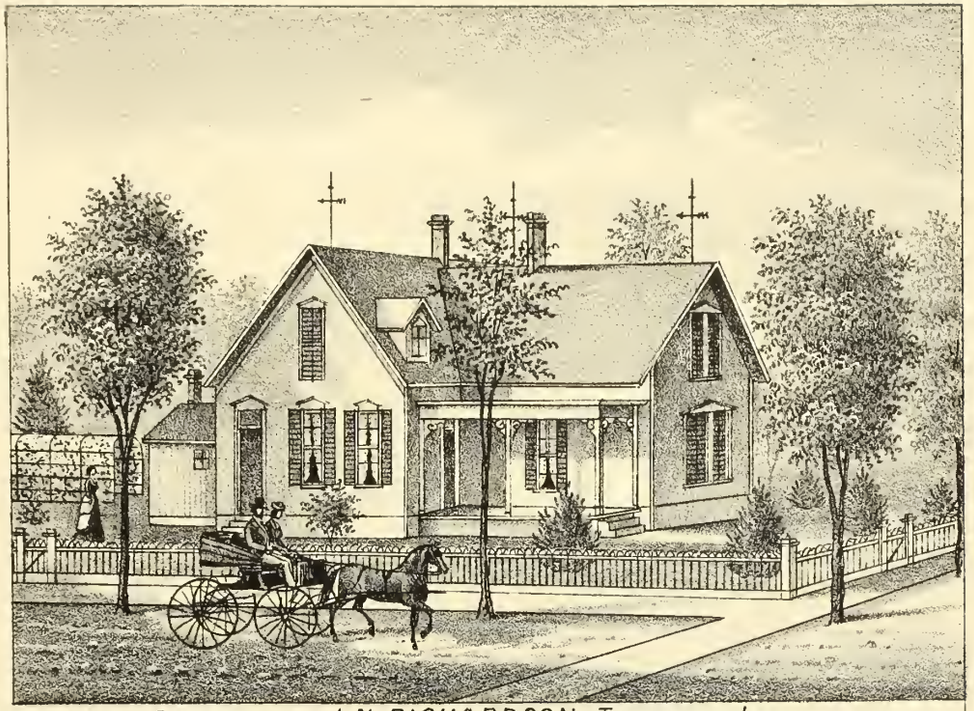
FARM AND RES. OF JAMES L. LAMB, SEC. 30. JOHNSON TP., (12) R. 2. W. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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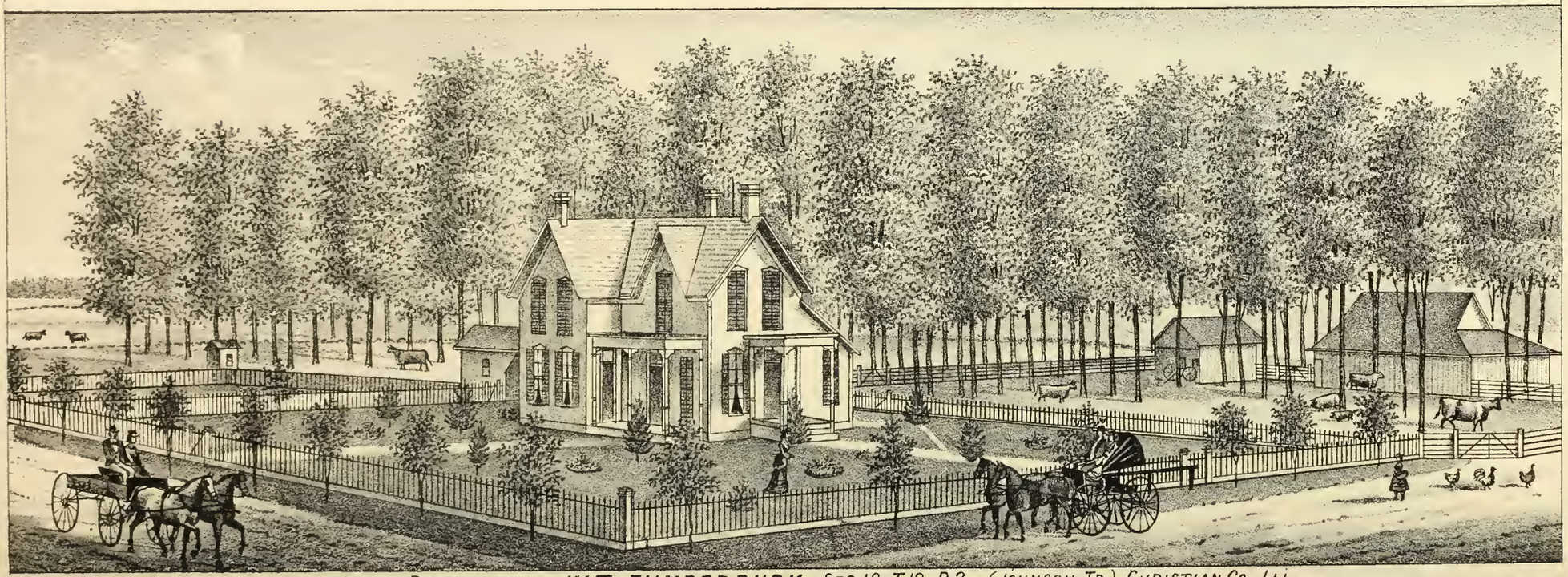
The Library
of the
University of Illinois



RESIDENCE OF **W. A. GOODRICH**, TAYLORVILLE ILL.



RESIDENCE OF **I. N. RICHARDSON**, TAYLORVILLE ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF **W. T. FUNDERBURK**, SEC. 10, T. 12, R. 2, (JOHNSON TP.) CHRISTIAN CO, ILL.

into the office of the *Placer Times*, a newspaper published at Sacramento by Pickering & Lawrence. His first position was that of roller-boy, from which he was rapidly promoted to be manager of the paper. He was in San Francisco during the three great fires which devastated that city in 1850 and 1851. He made the voyage home from San Francisco to Boston in the ship "Pacific."

After trying the sea, mining and journalism, he was next ready to turn his hand to railroading. He was one of fifty young men sent out from Salem by David A. Neal, vice president of the Illinois Central railroad, to man the Illinois Central railroad on its opening up for business in this state. He had charge for a year of the station at Monee, thirty-five miles south of Chicago. January 17th, 1854, while at Monee, he married Mary Walker. She was born at Troy, New York, the daughter of J. S. Walker and Mary Lindsley, both natives of New Jersey. The father moved to Chicago in 1848. In the spring of 1855 Esq. Ives took charge of a department of the freight business of the Illinois Central road in Chicago, and in 1856 engaged in the printing business in the same city. From September, 1856, till 1859, he lived in Cincinnati. The latter year he moved to New Orleans, and was employed in the *Crescent* office till the breaking out of the rebellion. He stayed in New Orleans as long as he thought it prudent for a Union man to remain, and a day or two after the fall of Fort Sumter left for the North on the "A. O. Tyler," the last steamer that made the voyage of the Mississippi without interruption.

Mrs. Ives' father had moved to Christian county in 1857, and built a saw-mill in section thirty-three of Johnson township. On coming North, Esq. Ives, with his family, came to this place, where he has since lived, except that occasionally he has worked at the printing business in the Cincinnati *Commercial* office, of the printing department of which paper his brother-in-law, William Porter, was formerly manager. During the last seven years he has resided continually in this county. Since 1873 he has filled the office of justice of the peace. He has been a member of the republican party since its organization. He has two children living, William and Raymond, and two deceased. His career has partaken more largely of adventure than that of most men, and his travels have extended to distant quarters of the globe. Mrs. Ives' father, J. S. Walker, died in this county in 1866.

WILLIAM S. BERRY—(Deceased).

Mr. Berry was one of the old settlers of Johnson township. He was born on the 26th of February, 1826, in the state of Kentucky. His father died when Mr. Berry was a small child. After her husband's death his mother came with the children to Illinois, and settled in Montgomery county, near Hillsboro, where she married, as her second husband, Isaac Osborn. The family came to this state in 1828, when Mr. Berry was two years old. When he was ten or twelve his stepfather died, leaving the family without sufficient means of support. Being the oldest of the seven children, with which his mother was left after the death of her second husband, as soon as he was old enough he took charge of the family. In the fall of 1850 he came to Christian county. The succeeding winter he lived with an uncle, in what is now Locust township, and in the spring of 1851, having bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, he settled in Johnson township, on the place where he lived till his death, and where his widow still resides. He was married on the 19th of January, 1854, to Sarah A. Rape, who was born in Sangamon county, November 21st, 1831. Her father, Peter Rape, was born near Nashville, Tennessee; married Sarah Viles; emigrated to Illinois, and settled on Horse Creek, twelve miles south-east of Springfield. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Sangamon county. Mr. Berry owned a farm in Johnson township of two hundred and thirty-seven acres. He died on the 23d of January, 1875. He was a man much respected for his many good qualities as a neighbor and a citizen. He was closely identified with the affairs of Johnson township, and filled several public offices, always with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. He was elected justice of the peace, but resigned after holding the office a short time; he represented Johnson township in the board of supervisors, and held that position at the time of his death, as he did also the office of township treasurer. He had always been a democrat in politics, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He left three children. The oldest daughter, Mary N., married Henry Wilson, and is living in Johnson township; George F., since 1876, has been a resident of Texas; Ida J., the remaining child, married Oliver De Motte, and is living in Johnson township. Since her husband's death Mrs. Berry has been managing the farm, with the exception of one year, when she resided in Taylorville.

W. T. FUNDERBURK.

Mr. Funderburk is a native of Christian county. The family is of German descent. His great-grandfather emigrated to this country, and settled in Tennessee. His grandfather, Henry Funderburk, was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and moved from Tennessee to Illinois in the year 1814. He settled in Sangamon county on Horse creek, close to Cotton Hill, twelve miles south of Springfield. That part of Illinois was then wild and unsettled, inhabited by Indians, and the Funderburk family were among the early pioneer settlers. James Funderburk, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Tennessee, and was four years old on coming to Illinois. He was married in Sangamon county to Nancy Nelson, who was also a native of Tennessee, and came to Illinois about the same time with the Funderburks. Her parents were from Scotland. Mr. Funderburk's father moved from Sangamon to Christian county in the year 1838, and settled on the farm, where he has since lived, a mile and three-quarters west of Taylorville. During the sixty-six years he has lived in Illinois, he has only occupied three different locations. He and his wife are still living west of Taylorville, at an advanced age.

W. T. Funderburk was born on the farm west of Taylorville, February 4th, 1840, and was raised in that part of the county. He was married on the 7th of November, 1861, to Sarah Ann Johnston, the daughter of Alexander Johnston, who settled in Johnson township, in the year 1854. Mrs. Funderburk was born in Madison county, Ohio. After his marriage Mr. Funderburk went to farming for himself in Taylorville township, and in 1863 moved to Johnson township. He has been living on his present farm, which lies in sections three, nine, and ten, since the year 1873. He built an attractive and substantial residence, a view of which appears on another page, among our illustrations. In politics Mr. Funderburk has always been a democrat. He has adhered closely to that party, and has always voted for its candidates. His father is one of the oldest settlers of Christian county, and few men have lived in the state for a longer period, the date of his coming to Illinois reaching back four years before the admission of the state into the Union.

SAMUEL LARGE

Was born in Queens county, Ireland, within thirty miles of Dublin, July 14th, 1814. The family emigrated from Ireland to

Canada in 1824. His father was taken sick on shipboard, and died in Quebec three weeks after their arrival. The rest of the family lived in Upper Canada, near Niagara Falls, till 1828, and then moved to Monroe (now Noble) county, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was married in 1840, to Ellen Guiler, who died in 1849. His second marriage occurred in December, 1850, to Maria Large. In 1856 he came to Christian county. When he settled on the Buckeye prairie few improvements had been made in that portion of the county, and between his residence and Pana, twelve miles, there was not a single house. Mr. Large is now one of the old residents of that part of the county. He was first a whig in politics, and has been a republican since the organization of the party. For forty-six years he has been one of the members of the Methodist denomination, and was one of the founders of the Buckeye Church. He has nine children, all living in this county. He is a man who has made his way in the world by his own energy; he began life by working for six dollars a month, and with the first ten dollars saved from his earnings he secured the right to enter a forty acre tract of land in Ohio, and from this small start has become one of the most substantial and thrifty farmers of this county.

ENOCH FLEMING.

Was born in Fayette county, of this state, on the 18th of December, 1847. His father, Willis Fleming, was born in Tennessee, came to Illinois about 1825, settled near Vandalia, married Naomi Van Winkle, and in 1852, removed to Sangamon county, three miles south-east of Springfield. In November, 1856, the family settled in Johnson township of this county. Enoch Fleming was the fifth of a family of fifteen children. He was nine years old on coming to this county. He was married on the 25th of December, 1873, to Martha E. Messenger, who was born at Alton, and was living in Montgomery county at the time of her marriage. She was the daughter of William Messenger. Mr. Fleming has taken an active interest in the affairs of Johnson township, and has been a warm democrat. He was elected constable in 1869, and resigned the position two years afterwards. In 1873 he was chosen assessor. He was appointed town clerk to fill a vacancy in the early part of 1875, and the spring of the same year was elected to the position, and re-elected in 1876. While town clerk he also held the office of township trustee. He was elected commissioner of highways in the spring of 1878, and since the fall of 1878 has been treasurer of Johnson township. The number of positions to which he has been elected shows the estimation in which he is held in Johnson township.

BEAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ALL that portion of territory lying in the south-western portion of the county, in its earlier history was called Bear Creek. Since that time, with the increase from emigration, it has been divided into precincts and townships for the public convenience. A stream called Bear Creek, a tributary of the Sangamon, traverses it, and from it that portion of the county received its name. Tradition has it that in early times bears abounded in this region, and that in a grand bear hunt one of the brnin tribe was killed on this water course, and that this circumstance gave rise to the name of the stream. This portion of the territory, before the organization of the county, belonged to and formed a part of Montgomery county. Some of its officers, as Justices of the Peace, and Constables, were elected whilst under the jurisdiction of Montgomery county. Joseph P. Durbin and Richard Simpson were the two acting justices of the precinct, before whose courts many a young couple were made happy at the Hymeneal altar; whilst others, offenders of justice, were made to feel the stern rigors of a violated law. Bear Creek, as organized, constitutes congressional township 12 N., Range 3 W.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlers of Bear Creek were Joseph P. Durbin, James M. Logsdon, his brother-in-law, Nathan Painter, and old Grandfather Durbin, the father of Joseph P. Durbin, who, with their families, came in 1829. The year following came Sylvester Durbin, Nathan Durbin, and Philip Durbin. The "well-digger," old William Durbin and Thomas Durbin with their families. These pioneers found the county in its wild native state. The grass and rank weeds grew higher than a man's head; in the fall, when dry and on fire, presented at night a grand and magnificent sight. The fires were often destructive, sweeping in their path fences, houses, barns, and stacks of grain and hay. The deer and other wild animals could be seen fleeing before the lurid flames. In the earlier years grapes, plums, and other wild fruits were in great abundance. Bee-trees afforded a bountiful supply of honey; it seemed truly that they had reached the "land flowing with milk and honey." But it had its disadvantages; there were no schools, no churches, no milling facilities, no trading establishments, no blacksmith shops. To secure many of these necessaries and comforts the settler had to travel many miles. These pioneers, who settled along Bear Creek, cleared small farms in the edge of the timber. At that period they did not realize the fact that the prairies could be successfully cultivated. But after a few years residence this delusion was removed, and some of the more resolute pushed out on the prairies. Among them was Thomas Durbin, who first settled the Robert McCollum place. During the deep snow he would go into the timber and cut down large elm trees for his stock to browse upon, the stumps of which were six or seven feet high, and which were visible for years afterward, and served as old land-marks of the depth of the snow on that memorable occasion. The deer were driven in from sheer hunger, and often fed with the cattle. Nathan Durbin and old William Durbin subsequently settled on the prairie, on the east side of Bear Creek, a short distance above Bond's Point. There were other settlers on the west side of the creek. Of these may be mentioned Joseph P. Durbin, James Logsdon, Christopher Durbin and Nathan Painter.

The latter planted a row of peach trees on the west side, near E. T. Leigh's present residence, nearly fifty years ago. Other early settlers were Walter Clark and John Baker, who came in 1831; later Col. Thos. B. Bond, Gabriel R. Jernigan, Alfred Currie, Robert McCollum, Lewis H. Jernigan, William Currie, whose wife was the mother of the Jernigans; William S. Ricks, Solomon Meads, and Hiram Glass, and Lewis Elliott in 1835–6. Thomas Anderson settled on Sec. 15, in March, 1837. The Anderson Log Church and old grave-yard were on this tract. A little below it, in the ravine, was started the first distillery on Bear Creek. Wm. C & R. O. Warren came in 1838. This was an encouraging occasion to the new settlement. Bright as were their prospects the women folks were discontented and lonesome in their new homes, and were desirous to return to the older settlements. Their husbands promised to accede to their wishes when they could sell their land for three dollars and fifty cents an acre. In this they felt secure; the want of postal and other conveniences for news, added not a little to their discontent. If they wanted to hear from their Kentucky or Tennessee friends, or mail a letter to them, they had only to ride down to the Alton post-office, about fifty miles. There were no greenbacks and less hard money in those days.

Hiram Glass was a house-carpenter—a very necessary adjunct in a new settlement. He married Miss Nancy Currie, and survived the union but a few years, dying in 1842—his widow subsequently married James Phillips. These parties owned a farm a little distance north-west of the present site of Palmer. Robert McCollum's wife was formerly a Miss Margaret Jernigan. He died about three years after emigrating to the county. His consort was afterward twice married, and is still living, and is known as the widow Mills. William Currie settled on John Baker's improvement some three miles north-west of the present village of Palmer. His son, Alfred Currie, improved a farm about a mile and a half north-west of Clarksdale. Subsequently Henry Elgan lived on the place. Col. Bond settled at a point of timber on Sec. 23; the place is now owned by James M. Simpson The farm was familiarly called Bond's Point. At an early period the first post-office established on Bear Creek, was known by that name. It was a noted place for the weary traveler to lodge; and its popular proprietor was equally noted for his generous hospitality. He too buried two wives in the old Bear Creek cemetery. His third wife was formerly a Miss Nuckols of Sugar creek, Sangamon county; but when he married her she was the widow Graham. He moved to Sangamon county and settled at Auburn, and in December, 1879, he was killed by an accident on the Chicago and Alton railroad, near Berdan in Greene county, Illinois. William S. Ricks, another pioneer, lived on Sec. 34, near the head of the Bear Creek timber. His "latch string" was always out, and his home a notable stopping-place, and his hospitality unbounded. The farm is now owned by John Hawk, an old Virginian. Wm. H. Graham, the former husband of the widow of the late Col. Bond, an early settler, was drowned in the South Fork, near "Half Acre," on the 4th of July, 1844. The first child born on Bear Creek (outside of the Durbin connection) was Mary Currie, daughter of Alfred Currie. She became the wife of Edward Leigh. She was born in Walter Clark's cabin, on Christmas eve, 1835, when the families were all huddled in one room.

The first male child born was William A. McCollum, on the 1st of April, 1838. A good anecdote is related of two of these pioneer women. Mrs. Myra J. Bond, wife of the late Col. B., when she arrived in her new home, had but little conception of the responsibilities of housekeeping. She had been reared in a slave state; knew nothing about cooking, had never prepared a meal's victuals in her life. To be thrown thus on the wilds of the prairie, to cook and provide for her family, was a trying situation And her neighbor, Mrs. Margaret McCollum, was not much more skilled in culinary matters. Neither of them had ever seen a squash, much less cooked one, before coming to Illinois The neighbors all bore testimony to the good qualities of this prairie vegetable; they procured one from the fields and without any instruction or preparation, went bravely to work to cook it. They knew it had to be baked, so they covered it up with hot ashes in the huge fire-place; seeds and all in it, as it had grown. It was a new and novel plan in cooking squashes, but savored a little too much of the seeds and other trimmings.

Apropos to Mrs. Mills' story of cooking is the anecdote related of several families of the Smith connection; who moved at an early day from "Ingianny," and settled on the head-waters of Brush creek. Their principal occupation for the first year or two, was eating watermelons and shaking with the ague. They had never been accustomed to luxuries, and some of them had never seen, much less tasted *coffee*, and these women did not know how to make use of it. A peddler came along and sold Mrs. L. some coffee; intent on a nice surprise to her husband, with this new dainty for his dinner, she put the whole purchase in the pot and boiled it with the beef!

July 14th, 1832, Jesse Agee entered the first land in this township, on S. E. ¼ N. E. ¼ of section 9, 40 acres November 20th, 1835, Mathew Newkirk entered several hundred acres on different sections in the township. Thomas P. Bond entered S. W. ¼ of section 34, 160 acres, December 9th, 1835.

MILLS AND MILLING.

The first settlers were greatly inconvenienced for the want of milling facilities; they had to go thirty or forty miles to mill; during the "deep snow" they were cut off, and hemmed in on all sides. The improvised wooden mortar by which they crushed the corn, answered the purpose only temporarily; corn meal was the main staff of life. In this extremity, Esquire Joseph P. Durbin secured and dressed a pair of mill-stones, from two "lost rocks" found on the prairie, supposed to have been hurled from some unknown planet. He then rigged up a horse-mill that did good service. It was one of the wonders of Bear Creek. The patrons of the mill had to furnish their own motive power by hitching on their own teams.

R. O. and W. C. Warriner erected a saw mill on Bear Creek in 1838. It was located due west from Palmer, and was propelled by water-power. During the years 1838–'9, a large amount of lumber was sawed, and carted to Springfield, where a ready market was found. The mill was sold to Le Roy Hill, of Sangamon county, and by him to others. In 1840, the dam was destroyed and never after repaired.

The Warriners were the first merchants in the south-west part of the county. They first sold goods in part of Col. Bond's new house; afterwards built a small store-room on the banks of Bear Creek, where they sold goods while operating the mill. It was subsequently occupied by Joel Traylor as a dwelling.

The first distillery in the county was established on Bear Creek, by John Baker in 1835. He disposed of it to James Logsdon in 1837, and Logsdon traded it to Esquire Joseph P. Durbin. It was first located in the ravine, on the east side of the creek, close by the old log-church and grave-yard. But when it became the property of Esquire Durbin, he moved it across the creek, near to his own residence. Its chief attractions were drinking, horse-racing, shooting matches and general carousing.

Early Preaching and Churches.—As early as 1836, Rev. Richard Bird, of the Methodist denomination, Rev. Joel Knight and Rev. J. W. Bone, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, preached to the Bear Creek settlers. Revs. Isaac Haines, Henry F. Luckett, A. M. Wilson and Joseph Barlow, also preached at an early date. The first Protestant sermon preached in Bear Creek, was in the summer of 1836, by Rev. Richard Bird, in a grove on Alfred Currie's farm, lately owned by Henry Elgan.

Rev. Joel Knight was the first Cumberland Presbyterian preacher in this settlement, in 1837. The services were held in Col. Bond's cabin. Rev. A. M. Wilson and Rev. —— Trauber, of this faith, also preached in Col. Bond's cabin, in 1837–'8.

Rev. Richard Bird organized the first Methodist society in 1836, which was the first church organized in Bear Creek.

Rev. Joel Knight effected a temporary organization of a C. P. Society in March, 1841, composed of six members, with James H. Boyd as ruling elder, but it was not officially organized by the Presbytery until 1844.

There was a log-church built on the east side of the creek, about 1838 or '39. In this church, in 1842, the first Sunday-school in the county was organized. James H. Boyd was the superintendent, and Thomas P. Bond, secretary and librarian.

Harper's Ferry was the name of a little town or trading-post, located on the east side of Bear Creek, near the Jernigan bridge, on the old Edwardsville road. It was the first town on the creek, and was a point of some importance. It had a post-office, stores and saloons. C. M. Leberman, of Morrisonville, was the principal merchant. He kept a general stock of dry-goods and groceries. They all flourished and were well patronized, but as the new towns along the railroads sprang up the merchants abandoned it, and sought better locations.

These are the important incidents in its earlier history. But with the tide of emigration this section of the county has rapidly filled up. New interests have been developed and lands have greatly advanced.

The precincts of "Lower" and "Upper" Bear Creek have been superseded by township organization, and with the new order of arrangements, Bear Creek, Ricks and King townships cover the old territory with their business population. With the opening of the Wabash railway, the flourishing towns of Clarksdale, Palmer, Morrisonville and Harvel, have become towns of no little importance.

Improved Stock.—Among those who introduced the first improved cattle and hogs in this township, were J. C. Dodson and George Armitage. The breed was Short-horn cattle and Berkshire hogs. The first thoroughbred horses and graded sheep were brought in by J. M. Simpson. Bear Creek has many well improved farms, among which may be mentioned those of J. C. Dodson, Fletcher Haines, J. M. Simpson, E. T. Leigh, George E. Maxon, George Morgan, George Armitage, and Wm. Kline.

In the illustrated department of this work, the reader may see several fine views of farms in Bear Creek. As this is one of the early settled localities of the county, much of its early history appears in the chapter on pioneers and early settlers.

The following is a list of officers since township organization:

Supervisors.—James H. Hill, elected 1866, re-elected 1867, '68 and '69; A. L. Clark, 1870, re-elected 1871; E. T. Leigh, 1872; A. L. Clark, 1873; Henry Mundhenke, 1874; and has held the office by re-election up to the present time.

Assessors.—A. L. Clark, 1876, re-elected 1877; Jas. H. Sisna, 1878; N. D. Hill, 1879, re-elected 1880.

Collectors.—Addison L. Clark, elected 1866, re-elected 1867, '68 and '69; James L. Clark, 1870, re-elected 1871; A. S. Clark, 1872; H. Mundhenke, 1873; A. E. Boyd, 1874; M. E. Johnson, 1875, re-elected 1876; J. C. Dodson, 1877; James B. McGinnis, 1878; M. E. Johnson, 1879; James W. Leigh, 1880.

Town Clerk.—Benford Stanley, 1876; John A. Weeks, 1877, re-elected 1878; L. D. Potter, 1879, re-elected 1880.

Commissioner of Highways.—V. E. Davis, 1876; R. E. Hill, 1877; James Conover, 1878; R. E. Hill, and S. W. Hawkins, 1879; B. F. Parish, 1880.

Constables.—T. P. Dunning and John T. Allen, elected in 1873; Miles E. Johnson, 1874; John T. Allen, re-elected 1877; H. W. Johnson, elected 1877.

Justice of the Peace.—Henry Mundhenke, elected in 1866; Henry Mundhenke, re-elected '70; William Logsdon, '70; J. B. Sullivan and Jessie Elgan, '73; E. K. Brock and Charles A. Clark, '74; R. E. O'Neil and M. D. Hill, '77; Robert E. O'Neil and Joel P. Speer, '79.

CLARKSDALE

Is situated on section thirteen of this township, on the line of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, about five miles southwest of Taylorville. It was named in honor of Y. B. Clark, one of the original proprietors. It was laid out by Y. B. Clark, and platted by Richard Powel, in 1871. It has about one hundred and fifty population.

The post-office was established in 1870. The post-masters have been L. Park, E. K. Brock, G. Walton, C. A. Clark, and W. M. Gladish.

A flouring mill known as the "Clarksdale Mill," was erected in 1872, by Y. B. Clark, with a run of three burr. It was burned by an incendiary in May, 1876.

The school-house is a one story frame building, erected in 1871, by direction of Y. B. Clark, E. K. Brock, and S. W. Hawkins.

Below is a list of the present business houses.

Elevator owned and operated by S. S. Sprague & Co., has a capacity of 20,000 bushels small grain.

General Stores.—Wm. M. Gladish, Parrish & Park.

Drug Store.—Dr. Geo. Walton.

Physicians.—Geo. Walton, E. K. Fletcher.

Blacksmith and Wagon Making.—G. Parrish & Bro.

Blacksmith.—P. Ring.

Hotel.—Charles Morey.

PALMER.

This is the largest town between Morrisonville and the county seat. It is located on section 27, of Bear Creek township. The Wabash, St. L. & P. Railway passes through the south-east part of the town.

It was laid out in the spring of 1869, by J. H. Boyd and J. M. Simpson, proprietors, and was surveyed and platted by Richard M. Powel. The first store-house was erected by Boyd & Simpson, and Starke & Hailey put in a stock of general goods. The first house erected was a hotel by J. H. Boyd, whose residence was also inside the town limits, when laid out. James McCauley built, and opened the second store, with a general stock of goods. During this year, 1869, the town was built up rapidly, and has grown but little since. It has about four hundred inhabitants.

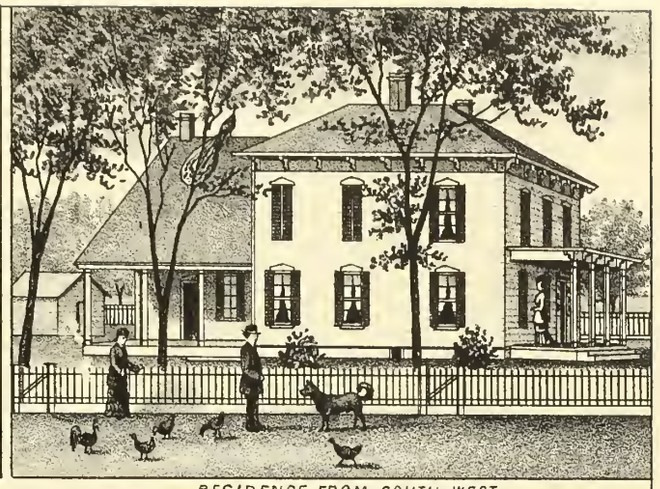
The school-house was built in 1870. It is a neat and well furnished two story building, with two rooms. The school is a graded one, employing two teachers. The post-office was established in 1870, and G. E. Starke was the first post-master. Since then, the following men have had the office: J. W. McCauley, V. E. Davis, W. P. Crockett, A. E. Boyd, G. H. Vanarsdale.

The Christian Church was the first erected, which was in 1870,

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PASTURE LANDS



RESIDENCE FROM SOUTH WEST.



"MAPLE GROVE" THE STOCK FARM & RESIDENCE OF J. C. DODSON, SEC. 8, T. 12, R. 3, (BEAR CREEK TP.,) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

at a cost of $1400. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church was built in 1874, and cost $1900.

The following is a list of the present business houses in the town.

ELEVATOR.

J. H. Boyd's elevator was erected in 1877. It is constructed for handling all kinds of grain, and has a capacity of 4500 bushels.

Palmer mill and elevator was built by J. H. Boyd, in 1871, with one burr-run. The property was purchased, and the mill re-modeled, and two burrs added, in 1876, by W. A. Crowder & Co., the present owners. The elevator has a capacity of 15,000 bushels.

Physicians.—J. J. Conner, J. W. Petrie.

Groceries and Hardware—T. J. Hailey, J. C. Dodson, R. O. Suiter.

Restaurant.—L D. Potter.

Restaurant and Barber Shop.—T. J. Lautz.

Dry Goods and Clothing.—W. L. Long, D. T. Price.

Drug Store.—G. H. Vanarsdale, I. N. Tice.

Lumber Yard.—J. H. Boyd.

Harness Shop.—J. M. Potter.

Shoe Shop.—C. N. Peterson.

Millinery Shop.—Mrs. S. J. Higgins.

Butcher Shops.—Benj. Pearch, Wm. Bock.

Blacksmith Shops.—J. R. Fitch, W. M. Stam, Fred. Wucherpfennig.

Wagon Shops.—J. R. Fitch, J. M. Barnes.

Coffin Shop.—J. B. McGinnis.

Saloons.—Phillip Stadler, P. J. Cunningham.

HOTELS.

Bowlsby House, J. H. Bowlsby, proprietor.

Palmer House, D. A. Kauerauf, proprietor.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

E. T. LEIGH

Is one of the old and prominent settlers of Christian county. The Leigh family were originally from Virginia He is a native of Prince Edward county, and was born July 27, 1816. His father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and held a major's commission. He met with severe losses in the destruction of his property by fire, which had the effect of reducing him in a financial point of view. He married Martha Thomerson, a native also of Virginia. He came west in 1822, and located in Madison county, where he remained eleven years, then moved to Macoupin county, where he stayed until 1839, when he came to Christian county, and settled in Bear Creek township, where E. T. Leigh now resides. He purchased 120 acres, and his sons entered more. Here he remained until his death. There were eleven children in the family. The subject of this sketch is the only survivor of the family. His education in his youth was very imperfect and insufficient, as compared with that which is given the youth of to-day, but with all these disadvantages he acquired a knowledge of the rudimentary principles, and being of an observant mind, and very fond of reading and books, he soon grew to be a man of considerable information, and now we find him well posted on current events and well informed upon all questions of a public nature. In the fall of 1839 he entered forty acres of land, which he still owns. To this original forty acres he has added until he has a fine large farm, and is regarded as one of the wealthy land owners of Christian county. His home farm is one of the best improved in the township. He has given to his children considerable land, but still possesses enough to rank him among the large farmers of his township and county.

On the 15th of February, 1841, he married Mary Ann Hill. She is a native of Kentucky, and came to Illinois with her father's family in 1837. She was a resident of the neighborhood at the time of her marriage. There have been ten children born to them, all of whom are living, and all have reached maturity. Five of them are married; the balance are yet beneath the parental roof. All are living in the neighborhood within a short distance from their home and birth-place.

In politics, Mr. Leigh was originally a Henry Clay whig, and was in favor of the emancipation of the slaves. He fought the system of slavery, yet he was not in the strict sense of the word an abolitionist. He believed with Clay in the gradual emancipation scheme and policy. After the abandonment of the whig party, he joined the young republican organization, and from that time to the present he has been a stalwart, uncompromising and active member of that political party. He is an enthusiastic worker, and takes a prominent part in all the local, county and state contests. His long residence in the county, knowledge of men and their wants, together with his extensive information upon political matters, all conspire to make him a man whose advice and counsel is almost invaluable, and his support a necessity. He had the honor of representing his township in the Board of Supervisors, and while a member was very useful and industrious in looking after the county's interests. He took strong grounds against the payment of high salaries to county officers, and through his exertions and personal efforts they were reduced, thereby saving a considerable amount to the county each year. In all needed reforms he took an active part. He was always found voting on the side of the people, and legislating in the interests of the many, and not in the interests of the few. His business in life has been that of a farmer and stock raiser. In swine breeding, raising and shipping, he perhaps has been the most extensive in the county. It is not necessary for us to say that he has been successful. He possesses the evidences of that around him. He started in life poor, and what he has is the accumulation of industry, economical habits, good management and the exercise of sound common sense. He has suffered a great deal from sickness. In 1868, he was stricken with paralysis. He spent large sums of money, and visited several places seeking medical relief, and finally regained his health. This in brief is a biographical sketch of "Uncle T. Leigh," as he is familiarly called among his old acquaintances. He is a man of generous impulses and warm-hearted, full of anecdote and a good talker. In short, he is a pleasant man to meet, hospitable and kind, honest and honorable in his dealings, and a square man in all his business relations in life.



Fletcher Haines



Lydia A. Haines

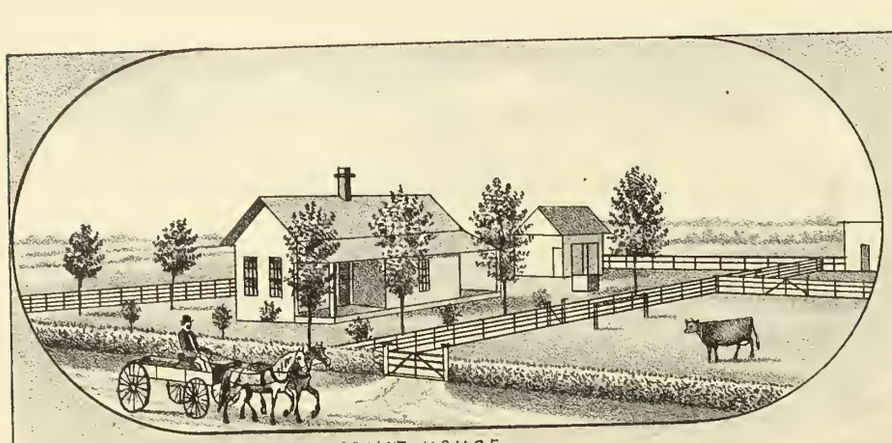
Is a native of Barren county, Ky., and was born November 5th, 1824. He is the fifth child of Christopher Haines, who was a native of Virginia, and whose family was among the early settlers of the old dominion. The family of Haines are descended from a long line of Dutch ancestry. Mr. Haines, when a young man, crossed the mountains with his parents and settled in Allen county, Ky., and there grew to manhood. He married Myrah Gatewood, the daughter of Roland Gatewood. They were natives of Georgia. They had a family of eleven children, of which there are seven brothers and two sisters living. Mr. Haines moved with his family to Illinois in October, 1829, and located in Sangamon county and engaged in farming, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1851. His widow survived him until 1860. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Fletcher Haines, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the district schools of Sangamon county, which at that time were poor. He, however, attained a fair knowledge of the rudimentary principles of an English education, and by considerable industry and application, he has succeeded in acquiring and adding much to his original store of learning and information, and we now find him well versed in the current events of the day. His early boyhood days were spent in assisting his family at work upon the farm. In June, 1846, at the breaking out of the Mexican war, he enlisted in company A, 4th Regt., Ills. Vols., commanded by Col. E. D. Baker. The captain of the company was H. E. Roberts. The regiment was mustered in at Springfield, and from there went to Alton, and from there to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where they were sworn into the U. S service and drilled for three weeks. They then embarked on board a steamer and proceeded down the river to New Orleans, then to Brazos Island, Texas, in a sailing vessel. Then they were brigaded under Gen. Shields and attached to the division under command of Gen. Scott. Mr. Haines participated in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. He suffered considerably from the ravages of disease incident to that warm and malarious climate. The term of enlistment drawing to a close, they were ordered to New Orleans, where they were discharged, and the regiment disbanded and they returned to their homes. While in the service, he received seven dollars per month, and the land warrant for 160 acres of land, which he located in Sangamon county, near the village of Pawnee.

On the 14th of September, 1848, Mr. Haines was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda J. Hatler. By that marriage there were two children, only one of whom is living. His name is J. Will. Haines, now living in South Fork township. Mrs. Haines died in November, 1851. On the 4th of November, 1852, he married Miss Lydia A., daughter of Thomas and Nancy Anderson. She is a native of Caldwell county, Ky., as was also her parents. There have been born to them eight children, five of whom are living.

Mr. Haines and wife were both early members of the M. E. Church. In politics, he was in early life a whig, and after the disorganization of that party he became a republican, and is and always has been among the stanchest supporters of the principles of that party in this county. During the late rebellion he was among the strong Union men of that county, and did much to aid the cause of right and justice. The Union cause had no stronger supporter here than Mr. Haines. In 1860, he was elected justice of the peace, and held that office four years.

Mr. Haines is a man who has achieved more than ordinary suc-



TENANT HOUSE



RESIDENCE OF J. WILL HAINES.



RESIDENCE AND STOCK FARM OF FLETCHER HAINES, SEC. 5, T. 12, R. 3, (BEAR CREEK TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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cess in life, and whatever he has accomplished, has been the result of his own unaided efforts. Industry, energy and economy have enabled him to carve out for himself a comfortable competency. He first settled in Christian county, in February, 1856, when he purchased three hundred acres of land, to which he has added, until he now has eight hundred acres of as fine farm land as can be found, and as well improved as any in the county. A fine view of his home and farm is shown elsewhere in this work. Mr. Haines, judging from what the neighbors say, has many friends, and they have been gained by his straightforward course of honesty, integrity and fair dealing. He is a man who dispenses hospitality with a liberal hand. This trait is characteristic of the Kentuckians, and we present him to our numerous readers as a fair specimen of the best class of men from the "Blue Grass State," who by their energy have done so much to develop, improve and build up Illinois. Mr. Haines moved to Springfield in March, 1868, and resided there six years, and during that time his children had the advantages of the best schools. He returned to his farm in 1877.

JOHN C. DODSON

Is a native of Greene county, Illinois; was born March 31st, 1830. He was the fourth child of Thomas and Prudence (Robbins) Dodson. Thomas Dodson was a native of Yorkshire, England. He emigrated to America while a young man, and first located in St. Louis, and was there in the employ of Mr. Wiggins, who established the Wiggins' Ferry, now one of the largest corporations in the west. Thomas Dodson was in charge of the first ferry-boat. The line was established in 1822. His wife, Prudence Robbins, lived for a time in South Carolina and Tennessee, and subsequently moved with her parents to Madison county, Illinois. She was also of English parentage. They had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. Owing to the malarious condition of the region about St. Louis, Mr. Dodson left with his family and moved to Greene county, Illinois, and was among the first settlers of that county. He engaged in farming, in what is known as Pinkerton's Prairie, three and a half miles north-east of Carrollton. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, in the campaign of 1831. Both he and his wife were members of the M. E. Church. He was also licensed as a local preacher. He died May 6th, 1847. His wife survived him until October, 1864.

J. C. Dodson, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the common schools of his native county. He acquired a good, sound knowledge of the rudiments of an English education.

On the 8th of May, 1853, he was married to Miss Ann Green, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Green. She was born in Yorkshire, England, February 7th, 1830. Miss Green left her native land and came to America to keep house for her brother, John Green, who was then living at the house of Mr. Dodson. She arrived here in May, 1862, and was married as above stated. As the fruits of this union there have been born to them five children, three sons and two daughters.

In the order of their ages they are as follows: Thos. C., married, and at present residing in Palmer, engaged in the grocery and provision business; Mary Addie, Sarah Emma and Frank E. The three latter residing at home with their parents.

In politics Mr. Dodson was originally a whig, and on the abandonment of that party he became indentified with the democratic party. He is not what you might call a party man, but for local offices he votes for the best man irrespective of party. Mr. Dodson believes in and has made it a point to give his children the benefits of as good an education as the county affords.

In taking a retrospective view of the life and career of Mr. Dodson, we find a man who was born in this state in the pioneer era, and during his life he has witnessed great changes from an unbroken wilderness to a country dotted over with happy homes and thrifty farmers. In May, 1855, he purchased the farm on which he now lives, and here he has resided up to the present. Mr. Dodson has by his own energy and industry, united with that of his excellent wife, succeeded in acquiring a comfortable competency, and now ranks among the leading agriculturists of the county. He has one of the best improved farms in Bear Creek township, and his residence and farm buildings are among the best in the county, a fine view of which can be seen on another page. During the war Mr. Dodson was for a time enrolling officer. He also made the assessments the first two years after township organization. He is ranked by his neighbors as among the best citizens of the county.

WILLIAM LOGSDON.

The earliest settler of Bear Creek township, now living, is he whose name heads this sketch. It is not often that we find one who has resided so long in what is still a new county. He has been a citizen of Christian county for half a century, coming here in the year 1830. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in the year 1820. His father, James Logsdon, was also a native of Kentucky, and descended from the early settlers of Maryland. James Logsdon moved from Kentucky to Sangamon county in this state in the year 1828, and to what is now Christian county in 1830, and entered land and settled in section 10 on Bear Creek. He returned to Sangamon county, and died in 1864.

In the year 1838 Mr. Wm. Logsdon was married to Elizabeth Meads, who was born in Kentucky. Her mother was also a native of Kentucky; her father came from Georgia. It is almost impossible in this day of railroads and the many other conveniences of civilization to understand the circumstances in which these pioneers were placed. There were no mills except horse mills, and these were so inconveniently situated that it often required several days travel to get a sack of corn ground. It was impossible to cross the prairie in the day-time on account of the flies called "green heads." Even the plowing in some instances was done in the night. In case of sickness the only medicine was such as nature supplied in the crude state. Yet, in all the privations, many of the early settlers look back to this as the happiest part of their lives. Mr. Logsdon cast his first vote for Harrison in 1840, and was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, since which he has been a democrat. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for twelve years, and is a good citizen.

J. W. PETRIE, M. D.,

Who has been practicing medicine in Palmer for twelve years, is a native of North Carolina, and was born November 7th, 1832, in Cabarras county, of that state. His father, John Petrie, was also a native of North Carolina. The grandfather emigrated from Germany.

Dr. Petrie removed from his old home to California in the year 1855, for the purpose of hunting gold, and in the year 1860 came to Illinois, and in 1866 to Christian county. He commenced the study of medicine in 1853, under the direction of Dr. P. J. A. Haynes, at Mt. Pleasant, North Carolina, and afterward attended a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. He began the practice of medicine in 1866, and located at Palmer in 1868. He was united in marriage to Annie M. O'Rourke, in

the year 1869. She is of Irish ancestry, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

In politics he supports the democratic party, but is liberal in his views; is a strong advocate of temperance, and believes in the abolition of the liquor traffic, seeing in common with all who support this cause that the sale of intoxicating drinks is detrimental to the best interests of society.

Dr. Petrie belongs to the eclectic school of medicine, and in common with all of that school, believes that a physician should use any method or any means that will relieve suffering and restore the sick to health. He is faithful in the discharge of his professional duties, and in his manners a very agreeable gentleman.

ALFRED BOYD

Is a native of Burke county, North Carolina; was born on the 7th of Nov., 1809. His father, John Boyd, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., about the year 1769, and descended from Scotch ancestry. John Boyd moved to North Carolina with his father when a boy, and afterward moved to Tennessee, where he died. Mr. Alfred Boyd moved to Kentucky, residing there six years, and in April, 1839, moved to Christian county, Illinois, securing by purchase and entry, a farm of two hundred acres, in Bear Creek township. He was married in 1832 to Zillah McCormick, who was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Thirteen children have blessed this union, eight of whom are still living, viz.: Joseph H., a grain merchant in Palmer; James M., Alfred E., and J. L., farmers living near Palmer, Robert A. living in California, Elizabeth E., the wife of C. B. Denny, Sarah E., now Mrs. J. T. Anderson, and Mary L., the wife of G. E. Anderson; John, Thomas, Harriet and David, died at an early age. Rebecca A. married B. M. Burdick and died in 1880, and the mother died in 1877. Mr. Boyd has been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for many years, and by his consistent life has adorned his profession. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and was a democrat to the time that the republican party was organized, since which he has supported that party. In the first and only lawsuit he ever had he employed Abraham Lincoln as his attorney, and of course won his case. Mr. Boyd has lived to see many changes in that part of Christian county in which he resides, and has reached a ripe old age. He is a man of sterling integrity, and has lived a quiet, consistent life.

STONINGTON TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is bounded on the north by Mosquito, east by Macon county and Prairieton township, south by May and west by Buckhart township; it comprises the Congressional town 14, range 1 W., is six miles square—and contains a fine body of land—its farmers are among the most enterprising in the county. This township entered into one of the four original precincts formed on the organization of the county. It then embraced the whole south-western portion of the county. And when curtailed in its boundaries, it has continued to retain its original name. At the first election held August 5, 1839, Peter R. Ketcham and David Simons were elected Justices of the Peace, and William L. Hammer Constable. For the other constable there was a tie between Frederick Fitch and Nicholas Sanders. The latter drew the prize by lot. The Judges of election were Elijah Palmer, David Simons and Peter R. Ketcham. As this returning Board adjudicated in their own cases, it is presumable there was more honesty in "counting" in those days than now. The area of the precinct was then 195 square miles, and cast 48 votes. The same territory at the election in 1876 cast a vote of 2,400. At the first election there was not a single vote cast in what is now Rosemond, Pana and Assumption, then included in Stonington Precinct.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

THE pioneer settlers in Stonington township, were Peter R. Ketcham, Christopher Ketcham, John Biggs, Elijah Palmer, Nicholas Sanders, Deacon Peabody, Thos. P. Chapman, Samuel N. Peabody, William S. Peabody, Frederick Fitch, Allen B. Peabody, Leonard G. Lillie, Andrew B. Chapman; later came Asa Bowman, J. G. Armstrong. C. Tyler Chapman came in 1849. John T. Slaughter came in 1845. Matilda Compton, 1840. W. S. Spingate, 1834.

The first steam saw and grist mill was erected a short distance above "Sandersville," in 1842, by Leonard G. Lillie, who operated it sucessfully for several years. Next to the one at Mt. Auburn it was the second steam mill built in the county. After a few years, Mr. Lillie emigrated to California, and the mill was sold and moved away.

The annual prairie fires were a great annoyance to the early settlers. Many years ago, some emigrant wagons passed where Stonington is now located, going towards Mt. Auburn. The emigrants at night camped in the tall wild grass that grows so luxuriantly in the low land, of that vast prairie. During the night the prairie was set on fire; it came sweeping toward them with almost the velocity of the wind, and not knowing how to avoid it they nearly all perished in the flames. Had they burned the grass for some distance around their camp—they would most probably have passed through the danger unscathed. Green B. Ketcham, a citizen of Stonington township, was elected as one of the early Coroners of the county. He could neither read or write. There was a time in the country's history, when this seemed to be a necessary qualification. A writ was placed in his hands to be served on the sheriff. As he could not read it, but was informed as to the nature of its contents, a wag, comprehending the situation, informed him that in order to make a legal service, where the officers could not read it, he was to communicate the nature of it, and at the same time place his hand on the person named in the writ. The sheriff humored the joke; both officers had their horses saddled; each made for his horse, when 2.40 time was made, sheriff H. in the lead and the Coroner close in the rear. Round and round the public square, at the county seat, first up one street and down another. At length the writ was served, and the green Coroner made for his cabin well nigh exhausted.

The first land entered in this township as shown on the records,

was by James Ketcham, January 6, 1836, the S. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of section 34, 40 acres. Other entries were made on the same day by Richard F. Barrett—S. W. ¼ section 35, 160 acres, S. E. ¼ section 35, 160 acres, S. W. section 36, 160 acres and S. E. section 36, 160 acres. September 27, 1836, Thomas H Hewitt and Robert Allen, each entered land on section 25.

"Sandersville" was an old trading point in the south-east corner of this township, on the old county road from Taylorville to Moweaqua. Goods were sold there for nearly a quarter of a century, by Nicholas Sanders, John Catherwood, Charles F. Moody and others. It had a Post-office, and near by was the old Baptist church and the district school-house.

STONINGTON COLONY.

A number of New Englanders desiring to emigrate to the westward, organized an association, in North Stonington, Connecticut; and as early as 1836, sent out Rev. Gideon B. Perry and Thomas H. Hewitt, as special agents, to prospect, locate and enter a large compact body of land in some desired portion of Illinois. These agents, after traveling over most of the northern part of the state, came to Springfield, where they met Dr. R. F. Barrett and Robert Allen, two prominent and well-known citizens, and it was there determined, to locate on the west side of Flat Branch on lands then in Shelby and Sangamon counties. They entered 10,000 acres of land, which was divided, and allotted by auction among the members of the colony, in North Covington, Connecticut. The names of the principal colonists, who came to the county, were Thomas P. Chapman, Nicholas Sanders, William S. Frink, Benj. F. Chapman, Gideon Wilbor, Elijah Palmer, Allen P. Peabody, Frederick Fitch, William S. Peabody, Rev. A. Ackley, Elias S. Peabody, Amos Peabody, Thomas Skiff, Thomas Millard, and probably others in 1837. In the following year, Samuel Peabody, Samuel N. Peabody, Paris Pray, Horace Morgan, John D. Brown, Deacon Smith, John P. Williams, Andrew B. Chapman and C. Tyler Chapman, joined them.

The county, at that time, was very sparsely settled, and the settlers looked with a jealous eye upon all bodies of new comers, and on none more than those from the New England states. In 1834, William Kinney, of Bellville, then a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, said much in his speeches to engender this sectional hate.

The arrangements of the colonists were projected on a grand scale. It was determined that a tract of 160 acres of land should be appropriated, before division, to the founding of a city. This was done. The name was to be "Stonington City."

The tract was situated on the W. ½ of S. E. ¼, and the E. ½ of S. W. ¼, of section 25, T. 14 N., R. 1 W. It was surveyed into lots and blocks, and platted May 11, 1837, by John B. Watson, surveyor of Sangamon county, under the direction of Gideon B. Perry, chairman of the executive committee of the "Stonington colony." It contained a public square, park, forty-two blocks and five hundred and four lots. The streets were seventy-two feet wide, with high-sounding names.

This city looks well on paper, and may be seen in Book No. 47, page 390 "Transcribed Record," in Recorder's office.

The enterprising colony, imbued with the laudable spirit which actuated their Puritan ancestors, determined on having early educational facilities. Schools being provided for, they procured the passage of a liberal charter for the founding of a school, to be known as "Brush College," which lives only in memory.

They also brought with them the inherited love for churches and a preached gospel. A Baptist church was organized in 1838. The Rev. Gideon B. Berry, Rev. Amos Dodge, and Rev. P. Pray were the pioneer preachers.

The town had a post-office, but it was subsequently moved to the new town of Stonington.

The old hotel is now the residence of N. B. Chapman.

Below we add the township officers:

Supervisors.—Asa Bowman, elected 1866, re-elected 1867, and continued in office up to 1874; Joshua Barrich, elected 1874; R. W. Covington, 1875, and by re-election continued to hold the office until 1879; Charles A. Peabody, 1880.

Assessors.—C. A. Peabody, 1876, re-elacted 1877 and 1878; J. H. Foltz, 1879, re-elected 1880.

Collectors.—Wm. E. Peabody, elected 1866; re-elected 1867, and each year up to 1872; John M. Spires, 1872 and 1873; B. F. Young, 1874, and by re-election held the office up to 1880.

Town Clerks.—J. H. Meyers, 1876; J. H. Foltz, 1877; W. H. Sabin, 1878, re-elected 1879 and 1880.

Commissioners of Highways.—W. E. Peabody, 1876; J. H. Solliday, 1877; J. M. Smith, 1878; Daniel Doyle, 1879; J. H. Solliday, 1880.

Constables.—James Baughman, elected in 1873; Gustavus Smack, 1876; B. L. Vermillion and John Langdon, 1877.

Justices of the Peace.—James Ferguson, elected 1866; N. B. Chapman, 1866; James Ferguson resigned, and P. P. Dough removed 1870. John W. Farrow, 1872, re-elected 1873; James Miller, 1873; Joseph H. Foltz and James Ferguson, 1874; John Smith, J. H. Meyers, and J. H. Foltz, 1877.

STONINGTON

Is a small town and station on the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway, about nine miles north-east of Taylorville, in the heart of a farm and stock-growing country. At first it was called Covington, in honor of one of its proprietors. But the removal of the old Stonington post-office from Sandersville, carried the name with it; and from the expressed wishes of many of the older inhabitants, the name Stonington was substituted for that of Covington, by which name it has since been known.

The town was surveyed and platted by Richard M. Powel, county surveyor, June 14, 1870, for E. O. Smith, of Decatur, and R. W. Covington, of Stonington township. It is located in the north-west corner of section twenty-seven of this township.

The streets are fifty and sixty feet wide, and named Walnut, Main, Maple, Pine, etc.

The first store was built and opened by John Catherwood, who laid in a general stock of goods.

The next building was moved down the railroad from about three miles, by John Downey, in which he kept a saloon. This was in the spring of 1870.

During the following summer, Hayden & Stumpff built a shop and began blacksmithing.

Dr. J. B. Maple, Wm. Slaughter, John W. Slaughter and John Stumpff also built their residences in 1870. John W. Tarrow built a hotel in 1870.

John W. Slaughter erected a store-house and opened a general stock of goods in the spring of 1871. The town was nearly all built during 1870 and 1871. It now has a population upward of one hundred and fifty.

The post-office was established in 1870, and John Catherwood was the first post-master. R. B. Temple and A. J. Palmer are the succeeding ones.

The school-house was built in the fall of 1874, by directors R. W.

Covington, Benj. Colbrook and John Catherwood. It is a one-story frame building, and cost $700.

The M. E. Church was erected in the summer of 1874, by directors James Ferguson, J. B. Maple, Wm. Garwood, Wm Limer, C. C. Hice, R. W. Covington and Wm. Wood, at a cost of $2000.

The Catholic church was built in 1879. It is a fine frame structure with spire, and cost upward of $3000.

The elevator, owned by S. S. Sprague & Co., was erected in the winter of 1878. It is constructed for handling all kinds of grain, and has a capacity of 20,000 bushels small grain

There are at present in the town:
Physicians.—D. W. Porter, E. M. Alverson.
General Store.—A. J. Palmer, J. W. Slaughter.
General Store and Drugs.—J. T. Bauer.
General Store and Agricultural Implements.—R. B. Temple.
Barber Shop, Cigars and Tobacco.—Wm. Flynn.
Blacksmith Shop.—W. H. Leisster, John Boyle.
Wagon and Carriage Factory.—D. Palmer.
Boot and Shoe Shop.—J. Dellnge.
Harness Maker.—E. C. Murphy.
Hotel.—James Conover.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ASA BOWMAN.

One of the most prominent farmers in Stonington township is the subject of the following sketch. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, June 9th, 1818, and was the son of Samuel and Emily Bowman, and is of German ancestry. His grandfather emigrated from Germany in an early day. He first settled in Virginia, where he married a German wife, and subsequently emigrated into Kentucky, and settled near where Lexington now is; he raised quite a large family, Mr. Bowman's father being the youngest son. He remembers hearing his father tell how they, in early days, protected themselves from attacks by the Indians, in the block-house they were compelled to erect for defence. Bold and daring deeds, as well as hair-breadth escapes, were the prominent characteristics of those hardy pioneers who first emigrated to Kentucky to effect settlements. At that time nature wore her undisputed livery of dark and thick forest-trees, and grasses indigenous to the soil, inhabited only by wild beasts and still wilder men. It was here on the frontier that Samuel Bowman was brought up. He assisted his father to improve a farm, and made himself generally useful until he became of age, when he started out for himself, and, not being satisfied with his native state, went into Indiana, where he remained about two years. He subsequently changed his location to Ohio, stopping near Lebanon, in Warren county, where he afterwards married Miss Emily Skinner, a native of Virginia. Here he improved a farm, where he lived until his death; he raised a family of ten children, the subject of our sketch being the eldest. His aged wife still survives him, and lives on the old homestead, in Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mr. Bowman was raised in the above-named county, on a farm; he attended the common schools of his neighborhood, where he received a fair education. From the time he arrived at the age of maturity until he was twenty-six years of age he taught school, and during this time conceived the idea to follow a professional life; for four or five years he read medical works, with a determination to fit himself for the practice, and in 1844 he came to Illinois and began the study in earnest, under a cousin, Dr. Daniel Bowman, located near Greenfield, in Greene county, where he applied himself about two years, and in the meantime was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bowman, November 9th, 1844. In 1846 Mr. Bowman moved to Ottumwa, Iowa, where he established quite a lucrative practice, and bought two town lots, with a residence thereon, with the intention of making this place his future home. After two years' practicing here he became dissatisfied with the country, as his health was failing him rapidly; he was not only dissatisfied with the country, but also became dissatisfied with his chosen profession, as his constitution would not bear the constant strain incident to a doctor's life, being called at all times in the night, and being compelled to go in all kinds of weather. He determined to return to his native land in Ohio; he sold his library, medicines, and practice to a Dr. Rush. His residence and some real estate that he had purchased in that vicinity could not be realized upon at the time, but were disposed of in after years. He returned to Warren county, Ohio, in 1848, where he soon recovered his health, and in 1853 he returned to Greene county, Illinois, where he rented a farm. After putting in a crop he determined to find a location in Illinois and make himself a permanent home. He went to Springfield, and after investigating the facilities of different parts of the state, through the land office, he made up his mind to east his lot in the prairies of Christian county. He had a plat made of town fourteen, range one, west, in this office, showing all lands not entered in what is now Stonington township. It was in May, 1853, he came into this county, where he entered the north half of section twenty-nine. He then returned to Greene county, where he lived three years; then went to Morgan county, where he lived one year, near Jacksonville, and in 1857 came to Christian county to improve his land, a raw prairie three and a-half miles from timber. A great many of the older settlers thought Bowman could never make a farm so far out on the prairie, and so addressed him, but his experience in Iowa, the prairie state, had taught him that the prairie lands were much more preferable when once under a state of cultivation. In 1858 he turned the first furrow on the farm where he now resides; he has near forty-five acres in orchard, forty acres bearing; he has also put out about ten acres of timber, making a beautiful grove. He has in this grove a great many different varieties of timber growing: black and white walnut, wild-cherry, white, green, and blue ash, poplar, linn or bass-wood, dog-wood, iron-wood, hard and soft maple, red and white elm, European larch, several kinds of oak and hickory, pecan, cotton-wood, willow, box-elder, two kinds

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SCENES UPON THE FRUIT & STOCK FARMS OF ASA. BOWMAN, IN

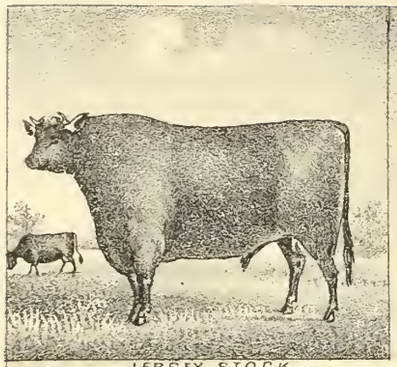


LACE

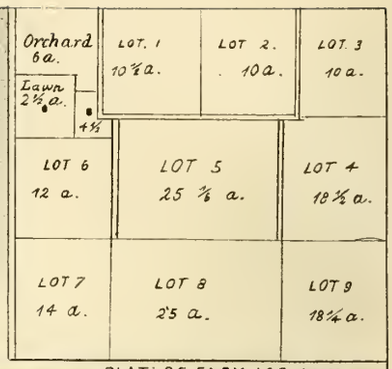
ONINGTON TP., CHRISTIAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

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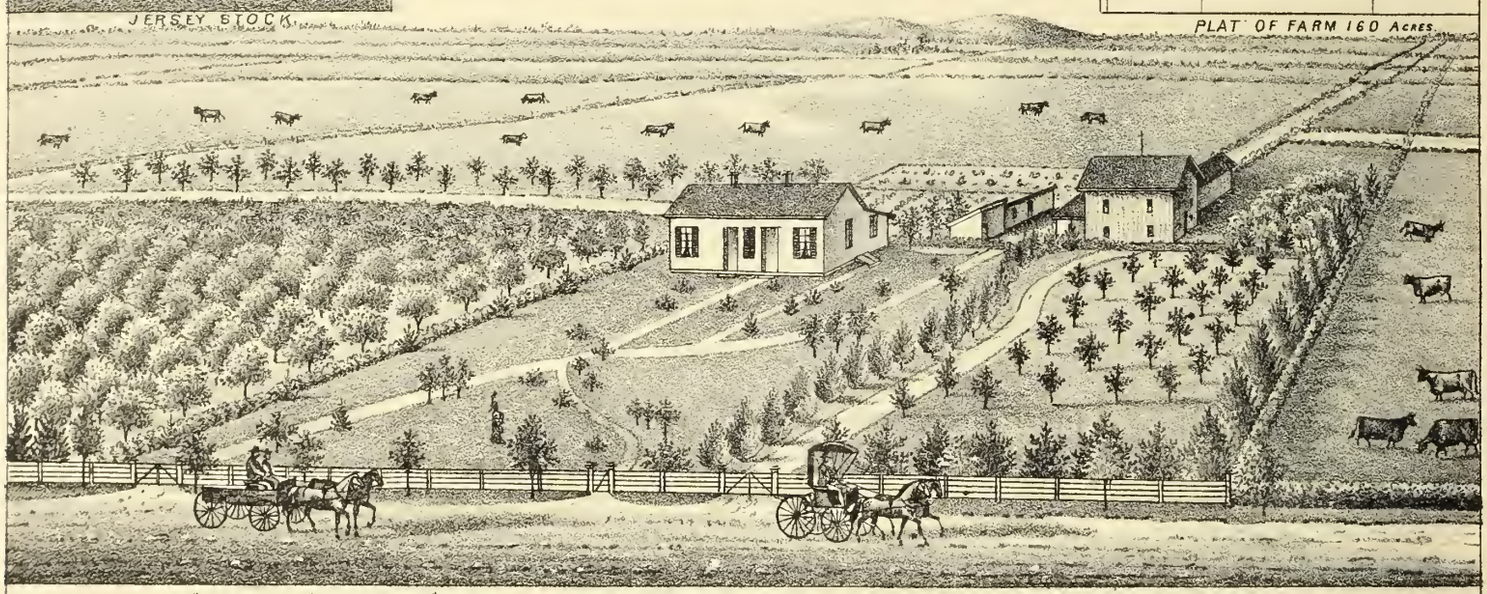
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JERSEY STOCK.



PLAT OF FARM 160 ACRES.



"PINE GROVE FARM," RESIDENCE OF SYLVESTER SCHRANTZ, SEC. 8, T. 14, R. 1 W, STONINGTON TP, CHRISTIAN CO. ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF MRS. AMELIA KRIEGER. SEC. 17, T. 14, R. 1 W. STONINGTON TP, CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

of catalpa, cedar, and several kinds of pine. He has fifty-four chestnut trees, pretty much all bearing; he has persimmons bearing that he planted from the seed. Some three miles north-east he has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where he has twenty acres of orchard. He is now making fruit-growing a specialty, shipping his apples mostly in the spring, thereby always realizing a good price; he has taken great pains with his orchards in planting, selecting nothing but the best trees, and in consequence his fruit is a choice article, and always brings the highest price in market. Mr. Bowman started farming the three hundred and twenty acres, his first entry, but, by adding tract after tract, he now owns, in the vicinity in which he lives, one thousand one hundred and ten acres, mostly beautiful farming land. We show an elaborate engraving in another part of this book of scenes on his farms. He is now among the oldest settlers in Stonington township. In every respect he is a self-made man, one who has won his way to his present position among the wealthy and substantial farmers of Central Illinois, by his own industry and energy, and the rising generation would do well to imitate his industrious example, if in like manner they would rise to positions among the large and thrifty farmers of this part of the state. He would never allow himself to go into debt, and to this he greatly attributes his success in life; his plan was to realize on his stock, year after year; this money he would loan, and he can say that he never took more than ten per cent. from anyone, although many times he has been offered twenty-five per cent. by good men, and when he got money enough together he would invest it in a farm. He has aimed to make his way in the world by industry, not by trickery, and by the slow but sure gains of patient labor, rather than by the brilliant schemes of speculation, by which fortunes are often rapidly amassed, and by which they are perhaps as often swiftly lost. He has an only son, John A., now living at home. Mr. Bowman in politics was originally a whig, and then a republican, until 1873, he cast his old party aside, and has since been a firm and unconditional greenbacker, working for the supremacy of his party and the grand results he believes it to be its mission to achieve. In 1876 the greenback party nominated him for the Legislature to represent the thirty-fourth district; he made a very creditable canvas, considering the strength of the party in the district. When the county went into township organization he was elected to represent his township in the county board, a position he held for eight years; for four years he was chairman of the board. Mrs. Bowman is a lady of high social standing and business tact so essential to a mother and wife in the government of a household. She takes a pleasure in assisting her husband to dispense a generous hospitality.

R. W. COVINGTON

Was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, July 23, 1822. He was the son of William W., and Loucy Covington, who was a Miss Slaughter. The Covington family have lived in the vicinity where Mr. Covington was born, for several generations. His forefathers on both sides were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Covington grew to manhood in that state, on a farm. At the age of twenty-four he went to Mississippi, and lived near Holly Springs for about ten years. He then came to Christian county, and settled in Stonington township, this being in the year 1857. He here married Miss Martha V. Van Deren, April 19, 1865; she is a native of Illinois. They have two children, William W. and Loucy May. Mr. Covington's life occupation has been that of a farmer and stock raiser. He has a fine farm of five hundred acres, lying north and east of the village of Stonington. In politics he is of the greenback persuasion. He was the first assessor of the township, after it was organized, and filled the office for four years. For five years he represented his township in the County Board.

B. F. YOUNG

Was born in Stark county, Ohio, December 22, 1843. His father, Samuel Young, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. His ancestors settled in Pennsylvania in the early days of that colony. When Samuel Young grew to manhood he married a Miss Susan Fouser, also of German descent. They raised a family of ten children, five boys and the same number of girls. Samuel Young is now living in Stark county, Ohio. The subject of our sketch was raised on a farm in that county; he attended the common schools of his neighborhood until he was eighteen years of age. He then entered the high school of Greensburg, Ohio, where he finished a thorough English education. From the time he arrived at the age of twenty-one until he was twenty-five, he followed clerking and teaching. August 15, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Sybilla F. Schrantz, daughter of Ephraim Schrantz, a prominent farmer of Stonington township. Mrs. Young is a native of Stark county, Ohio. They have a family of two sons, viz., Orres E., and Clyde C. After Mr. Young's marriage he began farming in Stonington township, near where he now lives. In politics he is a republican, but often for county offices he votes for what he considers the best man, regardless of political ties. For twelve years he has been living in Stonington township; six years of that time he has filled the office of collector of his township. For three years he was commissioner. Mr. Young teaches school every winter. He has taught eleven terms in the state, and in only three different districts. He is known in the community in which he lives, to be an enterprising young man, and good citizen.

SYLVESTER SCHRANTZ

Was born in Stark county, Ohio, February 28th, 1847. He is the son of Ephraim and Nancy Schrantz; he is of Swiss ancestry; he was raised on a farm and educated to farm life. He attended the common-schools in the neighborhood where he was born, whereby he received a good business education. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the late war; he was in company A, 19th Ohio, under Captain Firestone, Col. Manderson having command of the regiment. At the battle of Dallas he was captured, with nineteen comrades; they were taken to Andersonville prison, where Mr. Schrantz was detained six and a half months; he and three others were all that survived out of the nineteen captured. When he was paroled he was in such a low condition that he could not walk, speak or hear. He was taken to the Federal hospital, where he partially recovered, and then came home, where he remained five months; he then returned to Camp Chase, Ohio, and was mustered out of the service June 19th, 1865. In 1866, he came to Illinois and settled in Christian county, where he has since resided, and followed the avocation of a farmer. He has one hundred and sixty acres in his farm under a fine state of cultivation. He takes pride in beautifying his home. The beauty of the arrangement of the grounds, and variety of trees, plants and shrubs, shows that the love of the beautiful may exist in the mind of the most practical farmer. We show a view of this place in another part of our work. This farm was made from the raw prairie, since 1870. September 13th, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Lovina Waltz, a daughter of David Waltz, a native of Ohio, and also of Swiss descent; they have two children, a boy and girl, viz.:

Brace and Jessie. In politics Mr. Schrantz is liberal, and always votes for his man regardless of political ties. He is known as a good citizen and an industrious young man.

HENRY LIVERGOOD, (Deceased.)

Mr. Livergood, whose death occurred Nov. 29, 1878, was one of the substantial farmers of Stonington township. He was born in York, Pa., in Lower Windsor township, Oct. 8th, 1825. His father was Henry Livergood, and his mother's name before marriage, Salome Ruby. He was the third of a large family of children. When he was a child his father moved to Lancaster county, Pa., and bought the mill known as Livergood's Mill, two miles from Lancaster, on the Columbia pike. His father was a man of considerable wealth, and gave his children a good education. Henry Livergood was principally raised in Lancaster county. He attended school at Litiz, Pa., and afterwards attended an academy at Abbeyville. He learned the carpenter's trade, but never followed it. When about twenty-one he left home and opened up a flour and feed store in the city of Lancaster. He carried on a wholesale and retail business, and had a large trade. He was married in the city of Lancaster on the nineteenth day of September, 1848, to Miss Margaret Ober, who was born in Lancaster, July 18, 1825, and was a daughter of Benjamin Ober. After his marriage, Mr. Livergood lived in Lancaster one year. He had been somewhat unfortunate in his business at Lancaster, and so determined to remove to the west. Accordingly, in the spring of 1850 he came to Sangamon county, and engaged in farming in the neighborhood of Pleasant Plains on rented land. In 1863 he bought one hundred and twenty acres of prairie land in Stonington township, without any improvements. He moved on this tract and went to improving it. At the time of his death he owned two hundred acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Livergood have eight children, all living: Francis Salome, wife of Richard Stone; Daniel Webster, Peter, Henry O. (farming in Kansas), Ann Margaret, John Wesley, Phebe C. and Edmund. Mr. Livergood was a republican in politics. He was a man of industry, and was known as an honest and good citizen.

MT. AUBURN TOWNSHIP.

Is situated in the northern part of the county, bounded on the north by the Sangamon river, east by Mosquito, south by Buckhart, and west by Sangamon county. It comprises in area all that portion of townships 15, ranges 2 and 3, and town. 16, range 1, lying within the boundary of Christian county. It is well drained by the Sangamon river, Mosquito and Buckhart creeks, and their tributaries.

This was among the early settled portions of the county. The Coopers and Gigers entering it as pioneers in 1820, other emigrants soon after followed, dotting the North Fork with settlements. Its interests began to demand a town, and Bolivar was laid out by Joseph Bondurant, on the 5th of June, 1833, on the S. E. quarter of section 18, township 15, range 2 west. It contained eight blocks and one hundred and twenty-three lots, and for a time bid fair to become a flourishing village; eventually the town languished and died out entirely.

On the organization of the county, in dividing it into justice districts, the one on the north part of the county was called the Third, or "North Fork Precinct," and the place selected for voting was at the house of Forgus Milligan. It then embraced within its boundary a large part of Buckhart, Mt. Auburn, Mosquito and the north part of Stonington townships.

EARLY SETTLERS.

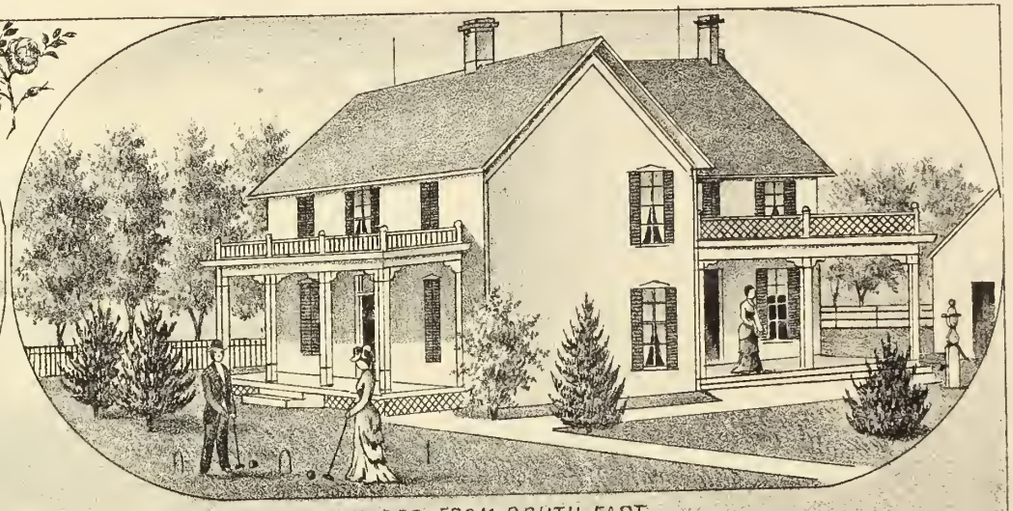
Among the early settlers may be mentioned the names of Ephraim Cooper and Benjamin Giger, who with their families settled here in 1820. They were accompanied by John Cooper and family and Mr. Cooper, the father of Ephraim and John, and Henry Giger and William Bragg. All emigrated from Tennessee in the year 1820, and settled on the Buckhart. These were the pioneers and first settlers on the North Fork; they came to this county in a keel-boat by descending the Tennessee and Ohio rivers, and then ascending the Mississipi, Illinois and Sangamon rivers. They were industrious citizens. Ephraim Cooper planted an orchard, and it was in bearing in 1827. Benj. Giger and Ephraim Cooper built the first frame dwelling-houses in the county. They sawed the lumber with a whip-saw. John Cooper was a Methodist preacher and also a justice of the peace for many years. William Bragg lived for a long time at a place since known as "Campbell's Point." Miss Fannie, a sister of Ephraim Cooper, married George Dickinson in 1828, and his daughter married David Cagle.

Other settlers were: Martin Hinkle, who came in 1821; Moses Archer, in 1827; James Baker, in 1828. In 1831 came Henry Davis, Sr., Dial Davis, Sr., and John Davis, the father of Henry and Dial Davis, and Forgus Milligan. The Wadkins family and Phillip and John Loeker came in 1836; Col. Peter Porter, in 1830, and Robert and William Hazlett, in 1831; Thomas Elliott, in 1834; Isaac Virden, the same year; John Crumpton, in 1835. In 1836 Overton Williams, Henry S. Luckett, John McKinney, T. E. V. Farris and Gustavus Kilburn. Then follows William Robbins, 1838; H. G. Lindley, 1839, and Samuel J. Sadler.

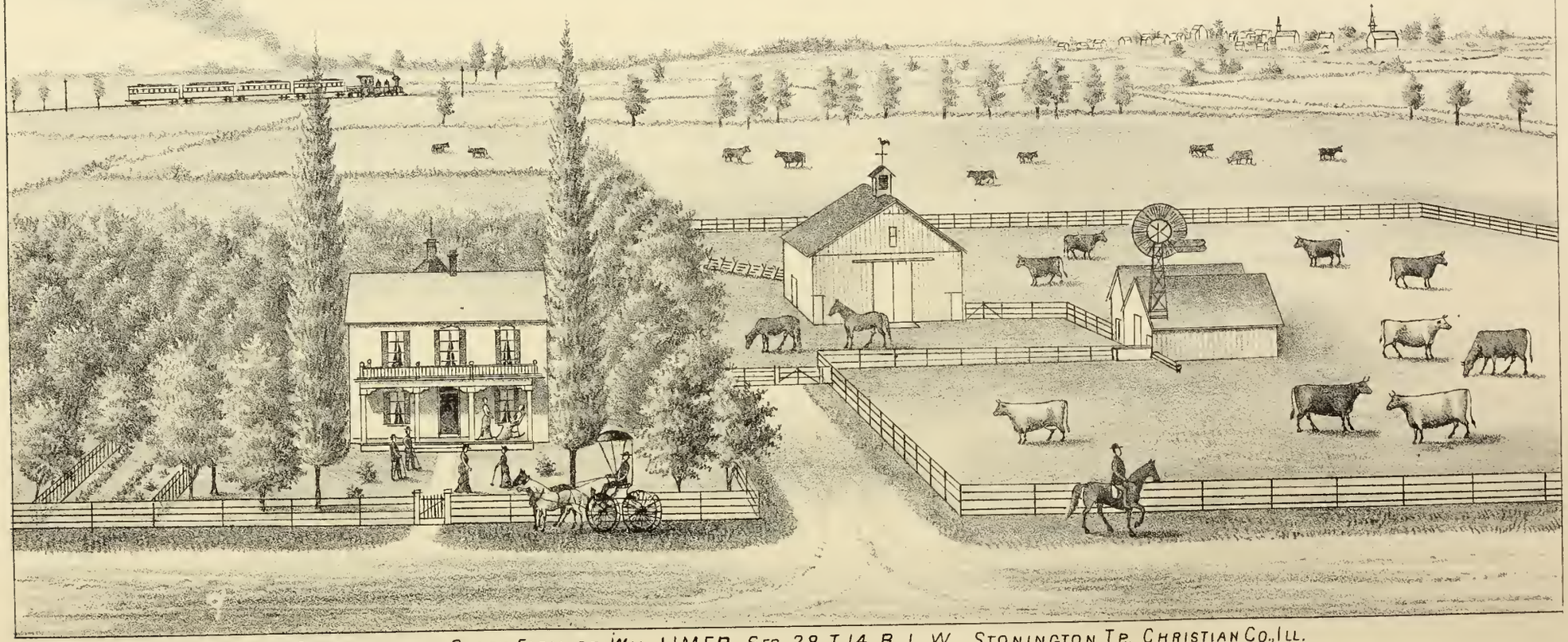
Robert Hazlett relates that William and Robert Hazlett, Sr., came to Christian county and settled on the Buckhart, in the western part of this precinct, before the "deep snow." He tells many interesting incidents in connection with that memorable period. He states that his father had a cotton gin and cleaned over 3,000 pounds of cotton a year. During the winter of the "deep snow" the family all lived in one cabin twenty feet square. They kept a barrel of pickled pork in the chimney corner, outside of the cabin,



SHROPSHIRE-DOWN SHEEP.



RES, FROM SOUTH-EAST.



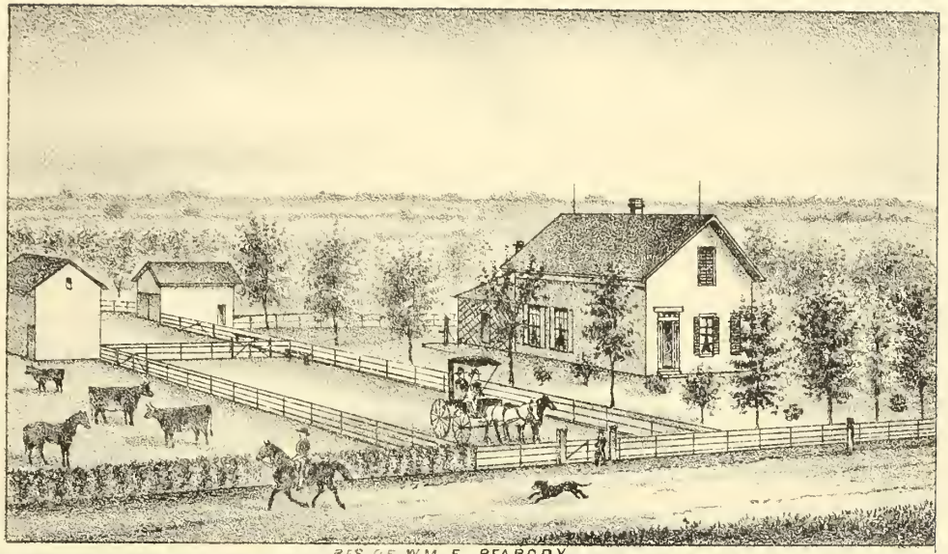
RESIDENCE AND STOCK FARM OF WM. LIMER, SEC. 28, T. 14, R. 1, W. STONINGTON TP, CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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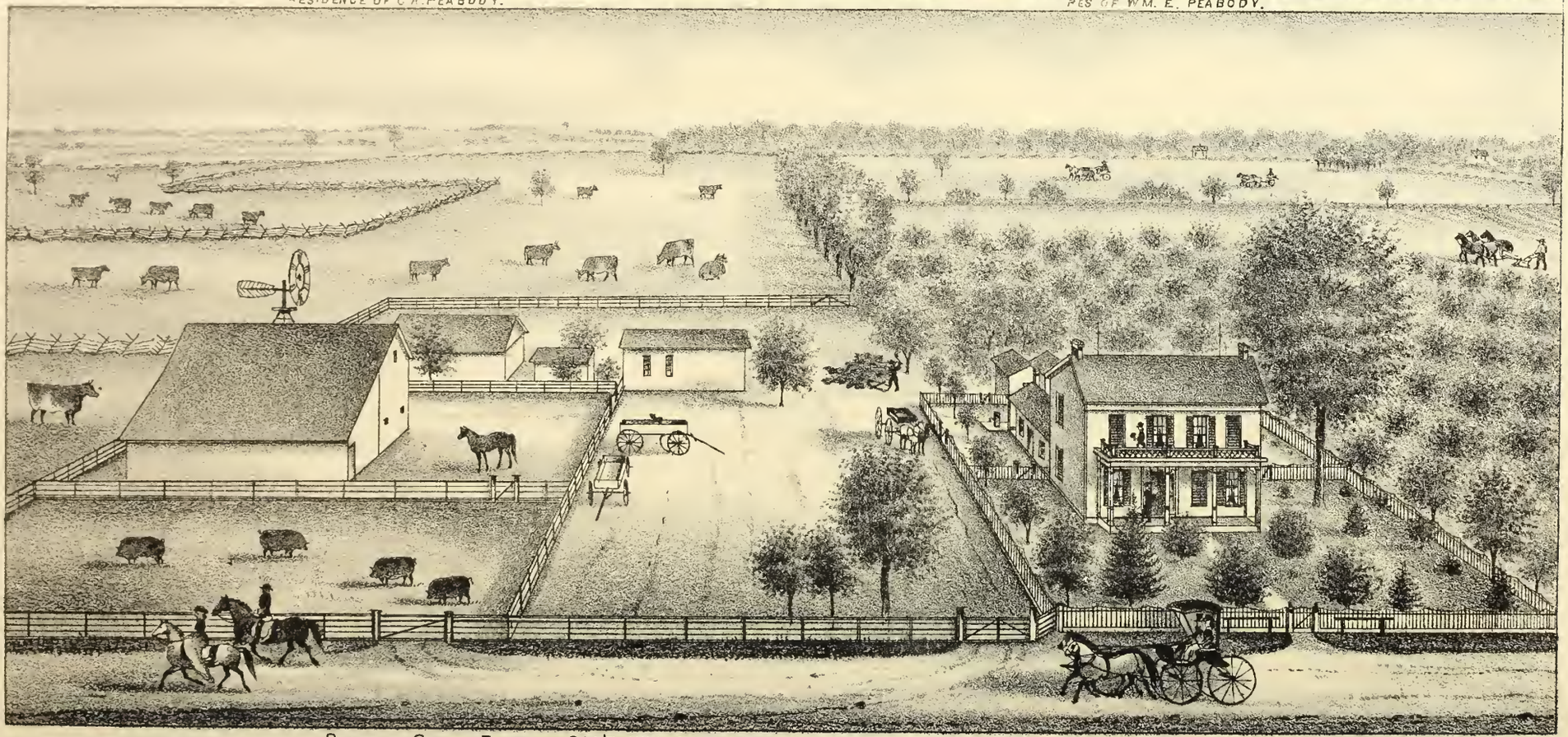
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RESIDENCE OF C. A. PEABODY.



RES OF WM. E. PEABODY.



RES AND STOCK FARM OF CAPT. WM. S. PEABODY, SEC. 36, T. 14 R. 1 W. (STONINGTON TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

covered and weighted down to protect it from the wolves; he states that they butchered a lot of hogs the day the "deep snow" commenced falling, and they froze stiff hanging on the pole out-doors, and there they remained for six weeks; that one desperately cold night, his only cow became fresh, and to save her and the calf, they drove them in the cabin and kept them over night. They had no stable or out-house.

LAND ENTRIES.

Moses Archer entered the first tract of land in the township—the N. W. half S. W. quarter section 13, township 15, range 3—on the 27th November, 1827,—his mill seat. Ephraim Cooper entered the N. W. half S. W. quarter section 24, township 15, range 3, April 4, 1829. The U. S. land survey was made in July, 1821. Benj. Giger entered May 9, 1829, the S. W. quarter of section 22.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first marriage within the bounds of this township was George Dickson to Francis Cooper, a sister of Ephraim Cooper, on the 13th of September, 1823. The license was issued by Charles R. Matheney, Clerk of Sangamon county, and the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Rivers McCormick of the M. E. Church.

Sometimes in the olden time it was difficult to get the marriage ceremony performed even after the license had been procured. In one of these emergencies Samuel Lee, a member of the county commissioners' court, "hitched up" a couple in 1824, and, it is said, proved a success.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in the new settlement was in a rude cabin on the farm east of Martin Hinkle's place, in 1831. The teacher "boarded around," and was considered well qualified, but had one bad trait—he would occasionally take his dram, which at times would overpower him, and he would fall into a profound sleep. "At one time," says our informant, "when he was asleep, all the scholars left the school-room and went home, failing to close the door after them. A herd of sheep grazing on the premises took shelter in the school-room, and when the "master" awoke from his slumbers, he was astonished at the character and appearance of his pupils.

MILLS.

"Archie's Mill" was built at a very early day, on the banks of the Sangamon River. It was a saw and grist mill, and propelled by the waters of that stream. It was largely patronized by the surrounding country before the "deep snow," and long after it served well its day. "Baker's Mill" was also one of the early mills located on the Sangamon river, about five miles above Archie's Mill. It was commenced by Dial Davis, Sr., and completed by James Baker. It was noted at one time for its many proprietors; it was largely patronized; was a saw and grist mill. After the "deep snow" in 1831 there was a poor crop of corn. The weather was cold, and early frost seriously injured it. It is said there was a slight frost in almost every month during the season. Good "seed-corn" in the spring of 1832 was very scarce. It was this same spring that Capt. Bougue's steamboat ascended the Sangamon river to the "Portland landing." It was principally freighted with corn. A writer to the *Springfield Journal*, from White Hall, under date of October, 1847, says: Forty-three years ago there was a frost on the morning of September 12th that was more severe than any that we have yet experienced."

This date would make it September 12, 1831, the fall after the deep snow, which was so destructive to the corn crop, and the next spring, 1832, experienced so much difficulty in procuring seed corn. The steamboat cargo helped to supply that deficiency. It was just the thing the country wanted, and the captain sold it out for $2.50 per bushel. There was a still further demand, when the captain advertised to make a second trip with his boat, and deliver at the landing 10,000 bushels in April of that year, if subscribed for in advance, but the boat never returned.

Supervisors.—Jno. M. Hill, elected 1866; David Henshie, 1867; D. Davis, 1868; Victor Thompson, 1869; Eli Porter, 1870, re-elected 1871; J. M. Hill, 1872, re-elected 1873; J. M. Hill, 1874; M. V. Swick, 1875; H. Bloxam, 1876; John A. Hazlett, 1877, re-elected 1878 and '79; D. T. Barrett, 1880.

Assessors.—Henry Keiser, J. K. Cawood, two terms; J. S. Foster, L. N. Smith, two terms; A. P. Miller, Jacob Cooper, W. Markwell, John H. Faweett, W. Y. Crosthwait, two terms, J. H. Meachan. J. P. Cooper, 1876; W. Y. Crosthwait, 1877, re-elected 1878; John Meacham, 1879.

Collectors.—Dial Davis, 1866; Robert A. Hazlett, 1867; Richard Jones, 1868; J. C. Paxton, 1869, re-elected 1870; John Cole, 1871; J. C. Paxton, 1872; W. C. Sharp, 1873, re-elected 1874; F. P. Davis, 1875; J. W. Hartsoek, 1876, re-elected 1877; S. N. Neblock, 1878; B. R. Parrish, 1879, re-elected 1880.

Town Clerks.—Hezekiah Davidson, Richard Kimball, James White, W. C. Sharp, H. S Perrish, O. Z. Housley, prior to 1876; O. Z. Housley, 1876; A. L. Parrish, 1877, re-elected 1878; O. Z. Housley, 1879.

Commissioners of Highways.—James S. Milligan, Wm. M. Loxton, John Hazlett, H. N. North, J. H. Lawrence, Wm. T. Baker, John Montgomery, Duncan Lahue, Thomas Harris, W. H. Auger, G. A. Parrish, Fleming Prickett, J. A. Hazlett, 1876; John Montgomery, 1877; Wm. Augur, 1878; Duncan Lahue, 1879.

Justices of the Peace.—T. P. Kipper, Asa Montgomery, Wm. E. Pettis, F. Henshie, A. W. Broadess, H. Bloxam, P. P. Daigh, John H. Lawrence, and P. P. Daigh.

Constables.—George Housley, Martin V. Swick, John C. Paxton and James R. Foster.

MT. AUBURN

The following notes of the editor of the *Sangamon Journal*, of September 18, 1839, are expressive of the status of this section of country at that date. "Messrs. John Grigg, J. V. Williamson and Augustus S. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, Pa., Cyrus P. Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Elias P. Bishop, of New Haven, Ct., and J. B. Augur, now a resident of Mt. Auburn, are the proprietors of a tract of land in Dane county (late south-east part of Sangamon county), containing about 40,000 acres, 15,000 of which are heavily timbered. The entry lies on and south of the North Fork of the Sangamon river, and is, on the north and east, bounded by Mosquito (or Silver Creek); west by Buckhart Creek, and south by prairie. It is about ten miles long and six broad. About the centre of this tract rises Mt. Auburn, elevated some fifty feet above the surrounding country. This elevation is most beautiful and commands an extensive view, overlooking the country for some ten or fifteen miles, and embracing within the limits of vision the towns of Allenton, Stonington, and but for an intervening skirt of timber Edinburg, and part of Sangamon and Logan counties. The improvements in Mt. Auburn are at this time limited. It was surveyed and platted by J. R. Skinner, July 11, 1839; not a blow had been struck for its improvement until this date. Now it has one large store, one large barn, designed for the use of a tavern, and one dwelling-house. Materials are now collected for the erection of a brick tavern house, which it is intended will be second to none in the state, the walls of which will be commenced forthwith. A brick church (an evidence of the high moral and religious feeling of Mr. Grigg, as well as his liberality), will be erected in the ensuing spring. There are already several

superior eastern mechanics located in the place, embracing joiners, carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, masons, and brick-makers. As an evidence of the health of the place, a case of sickness has not occurred among them. Mt. Auburn is located on Sec. 12, T. 15, Range 2 W. It is twenty-two miles from Springfield and twenty south-west of Decatur. It lies on the main road from Springfield to Terre Haute, which is a leading route for travelers. It is within five miles of the Northern Cross railroad, and about eighteen miles from the Illinois Central railroad. It is expected that the Northern Cross railroad will be completed from the Illinois river to Springfield by the 1st of June, 1840, which will be within twenty-two miles of Mt. Auburn.

Within a circuit of eight miles around Mt. Auburn 140 families are located. The population recently arrived is mostly from the New England states. The old residents are generally from Kentucky, Tennessee and the south. The tract of country belonging to this company, for beauty, fertility and health we do not believe is exceeded in any location in the state. The land is gently and agreeably undulating, such as any eastern man would select for a farm, every foot of which seems capable of cultivation. The soil generally is equal to the best portions of Sangamon; it contains a larger portion of sand than some of our soils, and as experience has shown, this description of soil will stand the drought much better than heavier soils, and at the same time is much warmer and can be improved earlier in the season. The policy of the company is liberal; they wish to secure an intelligent, moral and industrious population. To secure these results, they will dispose of neither lands or town lots, but to such as will make actual settlements."

DANE COUNTY, (NOW CHRISTIAN COUNTY),

"Is situated in a very desirable climate removed from the extremes of heat and cold—in about the latitude of Philadelphia. The winters from necessity, are much shorter than those of the New England states, and the cost and labor of raising cattle is almost incomparably less. All the fruits, vegetables and grapes, which flourish in the northern states, here succeed in great perfection and with far less labor, and besides the country produces southern vegetables to which the farmers of the north are strangers. The facility of making farms upon our prairies is good. The emigrant can make a better farm in the prairie in two or three years time than in timbered land in fifteen years. The country in a short period of time must become densely populated. The company design to erect a steam mill at Mt. Auburn the ensuing spring. It will secure the rapid improvement of the town. There is a saw-mill within four miles of the town, on the Sangamon river, propelled by water power, but it is not able to supply a tithe of the demand for lumber. John Grigg's liberality to this town is known and acknowledged. Williamson is an opulent and retired merchant of Philadelphia. Mr. Mitchell is well known as the publisher of most of the maps of the day. Mr. Bishop is a stock man, and is making arrangements to bring to this county a valuable breed of foreign cattle."

First Steam Mill.—The first steam mill built in the county was by John B. Angur, in Mt. Auburn, in the summer of 1840. The works were furnished by T. F. Secor & Co., of Philadelphia; consisting of a steam engine, twenty-horse power, with sufficient boiler for steam and mill gear for two run of stones; and for two saws—together with mill stones, burr, bolting cloth all complete, and same delivered at Beardstown, Illinois, for $5300. Mr. Augur was the agent of the Eastern colony, settling in and around Mt. Auburn. None but the saw mill and one pair of burrs, for grinding corn, was ever put in operation. This enterprise measurably failed, owing to the "hard times" and depression in monetary matters, caused by the financial panic of 1837. The mill in a year or two was sold, and the works removed to Beardstown.

The bounds of the North Fork precinct, were reduced from time to time in the formation of new precincts; but Mt. Auburn and Mosquito townships remained together till the adoption of township organization in the spring of 1866. The places of voting have been at different points; first at Forgus Milligans, when the county was organized; second, at Dr. Leeds' place, now owned by Daniel Kiger; third, on Esquire John Benson's farm, now owned by Dial Davis; fourth, M. P. Goodrich's old farm residence; fifth, Mt. Auburn and sixth at Bolivar. At the organization of the county, the North Fork precinct elected, August 5th, 1839, A. D. Northcutt and James Baker its first justices of the peace, and James M. Fletcher and Thos. E. V. Farris, its first constables. The total vote then cast in the whole northern part of the county was about 100. At the presidential election in November, 1876, embracing the same territory, the total vote cast was about 1000. In Mt. Auburn township, at this same election, the vote cast was 379.

On the adoption of township organization in 1866, the county court formed the Mt. Auburn precinct, by placing together the fractional parts of three townships: Townships 15–2; 15–3; 16–2 W. It is in triangular form, nine miles long by seven wide at its widest point, rendered fractional by the meanderings of the Sangamon river. It embraces an area of 44 square miles. At the first election held under township organization, April 3d, 1866, John M. Hill was chosen its first supervisor; Asa Montgomery and Charles Cole, justices of the peace.

The cholera prevailed alarmingly at Mt. Auburn in 1852. Forty victims were carried off by this dreadful scourge. Among them was the wife of Esquire Knight, and daughter of the old pioneer, Mylo Skinner, late of Greenwood township. Dr. Tupper, one of the old pioneer settlers of Mt. Auburn township, lost his life whilst sitting on the end of a flour barrel; the wagon on going off from a bridge dropped suddenly, and he was precipitated under the wheels and killed.

Old Martin Hinkle, at a very early day, sold whisky. It is related of him that he could neither read nor write, but kept his accounts on the wall. It was at that period customary for candidates to treat before elections; some would deposit some money for that purpose, others not. It made no difference; he always opened an account, with each candidate as his friends called for a drink, by having his name legibly written high upon the wall, and under this he kept a kind of tally list with chalk. As he doled out a glass he would chalk one. His ledger was large; and you could find the name of every prominent man in the county, whether candidate, teacher or preacher, for years afterwards on the walls. He never balanced his ledger; the account always stood unpaid.

Early Preachers.—The first sermons preached in this township were by Aaron Vandeveer and William Crow, Baptist ministers, at the house of Mr. Hancock in the year 1831.

First School.—Was taught in the township by Patrick O'Bryan.

First Birth.—The first child was born in October, 1830, the son of William George; he was christened George William George.

VILLAGE OF MT. AUBURN (PARTIAL RECAPITULATION),

Was laid out by John B. Angur, John Grigg, I. V. Williamson, Cyrus P. Smith, Elias B. Bishop and Augustus Mitchell. The above were the original proprietors. The location of the town is section 12; township, 15-2; T. R. Skinner, county surveyor, of Logan county, made the survey. The chain carriers were William Robins, Richard Simkins and Jackson Caywood.

The first store was kept by John B. Angur, in the year 1839.

The same fall he sold out to the firm of Camp, Bradish & Co. William Phillips was the pioneer blacksmith in 1840. The first resident physician was Dr. J. Hughes. In February, 1857, two tiers of blocks were vacated on the north and south, and one tier of blocks on the east and west side.

The first buildings erected were by the founders of the town in 1839; store-house, dwelling-house and hotel; the hotel was a brick building 2½ stories high. It was never completed and was taken down in the year 1876.

Thomas Marr kept hotel here in 1840 and 1841; the next two years the building was occupied as a residence, by Warner and Gates, who operated the first mill here in 1842, as before stated; the mill was afterwards sold and moved to Beardstown.

The first sermon preached in the village, was by Rev. Dresser, now a resident of Springfield. The post-office was established in 1839, and John B. Augur was the first post-master.

Present Business Houses.—General dry-goods store, by Richard Kimball; groceries and drugs, by Dial Davis & Son; groceries and drugs, by H. D. Parker. Mr. Parker is also post-master.

Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Ezekiel Sargeant.

Blacksmiths, Jacob M. Wise, John Sargeant.

Carriage and Wagon Maker—E. R. Mooney.

Wagon Maker—D. Everet.

Hotel, kept by William F. Milligan.

Painter—A. S. Parrish.

Harness and Shoe Maker—J. R. Vanderbelt.

Physicians—Henry Bloxam, J. H. Lawrence, A. Concl, J. B. Matthew, O. C. Reynolds. In 1860 the M. E. church was built; it is quite a comfortable house 34x40 feet. In 1869 the Christian church was erected; it is 36x48 feet in size. The present school-house was built in 1861. There are also two saloons in the place.

Believing that it would be of interest to our readers, we subjoin the changes in business that have taken place in Mt. Auburn. The third store was kept by John S. Foster; it was a general store. He began business in 1847, and two years later sold out to Henry Davis, who carried on the business about one year. He sold the establishment to P. N. Hooper, and V. D. Emert. About three months after Hooper sold his interest to his partner, and Emert continued by himself only about three months and then quit business. In 1851 P. B. Night & Co. started a general dry goods and grocery store; two years after sold out to John S. Foster, and in 1854 Mr. Foster sold to M. Stafford & Co.; they continued the business until 1857, when they were succeeded by C. E. Bosworth, who continued until 1859. In 1854 P. B. Night opened a dry-goods and grocery store, and in 1856 sold to John Cole, who turned the stock into clothing, and about six months afterward consolidated his stock with C. E. Bosworth.

John B. Zaring built a store-house in the fall of 1857, and started a general store, and continued in business until some time in 1858; then sold to Robert H. Fowkes, who continued about six months. The store afterward occupied by D. Davis & Son was built by M. P. Goodrich, in the year 1856, who carried on a general dry-goods business until 1859, when he sold to B. R. Parrish, who continued in business until 1860. Benjamin Ellis started a general store in 1862, and continued until 1867. On March 26, 1859, M. Stafford opened a store and continued in business until Feb. 19th, 1866, when he sold out to John Jones, who continued until April, 1867.

Present officers, J. G. Harvey, W. M., H. C. Shanafelt, S. W. Ira Lindsley, J. W., F. M. Thomas, Treas., O. Z. Housley, Sec., P. P. Daigh, S. D., G. L. Daigh, J. D., J. K. Porter, Chaplain, J. S. Richards, Tyler.

Present membership 37. Lodge owns half the hall.

M. Stafford began business again in March, 1869, and continued until the first of January, 1873, when he sold to R. Kimball, who carried on the business until the spring of 1878, since which time Mr. Kimball has conducted the business for J. R. Race, of Decatur. Davis and White opened a drug and grocery store in November, 1872, and were burned out February 14th, 1873. During the years 1871–72 Dr. Lawrence carried on a drug store From '68 to '70 Messrs. Cook and Thompson carried on a general dry-goods store. On the 6th of November, 1873, Davis and Bloxam started a drug and grocery store. On the 1st of January, 1875, Bloxam retired from business, and in March, 1877, Davis sold out to Dr. J. B. Matthew, who occupied it until July, 1878, since which time the store has been carried on by D. Davis & Son. In 1863 Dr Conel opened a drug store and continued in business until 1876, at which time he sold out to H. D. Parker.

GROVE CITY.

The village of Grove City is situated on section 34, township 15, range 2. It is located in the midst of a rich agricultural district, and among an enterprising and thrifty class of people. It is about ten miles and a half due north of Taylorville.

The first house was erected by E. N. Hogland in 1858; it was a frame building. F. H. Henshie opened and kept the first store. The first Blacksmith shop was built and operated by A. Henshie. The first sermon was preached by Rev. B. F. Hungerford, in the year 1865. The first school was taught, in 1876, by Sylvester Patterson. The first physician was Dr. H. J. Grismer, who located here in 1864. A post-office was established here in 1862, F. H. Henshie post-master. The present school-house was erected in 1876. The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1866.

PRESENT BUSINESS HOUSES.

Dry Goods Store.—Owned by R. Little, of Decatur, and managed by H. C. Shanafelt.

Drug and Grocery Store.—J. G. Harvey & Co.

Boot and Shoe Store.—John Engle.

The *Blacksmiths* are A. Flock, and M. Collins.

Harness Maker. - F. M. Thomas.

Wagon Maker and Undertaker.—S. J. Snyder.

House and Sign Painter.—Rufus Housley.

The *Physicians* are Dr. W. H. Vermilion and Dr. J. G. Harvey.

The resident Methodist minister is Rev. R. L. Robinson.

The Benevolent Societies are as follows:—

Grove City Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 3, 1872. The charter members were John Cole, Eli Porter, John C. Paxton, Henry Kirk, J. M. Milligan, Wm. E. Petters, J. H. Lawrance, Henry Bloxam, J. W. Johnson.

First officers, J. C. Paxton, N. G., Eli Porter, V. G., Henry Bloxam, Sec., Henry Kirk, Treas.

Present officers, R. W. Bowman, N. G., V. T. Houston, V. G., J. H. Davis, R. S., J. C. Paxton, P. S., H. C. Shanafelt, Treas. Present membership is 34. The lodge owns half of the hall.

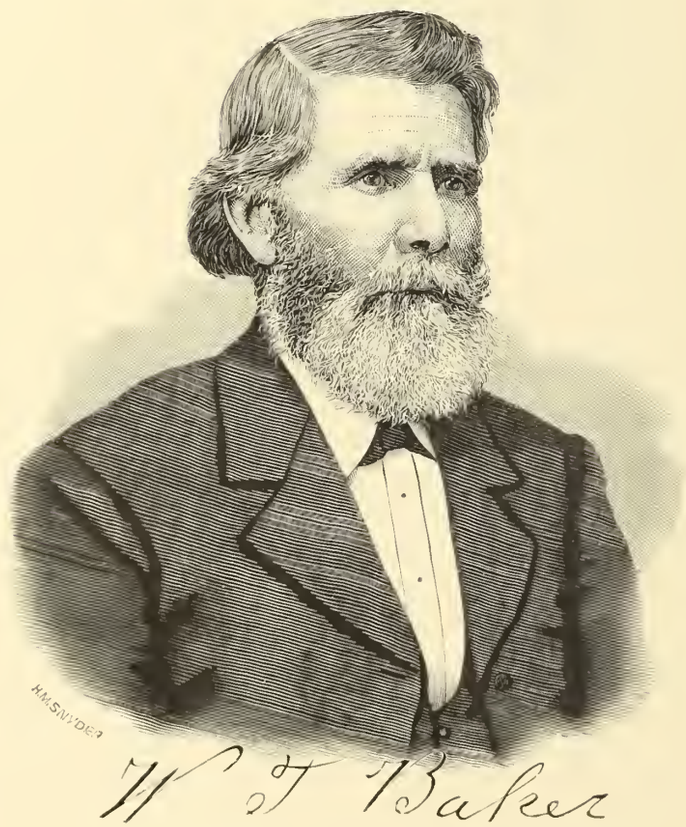
Fisher Lodge, No. 585, A. F. & A. M. Dispensation granted Nov. 15, 1867. The charter members were R. A. Hazlett, A. D. Bond, John Hazlett, J. A. Short, Eli Porter, J. G. Porter, L. Smith J. W. Davidson, Wm. Daigh.

First officers, J. G. Harvey, W. M., E. P. May, S. W., John Hazlett, J. W., R. A. Hazlett, Treas., L. Smith, Sec., J. W. Davidson, S. D., J. A. Short, J. D., H. N. North, Tyler.

BOLIVIA POST OFFICE.

Is situated on section 18, Tp. 15, range 2. The route was established on March 4th, 1878, and the first mail was received December 13, 1879. F. Prickett is post-master, and W. T. Baker deputy P. M.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

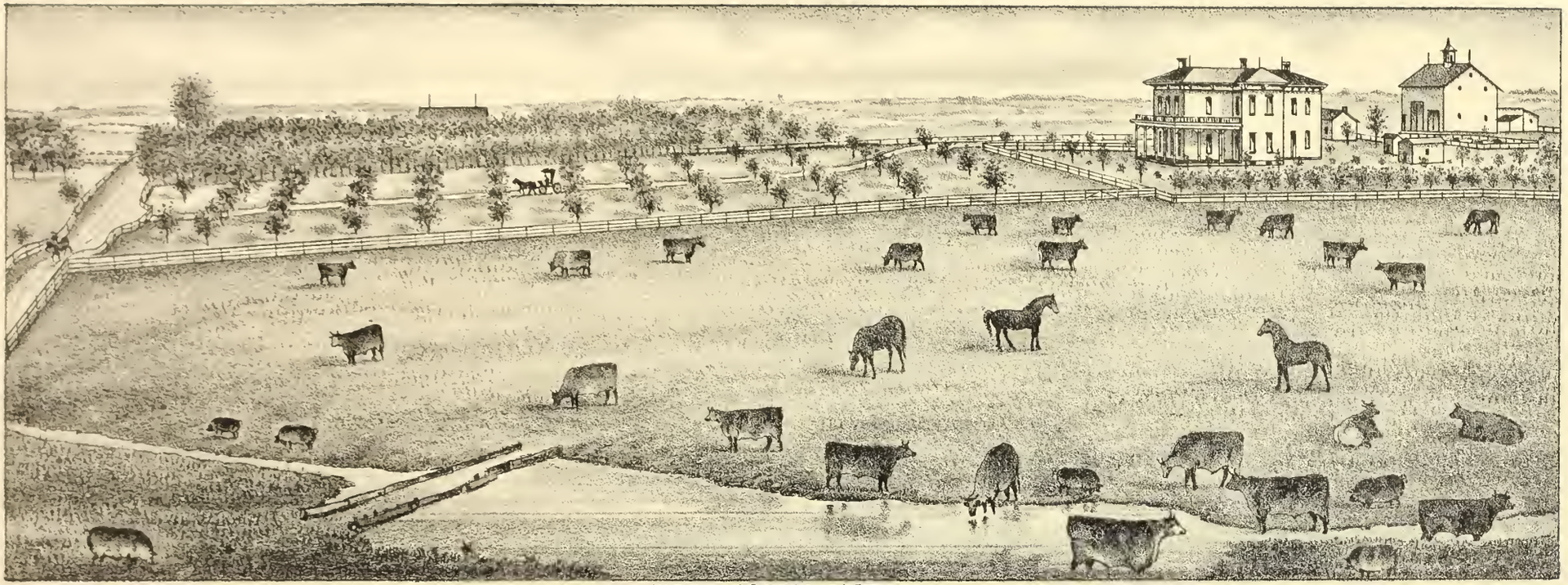


W. T. Baker

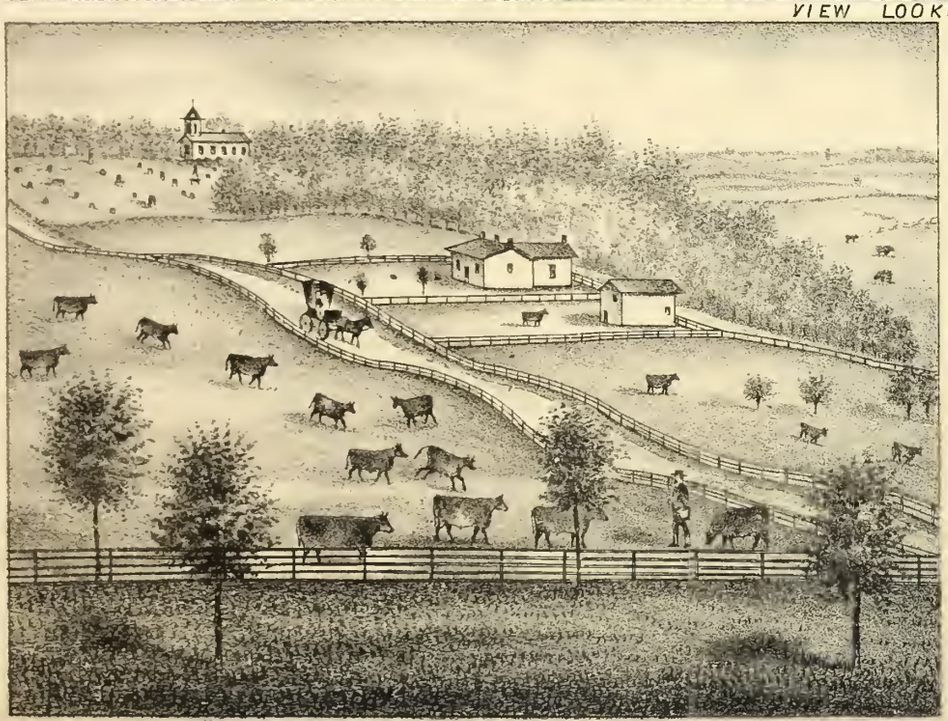
Among the prominent old citizens of Christian county, may be mentioned the name that heads this sketch. He was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, June 29th, 1828. His father, James Baker, emigrated to Illinois when the subject of our sketch was a babe. He was also a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and was the tenth white child born in that county. His father, Isaac Baker, was a native of Maryland, and participated in the Revolutionary war. He was of German descent, and emigrated from Maryland to Kentucky soon after the close of the above war. He there married Miss Peggy Waddle. They raised a family of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters. In 1828 he emigrated to Illinois with his family and settled in Sangamon county. Six of his sons were married and had families. He and four of his sons settled in the above named county in 1828, where he lived until his death, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. His wife preceded him about six years, at the age of eighty-six. Her death was the first in the family after their marriage, and at this time her youngest child was fifty-four years of age. At the time of Isaac Baker's death, he had one hundred and sixty-three children, grand-children and great-grand-children. He followed the life of a farmer, and lived a quiet and unostentatious life; made himself a good, comfortable home, and lived a much respected citizen. His son James settled in what is now Christian county, before it was organized, and when it was cut off from Sangamon the division made him a citizen of Christian county. He was married in Kentucky, before coming to Illinois, to a Miss Nancy Squires. They had seven children born to them in Kentucky, and two in Illinois. For a number of years James Baker served as constable, while under the jurisdiction of Sangamon. At the first election held in Christian county, he was elected justice of the peace, an office he held for eight years. He built a water mill on the North Fork of the Sangamon river in 1835. It was a saw and grist mill, familiarly known as "Baker's Mill."

He took a great interest in all agricultural movements. He

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VIEW LOOKING EAST.



VIEW LOOKING WEST.



LOOKING NORTH.

"HICKORY GROVE FARM" SCENES UPON THE STOCK FARM OF S. J. SADLER, SEC. 35, T. 15 R. 2 W. (MT. AUBURN TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

was one of the foremost exhibitors of stock at the county fairs. He was an old line whig, and usually took an active part in the elections. He was an energetic and industrious farmer, and did everything in his power to further the development of his county. He died on the place he improved, at the age of eighty-two, on the 14th of February, 1869. His wife's death occurred three years afterward, at the same age. W. F. Baker was here brought up. He assisted his father on the farm and at the mill during his minority. At the age of twenty-six he went to California overland, and returned the same way, after four years. While in California he carried on a hotel and livery stable. He returned to Illinois, and after two years he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Green. She was a native of Ohio. They have a family of four children, two boys and two girls, viz.: John S., Fannie Winneford, Lillie Ann and Henry Turley. After Mr. Baker's marriage, he began farming and stock-raising in Mt. Auburn township, where he now resides. He has also been engaged in shipping stock nearly twenty years. He takes quite an interest in the agricultural society of the county, as his father did before him, and for seventeen years he has been represented in the stock ring as a prominent exhibitor. At one time he had twenty-one head of stock on exhibition and carried away twenty-three premiums. He takes a pride in fine horses, and knows one when he sees it. During his younger days, when the country was new and game plenty, he took delight in hunting. He would often kill four or five deer in one day with his rifle, and on one occasion he killed twenty deer in a single day, under the following circumstances: There came a heavy rain upon a snow, and it froze, making the whole country a sheet of ice, and, upon horse-back, with a hickory club in hand, it was no trouble to slay the deer, which were wholly at the hunters' mercy.

When Mr. Baker started out in life, he was unaided. All he possessed were two willing hands and a good constitution. He has made all he owns by industrious toil and fair dealing. He is now Notary Public. Politically he is a firm and uncompromising republican. He voted that ticket in North Fork precinct, when it comprised the northern part of the county, and polled seven hundred and forty-four votes, seven hundred and forty democrats and four republicans. The other three republicans were his father, George Housley and W. Y. Crosthwait. Such is the outline of an industrious and practical farmer of Christian county.

HENRY BLOXAM, M. D.,

Was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1831. He was the son of Henry and Elizabeth Ann Bloxam. Henry Bloxam was a native Englishman, and emigrated to America in about 1825. He was a man of fine education and good business qualifications. Upon his landing in America, he immediately found employment in the old established book firm of Grigg & Elliott; for fourteen years he was their book-keeper, and had charge of the entire business. He then met and married his wife, Elizabeth Ann Horwath, October 7, 1828; she was a native of New Jersey. Mr. Bloxam there raised his family of five children, the doctor being the second, and now the only surviving member of the family. His father, as above stated, had a good position in Philadelphia, and saved money, and, being desirous to invest it in some paying business, came west in 1839, and started a general store in Mt. Auburn, under the name of Camp, Braddish & Co. He then returned to Philadelphia. Camp and Braddish were to carry on the business, and receive part of the profits. After two years Mr. Bloxam found it was not a paying investment, and from reports that the firm was not in a good condition, financially, he so informed his employees, and told them also, that he would be compelled to resign his position, to look after his affairs in the west, and that he intended to make the west his future home. Mr. Bloxam had been a good and faithful man to them and as much as they disliked to part with him, they told him that if it was his desire to go west, they wished him well, and further, in token of their friendship, they presented him a deed for six hundred and forty acres of land, in one body, lying in what is now Buckhart township. So in 1841, he came to Mt. Auburn the second time, and brought out his family. His expectations were fully realized. When he arrived at Mt. Auburn he soon found that he had been victimized to the amount of two thousand dollars. He closed out the entire business, and turned over the entire stock of goods on hand, to the creditors of the firm. He then began the life of a farmer, an entirely new business to him. The land that had been presented to him, lay at the head of Buckhart Grove. He improved part of this section, and for many years it was known as the Bloxam farm. Mr. Bloxam lived upon this place until his death, which occurred August 18, 1844. He was a man of the most straightforward rectitude in business, and his honesty was never doubted. His wife survived him ten years. She died in Springfield, August 6, 1854. The subject of our sketch began the study of medicine with Dr. Leeds, of Mechaniesburg, Illinois, in the fall of 1846. He studied under the doctor for five years, and then began the practice in Mt Auburn, and for nearly thirty years he has attended the sick, with success, in that vicinity. In 1857 he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, in 1862. Since his residence in Mt. Auburn, he has held the office of Justice of the Peace, for about eighteen years, and was acting deputy sheriff for some time, under Sheriff Goodrich. February 12, 1844, he was united in marriage to Miss Ellen T. Parrish, a resident of Mt. Auburn. They have a family of five children, viz: Lucy E., now the wife of George E. Thaxton, living near Mt. Auburn, William G., Edwin G., Arthur McLean, and Charles J. In politics the doctor is a democrat. He represented his township in the Board of Supervisors, for one term; and during his professional connection with the people of Christian county, he has won confidence, as well for his good qualities as a citizen and an enterprising member of the community, as for his services and attainments as a physician.

J. B. MATTHEW, M D.,

A prominent physician of Christian county, was born near where Palmer now stands, March 2, 1850. He was the son of Oscar F. and Margaret Matthew. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Indiana. Simon Matthew, the grandfather of J. B. Matthew, emigrated with his family to Sangamon county, Ills, as early as 1833, where he improved a farm in what is now Cotton Hill township, and lived there until his death. He was known as a careful and industrious farmer, a plain and unassuming man and a good citizen. Oscar Matthew was about twelve years of age when his father moved into Sangamon county. He grew to manhood in this county, and there met Margaret Britton, who afterward became his wife, in 1845. They lived in Sangamon county until December 5, 1849, when they moved to Christian county, and settled near where Palmer is, where he improved a farm and lived several years, subsequently moving back to Cotton Hill township, Sangamon county, Ills., where he now lives. His life occupation has been that of a farmer and stock-raiser. He raised a family of six children, of whom the doctor is the second. His elder brother, the Rev. W. S. Matthew, is a prominent minister in the city of

Springfield, Ill., now having charge of the M. E. Church of that place.

The doctor was raised on a farm, and attended the common schools of the neighborhood, whereby he received a fair education. At the age of eighteen, he was united in marriage to Miss Amanda E. Lawley, daughter of William B. Lawley, an old resident of Sangamon county. They have one child, Charles E. The doctor, after his marriage, returned to Christian county, near Maple Grove, where he followed farming for two years. Although raised on a farm, he never liked the business, and thinking he was better intended for some professional business, he moved to Taylorville and began the study of medicine under Drs. J. H. and L H. Clark, two prominent practitioners of that place. He remained with them about three years, after which he attended the American Medical College of St. Louis, where he graduated May 12, 1875. He immediately began the practice of his chosen profession in the village of Mt. Auburn, and has so continued up to the present time with agreeable success. For a time he was engaged in the mercantile business in Mt. Auburn, but his adventure proved unsuccessful. His intention in the future is to give his entire attention to his profession. In politics he is a republican. He is a gentleman, popular for his genial qualities, and has an excellent standing as a physician, and is, as yet a young man full of vigor. He will undoubtedly add greater laurels to his reputation.

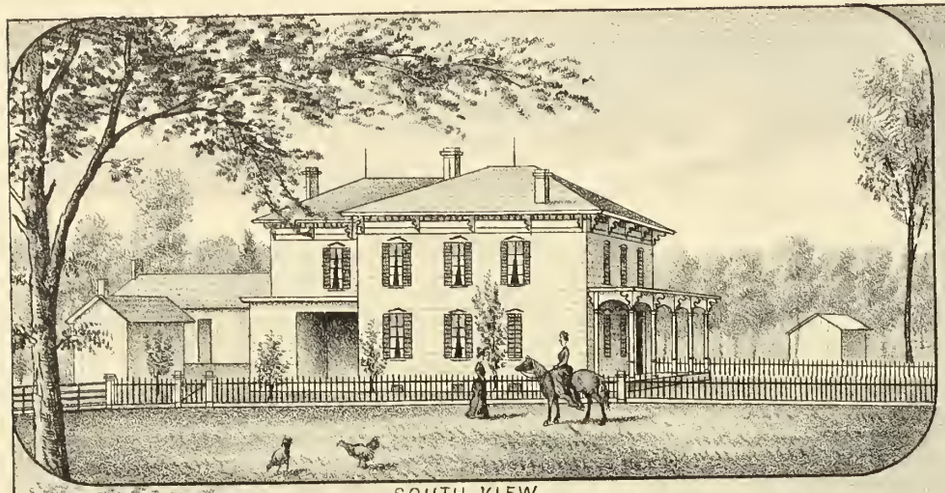
P. COOPER

Was the son of John and Susannah Cooper; he was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, June 29, 1826. John Cooper was a native of South Carolina; his fathers name was also John, and he was a native of the Carolinas. Mr. Cooper's ancestry have lived in America for several generations. John Cooper, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was born in South Carolina, in 1772. He was married there, and seven of his children were born in that state. He moved with his family to Jefferson county, Tennessee, in 1820. Some of his children continued their western march in the same year, and settled in Sangamon county, Illinois. He lived in Tennessee two years, and then with the remaining members of his family came to Sangamon county, and settled in what is now Cooper township. John Cooper, the father of the subject of our sketch, was born June 3, 1794, and was taken by his parents to Tennessee, where he was married to Susannah Peyton. By this union they had one child when Mrs. Cooper died. Mr. Cooper was again married to Miss Susannah Giger. They had two children born to them in Tennessee and moved to Sangamon county, as stated above in 1820, and settled near where Rochester now stands, and one year later moved to what is now Cooper township. They had nine children born to them in Sangamon county, of whom the subject of our sketch was the fifth. John Cooper for several years was a member of the Sangamon county Board, and filled the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years. He was a member of the Methodist church, and local minister; he devoted a great part of his declining years in preaching the Gospel. He solemnized the marriages of many couples among the early settlers, and when the township organization was effected, his name was given to the township in which he lived, as a mark of respect to his memory. He lived the life of a good and worthy citizen, and died January, 1860, in the full hope of a better land. Mr. P. Cooper has descended from a long line of farmers, and was educated to that avocation. He received a common school education such as the schools of his day afforded. He married Miss Elizabeth Firey November 16, 1848. She was a native of Washington county, Maryland, and was a daughter of Jacob Firey, who was a resident farmer of Christian county. They have been blessed with a family of four children, John H., Jacob P., Mary E. now the wife of A. Smith, a resident of Mt. Auburn township and Laura B. His sons and his younger daughter are still beneath the parental roof. After Mr. Cooper's marriage he left his native county and settled in Mt. Auburn township, Christian county, where he now resides. Mr. Cooper has a fine farm of three hundred and fifty-three acres, and one of the finest farm residences in the county, a view of which can be seen in another part of this work. In politics he is a democrat; religiously he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. He is quiet and unassuming in his manners, charitable where there exists any just cause, and dispenses a liberal hospitality with the ease and grace of the olden time.

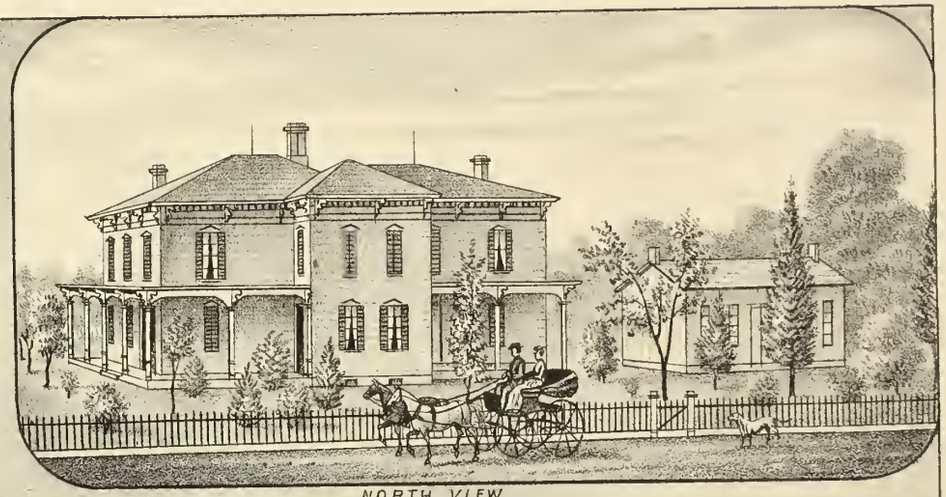
WILLIAM Y. CROSTHWAIT

Was born in Trigg county, Ky., March 22d, 1826. His father, Samuel T. Crosthwait, was a native of Maury county, Tennessee, and of Irish descent. He here grew to manhood upon a farm. He attended the schools of Columbia, whereby he received a good education; at the age of seventeen he began teaching school, a profession he principally followed during his entire life. At the age of twenty-one or twenty-two, he went into Kentucky, where he married Miss Mary Young, July 7th, 1824; they raised a family of six children. In 1832 he emigrated to Illinois with his family, and settled within about one mile of the South Fork of Sangamon river, and about the same distance from where the town of Taylorville now stands. He here opened up an improvement, and during the winter months taught school until February 24th, 1835, when he was frozen to death under the following circumstances. During the inclement season, he took an ox team out to gather such necessaries as were awarded him for teaching, it being customary in those days for the citizens to pay the school-master in such articles as meal, pork, flour, or any other commodity which could be utilized in the teacher's family; night came on before he could reach home; becoming bewildered in the darkness, he lost his way, and in the morning, was found frozen to death upon the prairie.

The subject of our sketch was then but nine years old, and being the eldest son, he remained with his mother until he became of age; much of the cares and responsibilities of raising crops and providing for the family devolved upon him. At the age of twenty-two he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Murphy, January 5th, 1848, who died about one year afterwards, January 28, 1849. Mr. Crosthwait again married, his second choice being Ellen M. Benson, to whom he was united October 1st, 1850. By this marriage he has a family of five children, four boys and one girl. Mr. C. was educated to farm life, and has made that his principal avocation; for four years he was in the mercantile business, and carried on a general store in Grove City, this county. In 1862 he enlisted in the late war into Company D. 130th Illinois Volunteers, under Captain Daniel De Camp, Col. Niles having command of the regiment until the close of the war. In politics, Mr. Crosthwait is a republican, and in 1878 was nominated by his party to represent the thirty-fourth district in the legislature, and was elected. He made a good and faithful member in the house. He worked hard and talked but little, which, perhaps, is the best eulogy which can be pronounced upon a judicious and commendable law-maker. Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwait are members of the M. E. Church, and have educated their family in that faith. His children are Henry C., Mary L., Lyman L., George A. and William E.



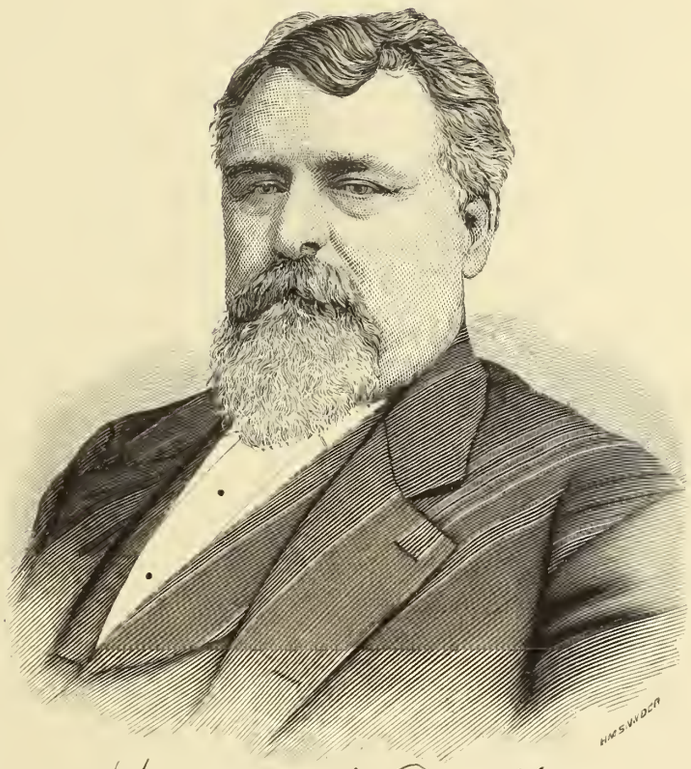
SOUTH VIEW



NORTH VIEW

THE FARM RESIDENCE OF P. COOPER, SEC. 26, T. 15, R. 3, (MT. AUBURN TP.,) CHRTSTIAN CO., ILL.

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H N North

THE gentleman whose portrait is at the head of this page, in stature stands six feet, and in avoirdupois turns the beam at three hundred and twenty-five pounds. In disposition he is mirthful, genial and sociable, and possesses those qualities that render his company pleasant and agreeable. He was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, within a short distance of the Christian county line, January 26, 1835. He was the son of John and Anna North. John North was a native of Virginia, born November 22, 1806, near the village of Bent Creek, on James river, in Buckingham county. His grandfather, Richard North, was born in England, and followed the business of a cutler. He came to America and worked at his trade at Bent Creek. His wife's maiden name was Thornton, but whether they were married in England or America is unknown to their descendants. Their third son Peter, born in Virginia, was married there to Elizabeth Franklin, daughter of Robert Franklin, of Campbell county, Virginia. Peter North was a soldier from Virginia in the war with England in 1812. In 1819 or '20, he emigrated to Jefferson county, near Dandridge, Tennessee, taking with him six children. The second son, John, who was the father of the subject of this sketch, was then married, September 22, 1828, to Miss Anna Giger, who was a native of that county. Immediately after Mr. North's marriage, he emigrated with his young wife to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving April 12, 1829. They settled in what is now Cooper township, in the part lying north of the North Fork of the Sangamon river, where they raised a family of four boys, viz: Benjamin Houston, Harvey N., John W. and Andrew J. now deceased. Mr. North lost his wife, Annie North, Feb. 24, 1844. He was again married to Susannah Eckel, by whom he had six children, all deceased. Mrs. North died in 1855, and Mr. North married Mrs. Amelia Woodruff, in 1856. There have been three children born by this union, all of whom are now living. Mr. North resides on the farm he first improved in 1829, three miles north of Mechanicsburg.

Harvey N. North was there brought up and educated to farm life; a business he has since followed. It was there he first met Miss Sarah E. Prather, who afterwards became his wife. They were married November 13, 1856. She was a daughter of Perry and Sarah E. Prather, and born in Maryland. Her ancestry were early settlers of that state, and of German descent. Mrs. North's father emigrated to Sangamon county about thirty years ago, and settled in Cooper township, where he died. His wife still survives him. Mr. and Mrs. North have raised a family of four boys, viz: Tony, Emery, Clyde and Peter. They are all living at home. After Mr. North's marriage, he settled in Christian county, where he has since resided.

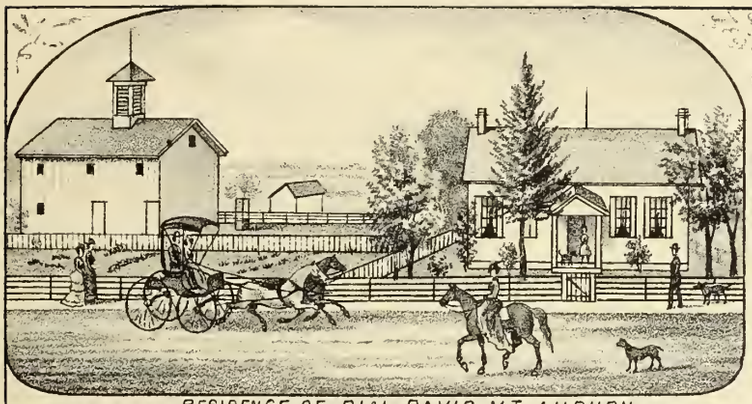
In politics, he is a democrat. He is not a member of any religious denomination, but has always endeavored to live an upright and honorable life. He is a member of the Masonic order. He has shared the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of a new country. His hair and whiskers are tinged with gray, but he bears remarkably well the burden of forty-five years. Now, in the prime of life, he may enjoy the teeming bounties of a prosperous county, young in years but old in improvements in agriculture and in commercial importance. He is much esteemed in the community where he lives, and is destined to enjoy many years of honorable usefulness and reasonable prosperity.

DIAL DAVIS

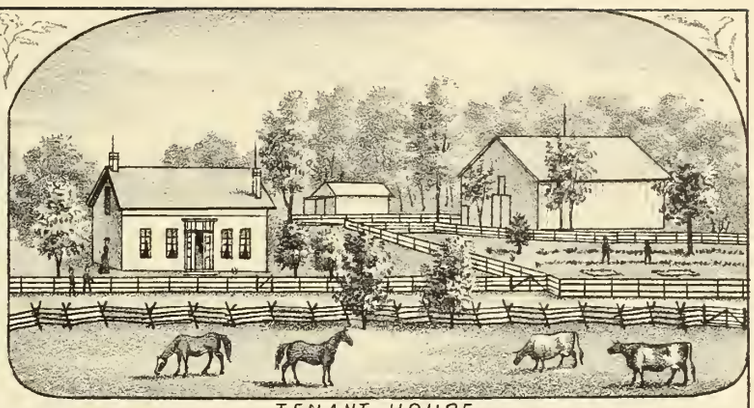
Has lived within fifteen miles of Mt. Auburn, where he now lives, for fifty-four years, making him one of the oldest citizens of Mt. Auburn township. He was born near Mechaniesburg, Sangamon county, January 10th, 1826. His father, John Davis, was a native of Tennessee, and lived near Nashville, in that state. He there married Miss Sarah D. Milligan; they had two children born to them in Tennessee, one now living. Henry Davis, who by industry and economy, has acquired quite a fortune, is well known to the citizens of Christian county. John Davis emigrated to Illinois in the year 1818; he first came to Springfield, where he stopped about a year, and then settled east of Springfield, near Clear Lake, where he remained about two years, and subsequently moved south of Mechanicsburg, where he lived five years. They were living at this place during the deep snow. In 1832 they moved south of the Sangamon river, and settled three and-a-half miles west of the mound where Mt. Auburn now stands. As the lands were not in the mar ket, he could not enter land; for a small consideration he purchased the improvements of a "squatter," which consisted of a log house and a garden-patch; this was the first place he could call his own in Illinois; his intention was to enter the land as soon as the country began to settle up, but like many other early settlers in Illinois, he was "Entered out" by a heartless speculator, and was compelled to locate in another track near by. Mr. and Mrs. Davis had four children born to them in Sangamon county, viz.: John deceased, William, Dial and Sarah, now the wife of M. V. Swick' and a resident of Mt. Auburn; William is now a farmer in Mt. Auburn township. John Davis lived in Mt. Auburn township in the vicinity where he first settled and resided until his death in 1841; his wife preceded him about three years. The subject of our sketch grew to manhood in this then thinly-settled country on a farm, and received such an education as the early times afforded. At the age of twenty he enlisted in the war with Mexico; he was in Company C., under Captain I. C. Pugh, Col. E. D. Baker, having command of the regiment 4th Ills. vols. Dick Oglesby was the first Lieutenant of Company C., and commanded the company at the battle of Cerro Gordo. Mr. Davis was within twenty yards of General James Shields, when he was shot through and through, in the charge at this battle. Mr. Davis heard Oglesby remark, after this battle, that he would rather lead that company in such a battle than be governor of Illinois. Mr. Davis was in this war just one year; he was discharged and mustered out of service in New Orleans, and then returned to his old associates in Christian county. The land warrant he received for his services in the Mexican war he traded for eighty acres of land, lying in the west part of Mt. Auburn township, and immediately began the improvement of this eighty, and from 1848 to 1852, he lived alone and "batched" it. And then, like all sensible young men, he concluded that single blessedness was no longer desirable, and consequently, Feb. 4, 1852, took unto himself a better-half, in the person of Miss Edmonia E. Hesser, a daughter of Samuel Hesser, one of the pioneer settlers of Sangamon county. They raised a family of six children, viz.: Franklin P., Sallie M., Charles E., Henry N., Dial W., and Carrie E., now the wife of William L. Rasar. Franklin, Henry and Dial, are now deceased. The other two children live in Mt. Auburn. Mrs. Davis died July 4th, 1864. Mr. Davis was again married to Huldah J. Stobaugh, May 5th, 1867. They have one child, Nellie M. Mr. Davis' life occupation has been that of a farmer and stock raiser, and for several years he shipped stock extensively. In 1874 he started his son Franklin in the drug and grocery business in Mt. Auburn; he sold out in 1877 and went to the Black Hills, where he took the mountain fever and died, August 21st, 1877. Mr. Davis bought the store and stock of goods the second time under a bankrupt sale, and his son Henry ran the business until his death, March 7th, 1880, and Mr. Davis and his son Charles are now carrying on the business. In Mr. Davis' younger days he rode constable for several years, and was the first collector in the township; was a member of the County Board when the county was divided into townships. In politics, he is a stanch democrat. And thus we close the record of one of the industrious and successful citizens of Christian county, who is now the largest land-holder in Mt. Auburn township. His financial prosperity is more the result of integrity and industry than a worldly love of gain. What he has is the result of hard labor. As a self-made man, his name is presented to the youth of Christian county, as an example of what industry will do for an energetic boy if he starts out in the pathway of life with a determination to succeed.

MONTGOMERY P. GOODRICH—(Deceased)

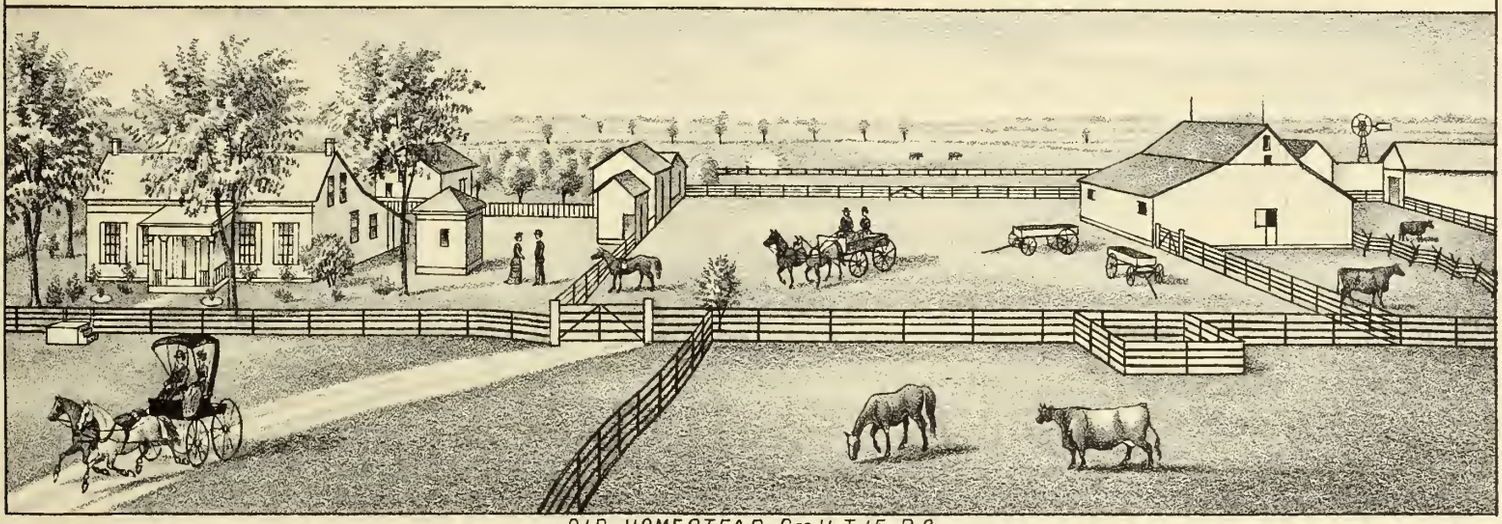
Who died at Mt. Auburn, October 5th, 1876, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, April, 1810. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary Milligan, January 14th, 1845. They had born to them a family of five children, viz.: Oren W., now deceased; Marietta, now the wife of John V. Koogle; Martha A., James A., and Hattie Maria; the three latter are living at home with their mother. Mrs. Goodrich lives on the old Goodrich homestead, and carries on the farm. She is a native of Christian county. Her parents, Forgus and Sarah Milligan, emigrated from Tennessee, and settled in what is now Christian county in an early day, long before the county was organized. The following we clip from M. P. Goodrich's obituary: "M. P. Goodrich came to Springfield, Illinois, in 1838, and to Mt. Auburn in 1840, where he has ever since resided. He lived at Mt. Auburn more than a third of a century. He came to that place the next year after the organization of the county, and was identified with every public measure by which the county was changed from a wilderness to a densely populated county. He was a pioneer in the full sense of the term. Time and again he went from Mt. Auburn to Taylorville, when there was but one solitary house between those two towns, and that was at or near the place where Grove city now stands. He was a representative man of his time. He was elected County Surveyor in 1847, and afterward a member of the County court. To his energy, diligence, judgment and firmness the people are chiefly indebted for their escape from a bonded debt for the court-house, which was built under his administration. He held the commission of Justice of the peace for a long period of time, and also that of Post-master, at Mt. Auburn. No man ever found fault with the discharge of his public duties. His integrity was never suspected. No man ever had the confidence of the people of the county more than M. P. Goodrich. In the more active years of his life his friends frequently desired to bring him forward as a candidate for important county offices, to which he could have been elected. But as his brother, William A. Goodrich, was continued from one important county office to another, for more than thirty-three years the generous nature of Montgomery P. ever declined the solicitation of his friends lest it should appear that the family were grasping. He was active and energetic. He disregarded any personal consideration, and drove through heat, cold and storm when occasion required. It is but too true this disregard of cold and storm, and of hunger and sleep, wore upon his constitution, and but for this he might have lived many years. He did not always control his temper, but sometimes would strike a blow before his judgment could be brought to bear upon the subject. This was his greatest fault, and the only thing that



RESIDENCE OF DIAL DAVIS MT. AUBURN.

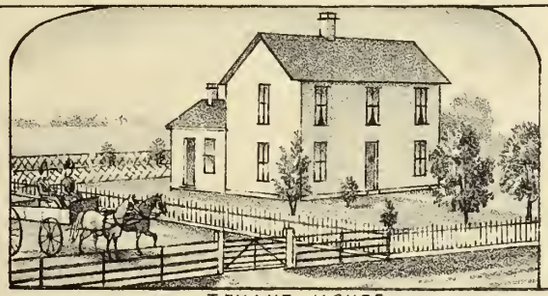


TENANT HOUSE.

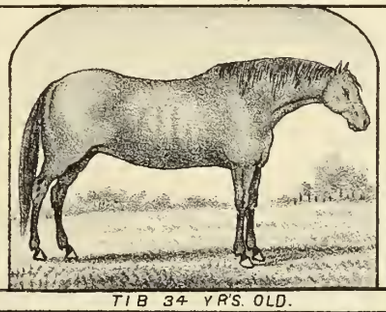


OLD HOMESTEAD. SEC. 11, T. 15, R. 2.

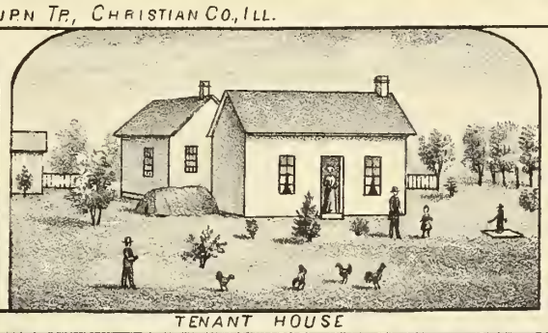
VIEWS OF THE PROPERTY OF DIAL DAVIS, MT. AUBURN TP, CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



TENANT HOUSE



TIB 34 YR'S. OLD.



TENANT HOUSE



JANE A. MONTGOMERY'S HOMESTEAD, SEC. 25 T. 15, R. 2 (MT. AUBURN TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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ever brought him an enemy. He was for a long time a leading merchant at Mt. Auburn, and at the same time carried on extensive farming. He was a kind, hospitable man, a warm-hearted and generous friend, a kind husband, and indulgent father, and by his death Christian county lost a worthy citizen.

I. Q. VIRDEN

Was born in Ross county, Ohio, October 25, 1824. He is of German ancestry on the paternal side and English on the maternal. His father, Isaac Virden, was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio in an early day, where he was married to Miss Amelia Sadler. They had eleven children born to them in Ohio, ten boys and one daughter, of whom the subject of our sketch was the eighth; his father was a farmer, and in 1832, being desirous to go to a country where land was cheaper, as he had a large family of boys, emigrated to Illinois and settled on Buckhart Creek, four miles west of the now village of Grove city; he here improved a farm, and died on this place March, 1846. At the time Mr. Virden settled on the Buckhart, that part of the country was a howling wilderness. They were compelled to pen the sheep and pigs near the house to save them from the wolves; they had to go sixteen miles to mill, and do their own grinding by putting a yoke of oxen on the wheel, and often in the time of bad roads they obtained their meal by the "hominy block." Mr. Virden remained at home until he was twenty-one; he then married Miss Rachel Nester, from Bath county, Kentucky, and began life for himself; for four years he rented and then bought the place he is now living on near Mt. Auburn; he settled on this place in 1851, and took it from nature's domain. His was a beautiful location, overlooking thousands of acres of fine farming lands now dotted with houses, and which within Mr. Virden's recollection was one vast plain covered with the tall prairie grass. His first purchase was one hundred acres, and by adding piece after piece, his farm consists of six hundred acres; he shipped at one time a great deal of stock, but reverses came upon him, bad crops, the loss of stock and worse than all the payment of security debts. All coming in upon him at the same time was more than he could withstand, and the consequences were that he lost his farm and the most of his personal property; but he is yet in the prime of life, full of energy and vigor, and he hopes at no distant day to recover a part at least of his original farm. Mr. Virden met with these reverses, and it was not within his power to resist them. He has always endeavored to deal with his fellow-men honestly in all his business transactions. Mr. and Mrs. Virden have a family of six children; five daughters and one son; his daughters are all married and live within a few hours drive of the old homestead; his son, William E., is still living at home. In politics Mr. Virden is a republican. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, and he has endeavored to bring up his children in the tenets of that church. For a number of years he has been a member of the Masonic order; he is also an Odd Fellow.

ISAAC H. FIREY

Was born in Washington county, Maryland, February 2, 1820. He was the son of Jacob and Mary Firey. Jacob Firey was also a native of Washington county, Maryland, as was his wife, Mary Houser. His ancestry on both sides are of German origin. Jacob Firey raised a family of four children. He emigrated with his family to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1836. Arriving in the fall he settled in what is now Cooper township, where he remained about five years. He then moved into Christian county, and settled in Mt. Auburn township, where he purchased land and improved a farm. The subject of our sketch now lives on the old homestead. Jacob Firey lived on this place until his death, May 18, 1853, aged sixty-two years. He lived a member of the Lutheran church, and possessed rare qualities, and by his upright and manly life, won an honorable name and endeared himself to a large circle of friends. His wife preceded him about sixteen years. Her death dates June 9, 1837. Isaac H. Firey assisted on his father's farm until he was twenty-seven years of age. He then married Miss Eliza Sattley, a resident of Rochester, Sangamon county, Illinois, and daughter of Archibald and Harriet Sattley. Archibald Sattley was a soldier in the war of 1812. He afterwards married his officer's daughter, Harriet Hawley, and subsequently emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Sangamon county, in 1819.

Mr. Firey has always followed farming. He has raised a family of seven children, all now grown: Jacob J., now practicing medicine in Taylorville, Hattie E., now the wife of Ross M. Houck, Albert M., married and lives at home, William H., Susan E., Isaac E. and Mary E., all yet beneath the parental roof. Mr. Firey had the misfortune to lose his wife, Feb. 2, 1880. She was a member of the Lutheran church, and took quite an active interest in the church, and did all in her power to further the interests of the Sabbath-school. Mr. Firey is also a member of the same church. In politics he is a democrat. He is a prominent farmer of Mt. Auburn township, and by industry has acquired a competency to make easy his declining years.

LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

THIS township derives its name from a stream so called, which traverses a portion of its territory. It comprises the congressional township twelve, range one west, being six miles square, containing an area of 23,040 acres. It is intermediate between Pana and the county seat; bounded on the north by May; east by Assumption and Pana; south by Rosemond; west by Johnson township. There is considerable timber along the west and south-west side of the township along Locust creek and its tributaries, which drain the township.

Settlements.—There were a few families living here when the county was organized, but the greater number of its inhabitants

came after the year 1850. Soon after this date a number of emigrants from Ohio, and other sections of the country, settled here. The wild prairie was soon dotted over with a thrifty business population Among the pioneer settlers were: Wesley Westbrook, who came in 1835; Josiah Anderson, came in 1839; G. Wash. Cheek and a Mr. Harlick, came in 1838; Thos. D. Chastain, Matthew Durbin, James Bradley, and Thomas Bradley, came in 1846; Joseph P. Durbin, in 1850,—all of whom are now deceased. Among other early settlers were: James Durbin, Elisha Durbin, Elisha Logsdon, Martin Overholt, W. H. Madison, James M. Painter, B. C. Cochran, John McCune, Edward Lawton, John White, William Hunter, Achilles Morris, and William Lawton.

On the 10th of September, 1858, the county court, on the petition of P. D. Vermillion and sixty other legal voters, formed "Locust Precinct," selecting Joseph P. Durbin, James Bradley, and Seth W. Benepe, its first judges of elections, and appointing the place of voting at Benepe's school-house, located on the sixteenth section. Its first Justices of the Peace were: Thos. W. Cochran and Seth W. Benepe. G. Wash. Cheek and John W. Hunter were elected the first constables November 2d, 1858.

During the first settlement to realize on their corn crops the farmers had to feed it to their stock, which they disposed of annually about Christmas. They would frequently drive their hogs to the St. Louis markets, a distance of about one hundred miles. But with the advent of railroads in this county the order of things was changed. The first lot of hogs shipped by rail was by Dr. U. C. McCoy, Joshua Pepper, and John White, in the winter of 1855–56. They shipped six car-loads at Pana, on the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, the first that passed over that road after its completion. The first threshing-machine was brought to Christian county by William Hunter in 1855; it was a "Marsilon Separator," and attracted much attention in the farming community. Its owner had calls for its use from all parts of the county.

The old grocery store and saloon was a notable institution on the public road from the county seat to Pana. It was located at an early date, on the north-west corner of section twenty-seven, town twelve, range one, and was a place of great resort for the lovers of foot-races and shooting-matches. As the township increased in population there was a greater demand for postal accommodation. The passing of the tri-weekly stage suggested the idea of a post-office. It was established in 1857, and was the first one in the township. Judge Vandeveer suggested the name, "Owaneco," which was adopted. J. M. Weaver was appointed the first post-master, and the office was kept in a little frame building, near the late residence of Esquire Joseph P. Durbin, on the borders of Locust Creek timber. In the office was kept a few dry goods, groceries, and an abundant supply of "tangle-foot." The house was sold at one time by the United States Deputy Marshal for a failure to pay Internal Revenue whisky tax. The post-office changed hands, and at one time the following amusing incident occurred:

One day, as the mail-coach approached, the stageman sounded his bugle, and drove up to the post-office door. The driver sprang from the box, and was dragging the mail in the direction of the office, when a stalwart backwoodsman came to the door, and in commanding tones cried out:

"Stop right thar; thar's no use in dragging that 'ar in here!"

"Why not?" asked the driver.

"Tuck it along; tuck it back, I say; needn't fotch it in here!"

"And why not?" again queried the driver, who by this time had come to a halt.

"Because, as how," said the deputy post-master, "the post-master is absent on a hunt, and I can't read a word!"

A passenger volunteered to open and assort the mail belonging to that office, provided the key was furnished. It was soon produced, and to the proffered services of that passenger the inhabitants of the Owaneco region were indebted for the news of that day.

In 1866, on the adoption of township organization, this township remained unchanged as to its boundaries. At the election held April 3d, 1866, B. C. Cochran was elected its first supervisor; John W. Hunter and Philip Baker were elected justices of the peace; and Daniel Orr and David Jarvis, constables, on the 7th of November, 1865. These officers held over till the expiration of the time for which they were elected. The O. and M., formerly called the Springfield and S. E. R. R., runs diagonally through the township, entering it on sec. 6 and leaving it on sec. 36. There are two stations in this township on the line of the road, Owaneco and Millersville. That part of the township lying south of Locust Creek forms a part of the territory of what is termed "Buckeye Prairie." It derived its name from a number of emigrants from Ohio, the Buckeye state, settling in this prairie. Its first settler on the Cottonwood Forks was Martin Overholt, in the fall of 1851. He built the first house, and moved into it in an unfinished state, for a time affording only a pretext for shelter from the wintry blasts; it was situated on the west half of south-west quarter section twenty-nine. The house is still standing, and now owned by B. C. Cochran; it was near the "Buckeye school-house."

Lumber for building purposes could not be obtained short of Lucas' saw-mill, several miles distant, and the hauling of rails and wood from the timber, some three or four miles distant, was a serious inconvenience.

In the years 1852–53 there was quite an influx of emigration to this country from Ohio; among them were John McCune, B. C. Cochran, and William Hunter; the two former settled and built houses a short distance from Martin Overholt's. This little band were deprived of many of the advantages which older settlements enjoy. No church, no Sabbath nor day-school; all around it was silent and dreary. If a census of the prairie had been taken at that time it would probably have shown:—adults, six; children, sixteen; total, twenty-two souls all told. Quite a little colony. Schools claimed its attention at an early date. Cochran met Joshua Peppins and arranged Buckeye school district.

The first three named persons were elected directors. The "Buckeye School-house" was built in 1856, on the head waters of Cottonwood creek, on the N. E. corner of sec. 31, town 12—1 W. H. L. Mull was its first teacher, in the winter of 1856–7. A writer states: "From this period dates the Elizabethian or golden era of Buckeye history."

Its schools, lyceums and debating societies loomed up in proportion.

The Rev. Shunk, pastor of the Taylorville circuit, was the first minister to make his advent into this new colony. He preached at the cabins of William Hunter, James Witlow and Samuel Cowgill, He was followed by Rev. John Slate.

The M. E. Society was organized during the winter of 1856–7, and a Sabbath school at the same time. The school-house being built, the society worshiped in that for a time, alternating the Sabbaths with the Christian Society. The latter had been holding their meetings at the residence of B. C. Cochran, services being conducted by Elders A. McCollum and P. D. Vermillion. In the summer of 1866 the Buckeye M. E. Church was built near the township line, intermediate between Buckeye and Sherman school-house, on the south-east corner of sec. 31, at a cost of $6,000. The "Buckeye Cemetery," located in 1853, is near the church.

The first burial in this cemetery was a little daughter of Mr.

Murry's. The first birth in "Buckeye Prairie," in this township, was Florence, daughter of B. C. Cochran, in 1854.

The lands in this township were originally surveyed by Enoch Moore, Deputy U. S. Surveyor; returned and certified January 25th, 1819, by William Rector, Surveyor-General.

The first land entries, as taken from the county records, are as follows: April 1, 1836, W. S. Russel, N. E. quarter sec. 18, 160 acres; N. W. quarter sec. 18, 138 82-100 acres; S. W. quarter sec. 18, 138 acres; S. E. quarter sec. 18, 160 acres. April 27, 1836, Hiram B. Rountree, N. W. half N. W. quarter sec. 5, 39 7-100 acres; April 27, 1836, Zadoc C. Rountree, N. W. half S. W. quarter sec. 6, 37 52-100 acres.

The population, according to the census of 1870, was 825, now, about 2,000. At the presidential election in 1876 it cast a vote of 258.

We append the officers since township organization:

Supervisors—B. C. Cochran, elected 1866, re-elected 1867 and '68; John W. Hunter, 1869; A. De Barr, 1870; Geo. W. Marts, 1871; Z. F. Bates, 1872; A. De Barr, 1873; S. F. Bates, 1874; Z. F. Bates, 1875, re-elected 1876; R. McShea, 1877; G. W Marts, 1878; J. S. Cussins, 1879, re-elected 1880.

Assessors—Jonas Suttle, 1877; A. P. Huninger, 1878; Joseph Borgin, 1879, re-elected 1880.

Collectors—W. S. Benepe, elected 1866; Thomas W. Cochran, 1867, re-elected 1868, '69, '70 and '71; P. V. Johnson, 1872, re-elected 1873; C. E. Corcoran, 1874; R. Anderson, 1875, re-elected 1876; J. C. Hunter, 1877; Alex. Montgomery, 1878; A. De Barr, 1879; Charles Becker, 1880.

Town Clerks—R. M. Houck, 1877; Jeremiah Millhor, 1878; Martin Leach, 1879; S. M. Orr, 1880.

Commissioners of Highways—A. De Barr, 1877; Wm. Bordelais, one year; M. Anderson, two years; J. W. Hunter, three years. D. D. Resler, 1879; B. F. Goode, 1880.

Constables—Joshua Cochran and Preston Goode elected in 1873; George Law, 1874, re-elected 1877; James M. Painter, 1877; F. H. Hargis, 1878.

Justices of the Peace—John J. Danford, elected 1870; Z. F. Bates, '70; John J. Danford and Z. F. Bates, '73; John J. Danford, re-elected '77; Richard Anderson, '77.

OWANECO

Is located on the S. W. S. W. ¼ sec. 15, and a part of S. E. S. E. ¼ sec. 16. It was laid out and surveyed by Elisha Gimlin, on Oct 1st, 1869, for J. C. Helmick and John Foggitt, proprietors. It derived its name from a post-office located not far distant, on Locust creek. The town is prosperous, and is situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district, and is one of the stations on the O. & M. railroad. There is a large amount of grain and stock shipped from this point yearly. For a time the village was checked in its growth by the death of its chief proprietor, J. C. Helmick, a banker of Pana.

The present business is as follows:

Dr. J. S. Cussins, *Physician and Druggist;* John Ward, *Flouring Mill;* Alexander Montgomery, *Saddle and Harness Shop;* Dr. R. McShea, *Physician and Grocer;* J. C. Hunter, *Dry Goods, Groceries and Post-master;* Price & Wilkinson, *Grain Dealers;* R. Turgeon, *Notions and Groceries;* John C. Handel, *Blacksmith and Wagon-maker.*

Secret Society—Locust Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 623, was chartered in 1869. Number of charter-members, 12. A. B. Leaper, first W. M., who also fills the office at the present time.

MILLERSVILLE.

This town was laid out Sept. 20th, 1873, by M. G. Okey, as a midway station between Pana and Owaneco. It is located on sec. 26, in the south-eastern part of Locust township, and was surveyed by Elijah Gimlin, a resident of the township, for its proprietor, who acknowledged the same before W. M. Provine, N. P., January 20, 1874. It contains four blocks, and its principal streets are "Center," on the north side, and "Bismark," on the south side of the railroad.

Considerable grain and stock is shipped at this point. The town is named in honor of Thomas Miller, who owns a large farm adjacent to it.

There are at present the following business houses: Ballord & Miller, *Elevator* (with a capacity of 50,000 bushels); Price & Wilkinson, *Grain Dealers;* L. Kirkpatrick & Co., *General Merchants.*

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A. E. LAWTON,

Has been living in Locust township since 1853. His father, Edward Lawton, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in the year 1811, and married Mary Ann Hinds, who was a native of the same part of England, and was born in 1813. This marriage took place in the summer of 1832, and immediately afterward they sailed for America. After living six years in Canada they settled in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where the family lived till the spring of 1853, and then came to this state. His father bought two hundred and forty acres of land in sections four and eighteen of Locust township, and the same year built the house on section four, in which A. E. Lawton now lives. At that time the only settlements in Locust township were along the timber, and the prairie was entirely wild and uncultivated. The Lawtons were the first to settle on the prairie in the township. The subject of this sketch was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, near Canal Dover, on the sixth day of October, 1844. He was in his ninth year when his father came to this county. His father was a man of great industry and energy, who brought up his children to habits of industry.

He was married on the fifth day of April, 1853, to Miss Frances E. Painter, who was born near Palestine in Crawford county, in this state. Her father was Benjamin Painter, who was born in Virginia, in the year 1803, and came to Crawford county, Illinois, in 1805, when two years of age, and lived in that part of the state till his death in 1877. Since his father's removal to Taylorville in May, 1873, Mr. Lawton has been engaged in farming the old homestead. He has had three children, Mary F.; Benjamin E., who died in 1878 one year and two months old; and an infant daughter. He has always been a republican in politics, and cast his first vote for President, for Grant in 1868.



LIKE many of the substantial farmers on the Buckeye prairie, Mr. Hunter is a native of Ohio. He was born in Tuscarawas county, of that state, on the twenty-fourth of November, 1832. His ancestors, at an early date, settled in the state of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Hunter still has in his possession a commission as lieutenant in the 128th regiment of Pennsylvania militia, which was held by his grandfather, James Hunter. His commission is signed by Thomas McKean, then governor of Pennsylvania. James Hunter moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Tuscarawas county. William Hunter, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and was a small boy when he came to Ohio. He was raised in Tuscarawas county of that state, and married Susan Butt, daughter of William Butt. The Butt family came from Maryland, and were among the pioneer settlers of Ohio.

The oldest of nine children by this marriage was John W. Hunter. He was raised on the same farm where occurred his birth. In the days of his boyhood the same ample provision for the education of children had not been made as at the present time. The schools were held usually only in the winter. The boys attended school only a few weeks, and then through the next summer generally forgot all that had been learned during the winter. Mr. Hunter's father was a man accustomed to hard labor, and brought up his children to follow, in this respect, his example. In the fall of 1853 the family moved from Ohio to this county. His father had previously visited the state, and selected a location on section twenty-eight of Locust township, to which the family removed, after living one year in May township, east of Taylorville. Mr. Hunter's father improved a farm there and died in the fall of 1858; his mother died in the spring of 1861.

His marriage occurred on the twenty-second of May, 1856, to Miss Martha J. Vermillion, a native of Sangamon county. Her father, Birch Vermillion, was a Kentuckian, who came to Sangamon county in the year 1833, and settled fifteen miles west of Springfield, where he died. Mrs. Hunter's mother moved with her family to Christian county in the spring of 1856. In the fall of 1856, Mr. Hunter began improving the farm on which he now lives, in section thirty-three of Locust township. He built a house, into which he moved the spring of 1857. He has been living on the same farm ever since. His farm consists of 233 acres. Besides being employed in general farming, he has been engaged, to a considerable extent, in raising stock. Of late years he has devoted his attention to fine cattle and hogs. On his premises may be seen as good short-horn cattle as can be found in the county, and his breeds of Berkshire hogs are as pure as can be obtained. His name appears in several instances in the published volumes of the *American Berkshire Record*, as the owner of several animals. He is also one of the members of the American Short-Horn Breeders' Association. He was one of the gentlemen interested in the Christian County Agricultural Association, and for a number of years took an active part in the annual fairs. As a member of the Board of Directors, he did all in his power to make these fairs a success, and was usually

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RES. AND STOCK FARM OF EDWARD R. SHEPHERD, SEC. 1, LOCUST TP., (12) R. 1 W. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

the recipient of several premiums for the excellence of his display of stock.

He was one of the early members of the republican organization, and his family on both sides were supporters of the old whig party. He sympathized with the aims of the republican party from its organization, and in 1860 voted for Lincoln for president. Although of late years his views have differed somewhat from the financial theories which have found favor with the majority of the republican party, and he believes that that party has made grave mistakes in the management of the currency, still he is a republican, and with the exception of a couple of years, has always voted the republican ticket. He is a man whose sympathies have been with the people in opposition to monopolies. At the convention of the farmers' movement, when that organization promised to become of some solid advantage to the agricultural community, he took a deep interest in it, and for a time served as Vice-President of the State Farmers' Association for this congressional district, and assisted in organizing several societies in the central part of the state. He also, for a number of years, filled the office of the Justice of the Peace. He represented Locust township in the Board of Supervisors, and while on the board, was principally influential in the establishment of the county poor farm. He has been one of the enterprising citizens of the county. For a number of years he has been a member of the Buckeye Methodist Church. He now has four children, whose names are as follows: Cynthia S., Charles F., Hattie Belle and Gertrude. Three, Alvin Orlando, Ellen and Lucy, are deceased. His portrait appears at the head of this sketch.

E. R. SHEPHERD.

Henry Shepherd, father of E. R. Shepherd, an illustration of whose farm in Locust township appears on another page, is now one of the oldest men living in Christian county, and one of the few surviving soldiers of the war of 1812. Henry Shepherd was born in the town of Tinmouth, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 12th of April, 1792. He is, consequently now in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His father, David Shepherd, had been a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was with Gen. Ethan Allen at the taking of Fort Ticonderoga. He was also one of the Green Mountain Boys, whose bravery saved the day at the battle of Bennington. After the Revolution, he married and settled at Tinmouth, Vermont, and subsequently moved to Castleton, in the same state. David Shepherd was in Capt. David Beecher's company, raised in the town of Castleton, for service in the war of 1812, and took part in the Canada campaign. In September, 1812, Henry Shepherd enlisted in Capt. White Young's company, 15th regiment United States Infantry. This regiment was commanded by Col. Zebulon M. Pike, one of the most illustrious characters of the war, in whose honor Pike's Peak received its name. His company was composed of soldiers from Vermont, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. He served eighteen months in the state of New York and in Canada, and was in the engagement at Sackett's Harbor, New York, and of the Stone Mill, Canada. His term of enlistment expired in the spring of 1814.

In 1815, he determined to make his home in the west. That was at a day when the whole western country was a wilderness, and Ohio was regarded as a frontier state. He made the whole journey on foot, from Vermont to Cleveland, Ohio, which was then a small village recently founded. He was one of the earliest settlers of Cuyahoga county. When he first saw Cleveland, it contained only a few log buildings, two taverns, and a log jail and court-house. Most of the time while living in Ohio, he worked at the carpenter's trade. In the month of January, 1820, he married Cynthia Jones, who died in June, 1821. His second wife was Matilda Richmond, who was born at Peru, Massachusetts, and whom he married in the spring of 1823. Her death happened in 1864.

In 1860, he removed to this state, first settling in Stephenson county, and in 1861, came to this county. He was old enough to vote for president in 1816, at the time of the election of James Monroe. But there was no rigid division of party lines at that time, and no excitement about the election, and as he would have been obliged to travel a long distance to vote, he did not cast a ballot at that election. He did not vote till 1824, when Clay, Crawford, Adams, and Jackson were the opposing candidates, and Adams was chosen by the House of Representatives. When the country came to be divided into the whig and democratic parties, he gave his support to the whigs, and generally voted for their candidates. At the election of 1824, he voted for Adams; he supported the same candidate in 1828; in 1832 he voted for Henry Clay; in 1836 also for the whig candidate; in 1840 for Harrison; and in 1844, again for Clay. His convictions on the subject of slavery made him one of the earliest adherents of the free soil movement. In 1848, he voted for Van Buren, who was nominated for the presidency by those opposed to the extension of slavery. In 1852, he favored the election of Franklin Pierce, as being least obnoxious to the free soilers, and on the organization of the republican party, a couple of years later, he became one of its earliest members and most ardent supporters. He voted for Fremont in 1856, for Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, for Grant in 1868 and 1872, for Hayes in 1876, and at this writing, hopes to be on this footstool in November, 1880, to cast his vote for James A. Garfield, a native of the same county in which, for so long a time, he had his home in Ohio.

E. R. Shepherd was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, twelve miles from Cleveland, on the 19th of January, 1838. His mother was Matilda Richmond, his father's second wife. She was the daughter of Elihu Richmond, one of the early settlers of Cuyahoga county, Ohio. In Ohio the family lived in a well-settled country, and the district schools afforded good opportunities for obtaining an education, but on their removal to Illinois, they settled in a part of Stephenson county, which at that time contained few settlers, and scant educational advantages. In 1861, Mr. Shepherd came with his father, to this county, first residing in May township. In 1864, he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in section one of Locust township. On the 18th of November, of the same year, he married Sarah Ring, who was born in Cabell county, Virginia, in August, 1846. Her father, Andrew Ring, was a native of Pennsylvania; moved from that state to Virginia, thence to Kentucky, and about the year 1850, to Missouri, where he finally settled at La Grange. Her father died in June, 1857, and her mother on the 28th of March, 1880. Mrs. Shepherd went to Assumption to visit some relatives, and thus made her husband's acquaintance. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd have had five children: the oldest, Emma, died in infancy; the others are Annie, Bertie, Harry J., and Eddie. Mr. Shepherd is one of the enterprising farmers of Locust township. In politics he is a republican.



Samuel C. Lawton

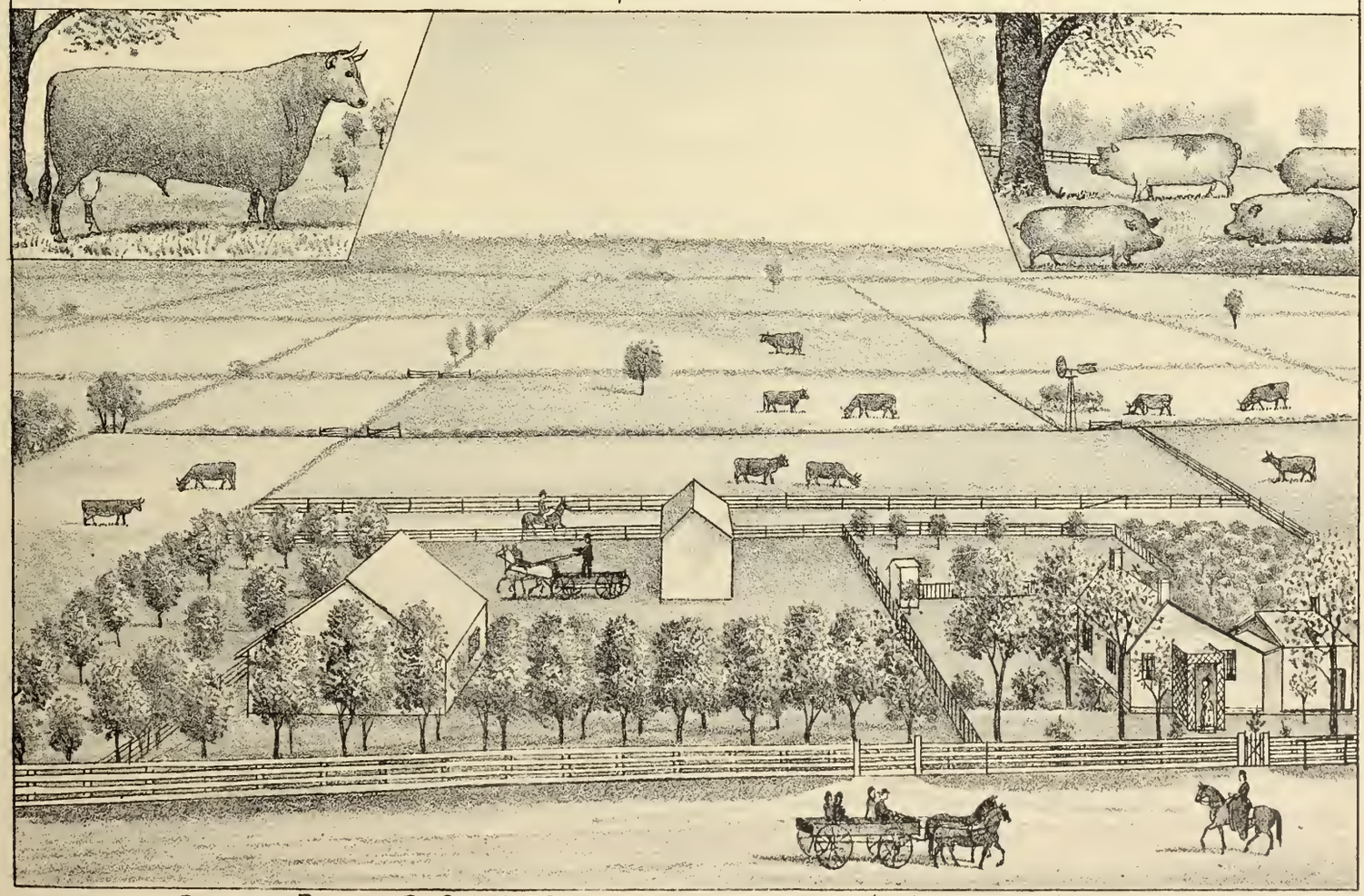
Is one of the representative farmers of Locust Township. He is the son of Edward and Mary Ann (Hinds) Lawton, who were born in Nottinghamshire, England; were married in 1832; emigrated the same year to America; lived in Canada till 1838, part of the time near Montreal, and part of the time near Niagara Falls; and then moved to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where they lived till 1853, at which time they settled in Locust Township in this county. His father was born in the year 1811, and his mother in 1813. Both are now living in Taylorville. The birth of Samuel C. Lawton occurred in Canada on the thirteenth of February, 1836. He was the next to the oldest, of a family of eleven children, of whom ten are now living. He was raised mostly in Ohio, being only eighteen months old when the family moved to that state. His opportunities for obtaining an education were only of an ordinary character. He attended school only in winter, sometimes even missing part of that term, and in the summer worked on the farm. On coming to this county his father bought at three dollars an acre, two hundred and forty acres of land, all of which with the exception of forty acres of timber, lay in section four of Locust Township. They began improving this tract in the fall of 1853.

This was the first settlement made out on the prairie, in what is now Locust Township. The earlier settlers had kept close to the timber. At that time the prairie to the east lay all open and uncultivated, and few dreamed that fine farms and costly improvements would ever mark the wide expanse over which roamed large numbers of wolves, deer and other wild animals. The Illinois Central railroad had not at that time been completed, although part of the grading had been done through the county. The town of Pana had not been surveyed, and Assumption had just been started. Mr. Lawton was seventeen years old when he came to this county. He did a fair share of the work in bringing the farm into cultivation. On the eighth day of January, 1863, he married Irena A. Pullen. Mrs. Lawton was born in Pennsylvania on the tenth of July, 1838, and was the next to the oldest, of a family of eleven children. She has one brother living at Nokomis in Montgomery county, and three sisters, two of whom reside in this county; the remaining sister lives in Texas. Her father, Elijah J. Pullen and her mother, Lydia Ann Smith, were both natives of New Jersey, and were married in that state. From New Jersey, they moved to Pennsylvania, where they lived two years, and about the year 1839 or 1840 came to Illinois. Her father was a carpenter by trade and settled at Springfield, where he lived till about the year 1844, when he removed to this county and settled on a farm, on the South Fork in Johnson Township. This is the farm on which John Dappard now lives, in section twenty-four, Johnson township. Deer and wolves were the only inhabitants of that locality, when the Pullen family moved there. Her father built a log-house and improved the farm, which he sold to Dappard. In 1866, her parents moved to Nokomis, where they have since resided. Mrs. Lawton is now one of the old residents of Christian county, and few now remain of those who were living in the county at the time her father settled on the South Fork.

In 1865, Mr. Lawton moved to his present location. He first purchased eighty acres, and his farm, which is one of the best managed and finest in the township, now includes one hundred and forty acres. He has three children, Pauline C., Lydia A. M., and Almira I. Lawton. He is one of the enterprising farmers of Locust township. He has attended closely to his own business affairs and has taken no part in public concerns, though he is a sincere and earnest republican in his politics. By his vote for Lincoln in 1860, he helped to elect the first republican president this country ever had.



FARM RES. OF PHILIP EBERT, SEC. 6 ROSEMOND TP., (11) R. 1 W. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



FARM AND RES. OF S. C. LAWTON, SEC. 4, LOCUST TP., (12) R. 1, W. CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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FARM & RES. OF JAMES LAWTON, SEC. 4. LOCUST TP, (12) R.1.W. CHRISTIAN CO. ILL.

Z. F. BATES.

Mr. Bates was born in Sangamon county, on the 12th day of January, 1836. The family from which he is descended is of English origin, and on first coming to this country lived in New England. His father, Oliver Bates, was born in the state of New York, and was there married to Charity Buckman, who was a native of the state of Vermont. His father was engaged in farming in St. Lawrence county, in New York, and in the year 1833 emigrated to Illinois and settled in Sangamon county, at Farmington, ten miles west of Springfield. The subject of this biography was the fourth of a family of six children. From the age of fifteen he was away from home—mostly employed in handling stock and other similar occupations. In 1860 he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and during the next two years that place was principally his home, though he also spent considerable time at Savannah, in Andrew county, Missouri. Part of the time he was also in Kansas. He came back to Illinois in 1862, and lived in Sangamon county till 1867, and then came to this county and settled where he now lives, on the north half of section 30 of Locust township. He located on raw prairie land. He now owns four hundred and twenty acres of land, one hundred and twenty of which lie in Johnson township. On the 13th of October, 1868, he married Mrs. Joanna S. Ellis. Her maiden name was Murry, daughter of Jeremiah H. Murry of Rosemond township. She was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and came to this county in 1856. She was married on the 2d of June, 1865, to William H. Ellis, who died on the 22d of Feb., 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Bates have four children living, Charles B., Roxanna C., Mary M. and Josephine S. Their second child, Libbie A., was born on the 22d day of March, 1871, and died on the 16th of January, 1872. Mrs. Bates has also a son by her first marriage, William J. Ellis. Mr. Bates has always been a democrat in politics, and is one of the leading members of his party in this part of the county. He served two terms as Justice of the Peace in Locust township, and also for four or five years was a member of the Board of Supervisors.

Dr. J. S. C. CUSSINS.

Dr. Cussins, the present Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, March the 24th, 1851. His grandfather was one of the early settlers of Muskingum county. His father was Samuel Cussins, and his mother's maiden name was Jane Careins. His mother's family had settled at an early date in Ohio, and was connected with the St. Clair family, so that the subject of this sketch was named James St. Clair C. Cussins. He was the next to the youngest of a family of five children. In 1863, his father moved to this state and settled at Decatur, where he died in 1872. The Dr. was in his thirteenth year on coming to Illinois. He laid the foundation of a good education in the public schools of Ohio and of Decatur. In 1869, he entered the Illinois Industrial University, at Champaign, and was a student in that institution for three years. He there, of course, enjoyed excellent educational advantages, and left the University within a few months of the time when he would have graduated. He had begun teaching school at the age of sixteen, and after leaving Champaign he taught school in Macon county for about three years and a half. He began the study of medicine with Drs. Moore and Barnes, leading physicians of Decatur, in the year 1873, and afterward entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, from which he graduated in the spring of 1877. During the succeeding summer he practiced in connection with his preceptors at Decatur, and in September, 1877, located at Owaneco, where he has since followed the practice of his profession with merited success. He was married to Miss Ella Lord in January, 1878. She is the daughter of Thomas Lord, of Macon county, where she was born and raised. In the spring of 1879, Dr. Cussins was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors from Locust township. He became one of the active members of the Board, and on its organization in the spring of 1880 was made its chairman. Since February, 1879, he has carried on the drug business at Owaneco. He is a democrat in politics, and is a man who has made many friends during his residence in this county.

J. C. HUNTER.

Mr. Hunter has been in the mercantile business at Owaneco since 1874. His ancestors were early residents of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, James Hunter, lived in Somerset county in that state, and afterwards became one of the early settlers of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. His paternal grandmother was a Stewart, and of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, John Hunter, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and was a child on the removal of the family to Ohio. He subsequently removed to Hamilton county, in the same state, and married Mary W. Day, who was born in Hamilton county. J. C. Hunter was the second of a family of ten children by this marriage, and was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, within six miles of Cincinnati, on the twenty-third of July, 1846. He obtained his education in the common schools of the part of the state in which he was born and raised. When eighteen years of age he enlisted in the Union army, and served during the war of the rebellion. He was enrolled in Company C., 138th regiment Ohio infantry, on the first day of May, 1864. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and he saw his first service at Arlington Heights, opposite Washington, and from there his regiment was sent down with the forces to operate against Richmond. During the summer of 1864, his regiment was stationed on the Appomattox, and from there was dispatched to the Peninsula, where he was attacked with typhoid fever and confined in the hospital six weeks. He was mustered out in September, 1864, and returned to Ohio. From Ohio he came to Richland county, in this state, to which his father had moved with his family. Mr. Hunter was married in Richland county on the third of April, 1872, to Agnes M. Robinson, daughter of J. P. Robinson. While in Richland county he was farming, teaching school, and for one year carried on the mercantile business at Fairview. In the spring of 1874, he came to this county and began the mercantile business at Owaneco, in partnership with H. Craver. Since 1876 he has been carrying on the store alone. He has been Post-master at Owaneco ever since he established himself in business in the town. In politics he has been a republican. He is known as one of the representative business men of this part of the county, and a merchant of enterprise and liberality.

WILLIAM BICKERDIKE

Was born in Yorkshire, England, on the nineteenth of October, 1838. His father was John Bickerdike, and his mother Hannah Briggs. He was the seventh of a family of nine children, composed of seven boys and two girls. In the spring of 1843 the family emigrated to America, and settled on a farm in Pike county, in this state, where the subject of this sketch was principally raised. When he was twenty years of age, he began farming for himself in Pike county. He accumulated sufficient money to buy eighty acres of land, and was married on the twentieth of August, 1865, to Mary A. Dusenbury, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on the twelfth of May, 1840. Her father's name was Samuel Dusenbury,

and her mother's maiden name was Susan Swallow. Her father located in Pike county, in this state, in 1853, moved to Christian county in 1865, and is now farming in Pana township. Mr. Bickerdike, in 1870, became a resident of this county. He now owns a farm of 160 acres, in section twenty-five of township twelve, range one west. He has four children named Charles Louis, Cora Elizabeth, James Arthur and William Watson. He is a man who has attended closely to his own private business affairs, and has taken no active part in politics. He is an adherent of neither political party, but occupies an independent position, generally voting for the man whom he considers best fitted for the office, without regard to his politics. His mother died in Pike county, in March, 1876, and his father a year afterward, in March, 1877. Four of his brothers served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion, all of them in Illinois regiments. One of them, George Bickerdike, was a member of the second Illinois Cavalry, and was killed in an engagement at Holly Springs, Mississippi. Three others were in the seventy-third Illinois regiment. Two of his brothers reside in Polk county, Wisconsin, and the remainder of his brothers and sisters now living are in Pike county, Illinois.

KING TOWNSHIP.

IS situated in the extreme south-western part of Christian county, and comprises an area of territory twelve miles long by three miles wide. It is composed of the east half of township 11–4 and 12–4, and contains thirty-six square miles or 23,040 acres of rich productive prairie; it is drained by Bear Creek, Prairie Fork, and Clear Creek, whose waters flow north and north-east, and empty into the South Fork of the Sangamon. King is bounded on the north by South Fork, east by Bear Creek and Ricks townships, south and west by Montgomery county.

The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific railway enters (T. 11–4 in the south-east corner of King) on section 13, and leaves the township on section 34 at Harvel. A portion of the village of Harvel is platted on section 34 of this township. King originally formed a part of Bear Creek precinct. The lands were originally surveyed by the U. S. authorities about the year 1819. But for many years, even after the organization of the county, it remained comparatively unsettled. Being remote from any market, it was uninviting to the tiller of the soil. But as the wave of emigration reached its borders, its soil too in later years was subdued and covered with farm-houses, together with those adjuncts of civilization,—churches and school-houses.

On the adoption of township organization in 1866, it formed a separate township and was named King, in compliment to the King family who were early residents. An election was held April 3, 1866, for its officers. Wm. A. Potts was chosen first Supervisor. Thos. F. Potts and Jesse J. King were elected first Justices of the Peace.

A lake or large swamp lies in the south-east part of the township, in parts of sections 35 and 36, classed under the head of swamp lands.

The land in the north half of the township is owned by various persons, and is thickly settled, whilst that on the south side is mostly owned by large land speculators. These lands are occupied by tenants on lease.

King contains no town within its borders. Palmer, Morrisonville, and Harvel are the towns nearest to it, where most of the marketing is done. This township voted $5000 in aid of the "Decatur and E. St. Louis Railroad," now called Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway. At the presidential election in 1876, it cast a total vote of 192—indicating a population of nearly 1000. In 1870 the census showed a population of 413.

The first land entered in King township as appears on the county records is as follows: T. 11–4, Sept. 18, 1851, James McKinney, S. E. half of N. W. quarter, Sec. 35, 40 acres; Nov. 28, 1851 James E. Happer, N. E. quarter, Sec. 1, 160 acres. T. 12–4, Oct. 17, 1851, Arthur Bradshaw, W. half, (lot 2), N. W. quarter, Sec. 3, 40 $\frac{70}{100}$ acres; Nov. 18, 1851, Henry Parrish, (lot 1), N. W. quarter, Sec. 3, 80 acres; E. half, (lot 2), N. W. quarter, Sec. 3, 40 $\frac{37}{100}$ acres; W. half, (lot 1), N. E. quarter, Sec. 3, 40 acres. Nov. 18, 1851, Wm. Clower, S. W. quarter, Sec. 3, 160 acres, and S. E. quarter, Sec. 3, 160 acres.

The following is a list of township officers:

Supervisors.—W. A. Potts, elected 1866, re-elected '67 and '68; Wm. Wells, 1869; Chas. H. Van Dike, 1870, re-elected '71 '72 '73 and '74; F. F. Potts, 1875; G. W. Lowrance, 1876; D. H. Jackson, 1877, re-elected '78 and '79; J. J. Carey, 1880.

Assessors.—T. F. Clower, 1876; John C. Clower, 1877, re-elected '78, '79 and '80.

Collectors.—Samuel Lemmon, elected 1866; C. H. Van Dike, 1867, re-elected '68 and '69; O. H. Parrish, 1870; J. H. Kent, 1871; D. H. Jackson, 1872; E. L. Van Dike, 1873; G. N. Albin, 1874; C. K. Doyle, 1875; Israel Morton, 1876; J. S. Morton, 1877; J. M. King, 1878; J. S. Morton, 1879; Henry McGee, Jr., 1880.

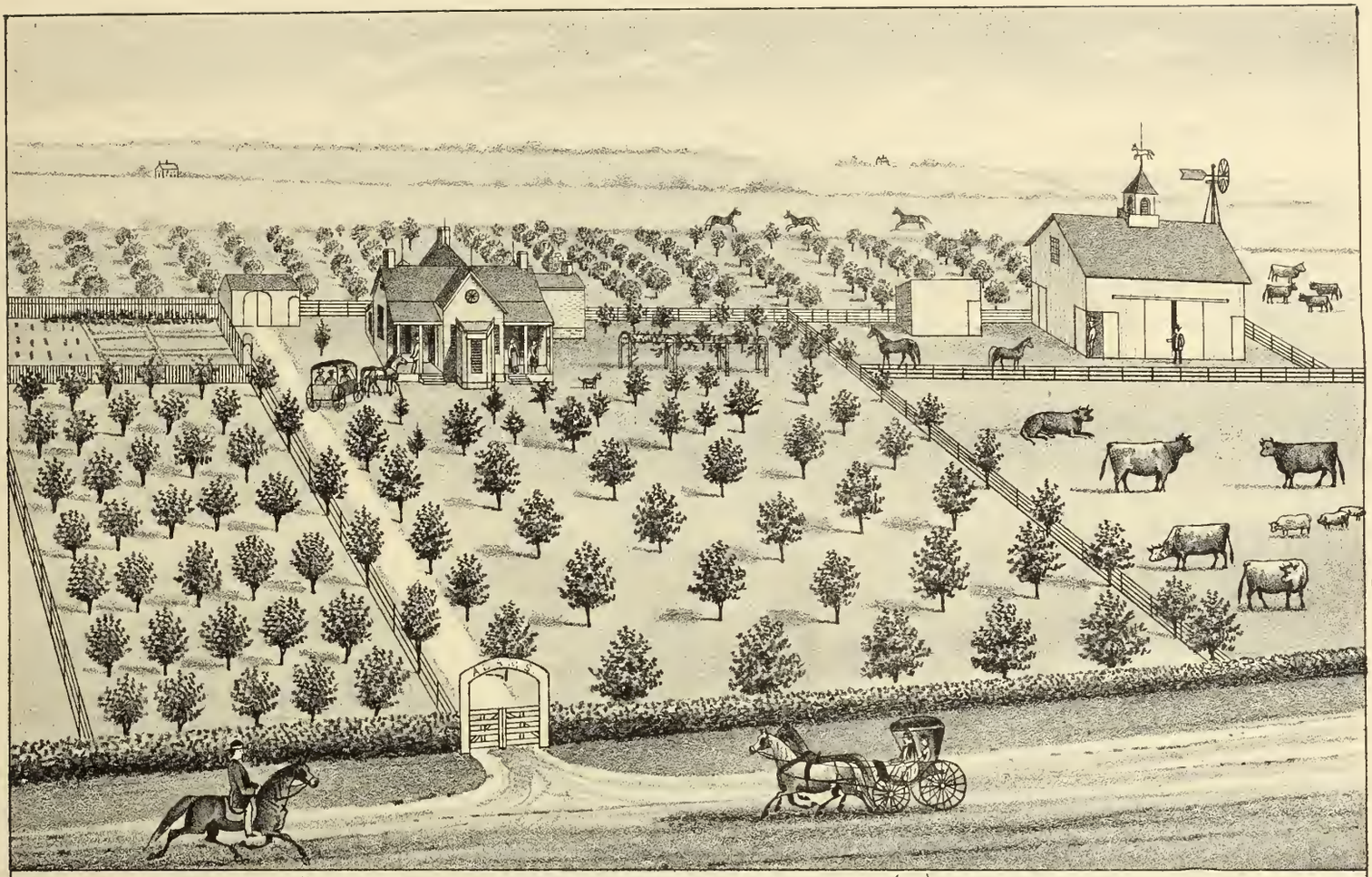
Town Clerks.—G. N. Albin, 1876, re-elected each succeeding year up to 1879; I. S. Morton, 1880.

Commissioners of Highways.—E. L. Van Dike, 1876; W. Wells, D. L. Whight and R. H. Shiflet, 1877; Jesse Hanon, 1878; T. C. Morton, 1879; R. H. Shiflet, 1880.

Constables.—C. C. Young, elected in 1876; William Spratt and A. J. Nash, 1877; W. S. Lorton, 1879; C. C. Young, re-elected 1880.

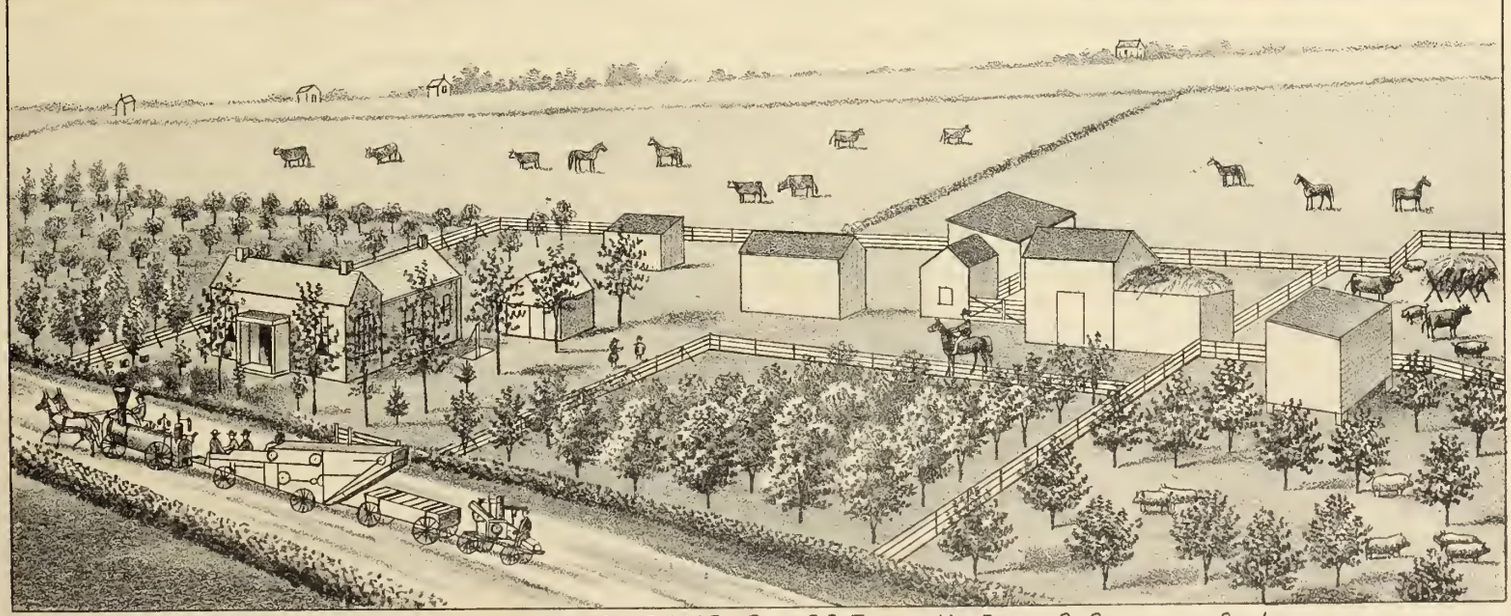
Justices of the Peace.—Thomas F. Potts, elected in 1866, removed, and Jesse J. King, '66; W. A. Potts, '67; W. A. Potts and Stephen Alexander, '70; John A. Curry, '72; Jesse Hanon and John A. Curry, '73; John A. Curry and A. May, '77.

As King is the most recently settled township in the county there are few old settlers living in it. Capt. Jesse Hanon, son of Martin Hanon, the first settler of Christian county, was born in 1830, and is among the oldest native-born citizens of the county. He, however, has lived in King township but a few years. His wife, Missouri A. Minnis, became a resident of this county in 1833. Among the leading farmers may be mentioned J. H. Adams, M. F. Cheeney, W. A. Potts and Hatten Gaskins. A lithographic view of the farms and residences of Mr. Adams and Mr. Gaskins can be seen on another page of this work. The inhabitants of King are an intelligent, energetic and thrifty class of people, and in a few years they will make this section one of the best and most productive agricultural districts of the county.



FARM & RESIDENCE OF J. H. ADAMS, SEC. 22, KING TP, (11) RANGE, 4, CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.





FARM AND RESIDENCE OF LANSING ADAMS, SEC. 30, TOWN. 11, RANGE 3, CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



MARTIN HANON, Capt. Hanon's father, was the first settler in Christian county. He first settled in Illinois, in the eastern part of the state, near the Wabash river, in the year 1812. In 1818 he came to what is now Christian county, and made a settlement near Taylorville. A full account of his coming to this county is found in its appropriate place in the history of the pioneer settlements. His home was in this county from 1818 till his death, which occurred near Sharpsburg, on the 5th of April, 1879, when he was only a month less than eighty years of age. He was a man of temperate and abstemious habits, had inherited an excellent physical constitution, and in his old age enjoyed unusual physical and mental vigor. When about forty-eight years old, while working with a carpenter's adze, he seriously wounded his knee, and lamed himself for life. Previous to the occurrence of this accident he had never taken a particle of medicine from a physician. He was a man who had acquired a marked character for honesty and integrity, and who enjoyed the confidence of his friends and neighbors in no ordinary degree. He was modest in deportment, and though frequently solicited to occupy public office (for which he was well qualified by his education and natural ability) he invariably preferred the quiet of private life, and always refused. At every election he voted the democratic ticket. In his earlier life he adhered to the theological doctrines of the Old School Baptist denomination, but gradually drifted into a belief in Universalism. He was married in Kentucky, to Sarah Miller, who died in 1861. By her he had ten children, five of whom are still living, viz.: Jesse Hanon, of King township, the oldest son; Susan Hanon, now residing in Barton county, Kansas, the wife of G. R. Sharp, of Sharpsburg; Cyrena, who married Seth Mason of Sharpsburg; and Elijah A. Hanon, who now lives at Larned, in Pawnee county, Kansas.

Capt. Jesse Hanon was born on the South fork of Sangamon river, seven miles north-west of Taylorville, on the 14th of April, 1830. With one or two possible exceptions, he is now the oldest born citizen living in Christian county. In childhood he had only limited advantages for obtaining an education. He attended school altogether about thirteen months, part of which time was at so early an age that the schooling was of no real benefit. Previous to the commencement of the town of Taylorville, his father had moved to a farm now within the present limits of the town, and Capt. Hanon well remembers the building of the first house from which Taylorville dates its growth. He learned to plow on ground now taken up by the residence portion of the town. He lived at home till his

marriage to Miss Missouri Ann Minnis, when he went to farming for himself in Taylorville township.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he enlisted in Co. A, 115th Illinois regiment. He was mustered in at Camp Butler, at Springfield, on the 13th of September, 1862, as 2d Lieut. The same fall his regiment was ordered to Kentucky, and was stationed at Covington, Lexington, Richmond, and Danville, in that state, in succession. In February, 1863, the regiment moved to Nashville, and subsequently assisted in constructing the fortifications at Franklin. On the resignation, at this place, of the adjutant of the regiment, he was appointed acting adjutant. He had been promoted to 1st lieutenant, while in Kentucky. After spending two or three weeks of the summer of 1863 in the hospital at Nashville, he rejoined his regiment at War Trace, Tennessee, and was placed on staff duty as the provost marshal of the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division of the Reserve Army Corps, under Gen. Gordon Granger. The brigade was commanded by Col. Champion, and afterward by Gen. Whitaker. He was in the battle of Chickamauga, on the 20th of September, 1863, and was taken prisoner by the Confederate forces. He was a prisoner in the Southern Confederacy for seventeen months and ten days, during which time he was an inmate of the rebel prisons at Richmond, (where he was confined in the notorious Libby prison); at Danville, Virginia, Macon, Georgia, Savannah, and Charleston, South Carolina, where he was placed by the rebels under fire of the Union guns, to prevent the Federal forces from bombarding the town; at Columbia, South Carolina, and Charlotte, North Carolina. He was exchanged at Wilmington, North Carolina, and after reaching the Union lines returned to Christian county. After remaining at home three weeks he reported for duty at Camp Chase, in Ohio, and after remaining there for a time, rejoined his regiment at Nashville, Tennessee. On the 11th of June, 1865, he was mustered out at Nashville, and received his discharge at Camp Butler, on the 23d of the same month he had been promoted Captain, his commission dating from the 20th of September, 1863, the date of the battle of Chickamauga, in which he was captured.

On returning to Christian county he resumed farming. For the last ten years he has been a resident of King township. He held the office of School Commissioner, and for two terms served as Justice of the Peace, once in Taylorville township, and once in King township. He formerly was a member of the democratic party, but during the war he became a republican. He is a man of originality and liberality of thought. His views on religious subjects are advanced and progressive. While he accepts the Scriptures as a historic statement of facts, which undoubtedly transpired, and are as correct as any records written at such times, and under such circumstances, could well be, still he regards the books of the Old and New Testaments as purely human, and not different from any other literary productions. Their authors doubtless considered themselves inspired, but their inspiration was simply that of Shakespeare and Milton and Dante. If God had actually spoken face to face with man he thinks it probable that He would have warned and commanded them against some of the great evils of society, such as slavery and polygamy, instead of giving minute instructions concerning the useless details of the old Jewish ritual. He is an earnest believer in the principles of morality, and is a strong advocate of abstinence from intoxicating liquors, and of temperance in every respect, but controverts the theological ideas which enter into the belief of orthodox churches. He is a sincere admirer of that great sentiment of Thomas Paine—"The world is my country, and to do good my religion."

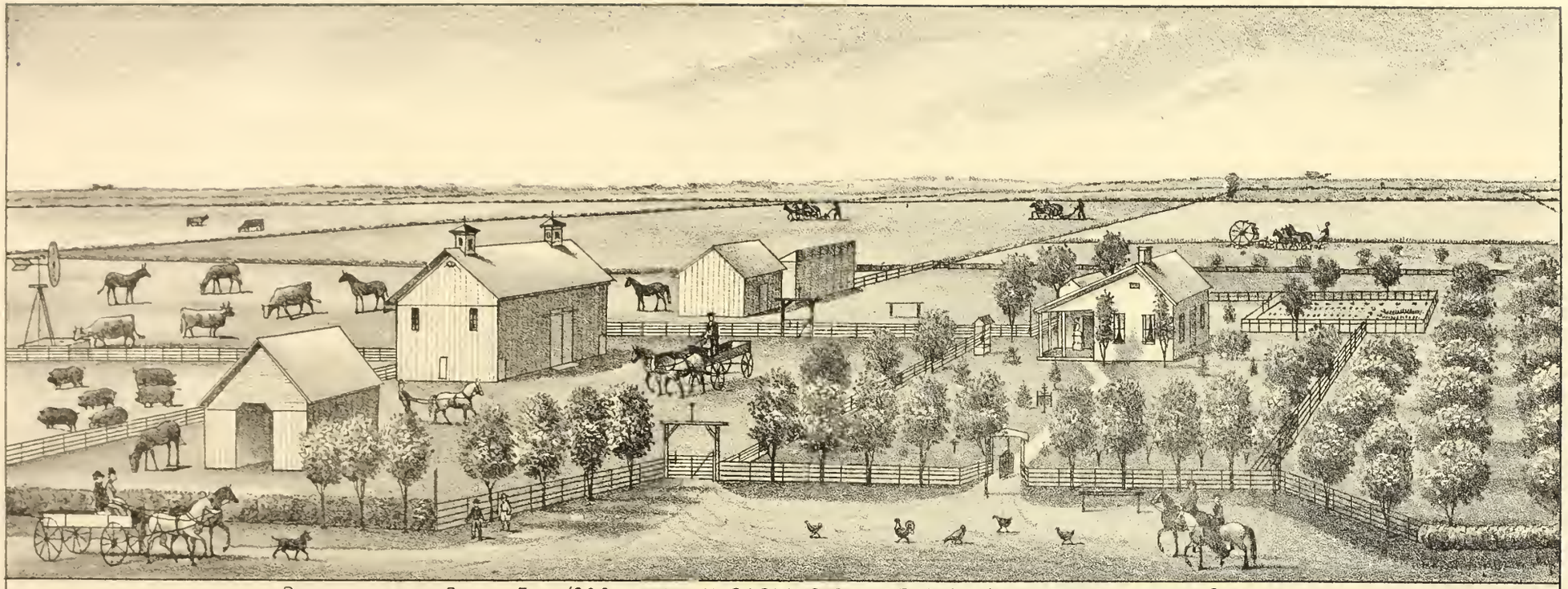
JOSIAS H. ADAMS.

This gentleman, who is now farming in King township, was formerly for a long number of years engaged in the hat business, at Springfield. His father, Josias Adams, was descended from the old Adams family which has been so prominently connected with this country, and in Wilmington, Delaware, learned the trade of a hatter. From Wilmington he emigrated to West Virginia, then a wild and unsettled country. He married Hannah Moore, whose family was of English origin, and was well connected in Virginia. Mr. Adams' father became an extensive land-owner, owning 17,000 acres in one tract alone and 19,000 in another, and a man of a great deal of wealth. Most of this large estate still belongs to the heirs. The subject of this sketch was born at Clarksburg, in Harrison county, West Virginia, on the 2d of May, 1817, and lived at that place till he was sixteen years of age. At that time there were no public schools in existence, and Mr. Adams attended private pay schools in his native town. One of the instructors whom he principally remembers was an Irishman, of small stature,—a bachelor, who tried to inculcate the principles of reading, writing and arithmetic in the minds of his pupils. Mr. Adams was a boy of some size and considerable strength when he went to school to the Irishman, and one day when the teacher attempted to chastise him, as Mr. Adams thought wrongly, for some mischievous conduct, he gave battle to the school-master who got the worst of the encounter and found himself sprawling on the floor. Some of Mr. Adams' brothers adopted professions and received a liberal education. One attended the military academy at West Point, three studied law, and one became a merchant.

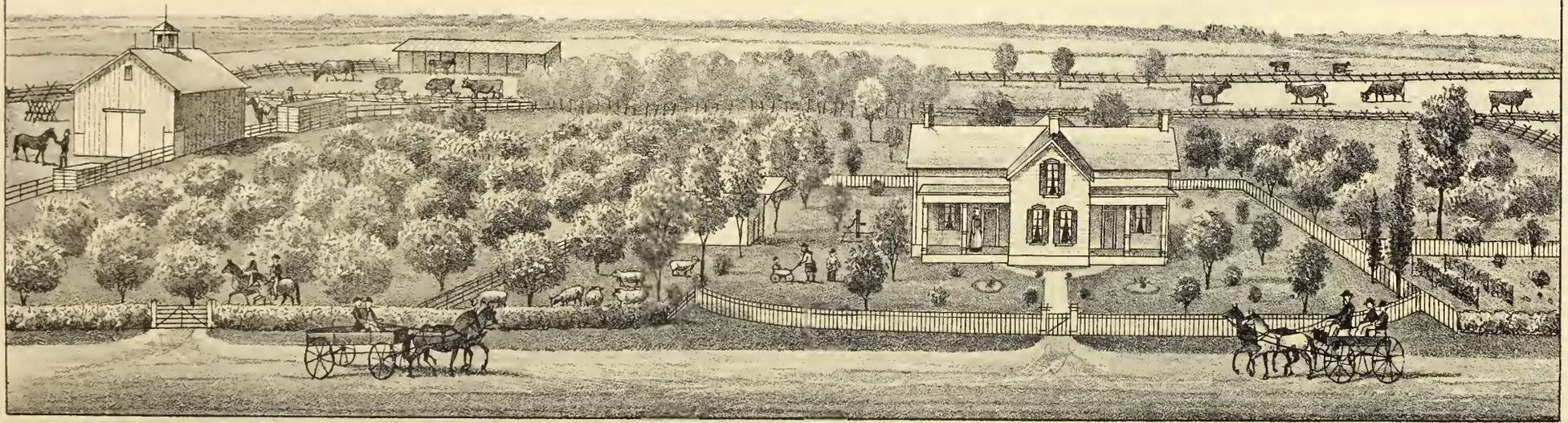
When sixteen he left home, and during the next ten years was living for short periods at different points in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. Part of the time he was working at his trade of a hatter, which he had learned with his father at Clarksburg, and which he followed in nearly all the important towns then in existence in the West. After working for various firms in St. Louis, in 1844 he came to Springfield, Illinois, with the purpose of permanently locating there. Springfield was then a place of only four or five thousand inhabitants. He bought out all the hat stores in Springfield, and embarked in the business quite extensively. Some of the shops had previously employed three or four hands, and Mr. Adams managed them all in one establishment, having as many as eighteen or twenty hands in his employment. He carried on this business in Springfield for upwards of thirty years. In the year 1844 occurred his marriage to Miss Harriet Taft, who was born in Addison county, Vermont, on the 18th of April, 1822. Her ancestors came from England, and settled on Long Island at a period previous to the Revolutionary war. Her paternal grandmother was Ann Cook, a relative of the celebrated Capt. Cook, the great English navigator. Mrs. Adams' grandfather bought large tracts of land in Vermont, to which he removed after the Revolutionary war. Her father, Josiah Taft, raised a company of men and served in the war of 1812 against Great Britain. He took part in the battle of Plattsburg, where he received a serious wound, half of his foot being shot away, by which he was maimed for life. After the death of Mrs. Adams' father, her mother moved, with her two children, to Illinois, and settled at Springfield. Mrs. Adams was then a girl of sixteen. Her older brother, William Taft, had emigrated to Illinois at an early date and settled at Rochester, in Sangamon county, where he became the owner of a large body of rich land.

Several years ago Mr. Adams had purchased a quarter section of land in King township, to which he concluded to remove on relinquishing the hat business at Springfield. He had no previous

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RESIDENCE AND STOCK FARM (320 ACRES) OF H. GASKINS, SEC. 15, T. 12, R. 4, (KING TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF G.W. MORGAN, SEC. 5, T. 12, R. 3, (BEAR CREEK TP.,) CHRISTIAN CO. ILLINOIS.

experience in farming, with the exception of some work on his father's farm in Virginia. Since his residence in the county he has made constant improvements on his farm, an illustration of which is shown elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been the parents of seven children. The oldest daughter, Phœbe, is the wife of C. C. Cromwell, of Springfield; Emma married William Gill, a merchant of Jacksonville; Annie is the wife of P. C. Sloan, of Tuscola, the circuit clerk of Douglas county; Lizzie married B. F. Conner. The next daughter, Jessie F., died on the 25th of December, 1878, at the age of twenty-two; Joseph H., the oldest son, died on the 2d of January, 1875, from an accident occasioned by the discharge of a gun, while he was hunting. He was a young man of brilliant promise, and was preparing for a collegiate course at the time of his death. Maud is the youngest child.

Mr. Adams is known as a man of good business capacity and strict integrity. Among Mrs. Adams' characteristics is a praiseworthy energy and perseverance, which well fits her to be the head of a household. In politics, Mr. Adams was first a whig, and voted for Harrison, in 1840. Before the war of the rebellion, he became a republican, and in 1860 had the pleasure of casting his vote for Abraham Lincoln, an old acquaintance and customer, at Springfield.

HATTEN GASKINS.

Among the pioneer settlers of North King township, Mr. Hatten Gaskins deserves special mention. He is a native of Saline county, in this state, and was born on the 6th of May, 1835. Wilson Gaskins, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Howard county, Kentucky. His father, grandfather of Hatten Gaskins, was one of the pioneers of Kentucky. Wilson Gaskins was one of a family of eleven children, and removed from Kentucky to a wild and thinly settled territory, but which has since become the great and prosperous state of Illinois. He settled in what was Gallatin county, but afterwards became a part of Saline county, in about the year 1812. We have no data by which to fix the exact date, but as nearly as can be ascertained, in the year 1818 he was married to Lydia Bracken. Eleven children have been born to them, six boys and five girls, nine of whom still survive, and of these seven are living in this state. One brother is now living in Missouri, and one is steamboating on the Mississippi river.

Hatten Gaskins moved from Saline to Montgomery county, and from Montgomery to Christian county in the spring of 1861, and bought a farm of 240 acres, to which by industry and good management he has added until he has one of the best improved farms in Christian county. On Christmas day, in the year 1857, he was married to Delia Davis. Her father, Moses Davis, was a native of Vermont. He descended from the hardy pioneers of New England. Her grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was with Ethan Allen, in the capture of Ticonderoga. He had the contract to furnish poles for the first telegraph line in the United States. He came west and died in 1872.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gaskins eight children have been born, four of whom are dead and the others are living at home. Like all pioneer settlers of a new country, Mr. Gaskins had poor advantages for obtaining an education. He built the first school-house in King township, in 1857, and thus manifested the desire that the rising generation should not be deprived of privileges of which he had so much felt the need.

He and his wife have been members of the M. E. church for a great many years, uniting with the society when they held meetings in a log school-house. Now the services are held in a neat, commodious frame building in the northern part of the township.

In politics, he has always been identified with the democratic party, but has not been so closely tied that he could not vote for a good man of any party.

Mr. Gaskins is a good example of what a man may accomplish by persevering efforts. He and his good wife started in life without any capital except stout hearts and a determination to succeed, and they have accumulated property until now they are in easy circumstances. Mr. Gaskins is esteemed and respected by all who know him, and is one of those men who by aiding every laudable enterprise, is a benefit to the community in which he lives.

MOSQUITO TOWNSHIP.

THIS township embraces all of town 15, Range 1 West, together with that part of 16–1 W., lying between the former and the Sangamon river. It is bounded on the north by the Sangamon river, east by Macon county, south by Stonington, west by Mt. Auburn township. It is drained by Mosquito creek, which enters the township on section 13, and runs in a north-westerly direction to the Sangamon river. In the early times the borders of this stream were greatly infected with mosquitoes, and it was from them that the creek derived its name. Mosquito township originally formed a part of "Mt. Auburn Precinct," and remained in this connection for many years, and until the adoption of township organization in 1866. Among the early settlers were the following; some of whom could antedate the "deep snow." James Saunders came in 1825; Thomas Russell, John White, Truman White, 1832; Jacob Wydick, Elias Copenbarker, came in 1830; James Fletcher, 1833; father of Griffin T. Fletcher, 1833; Martin White, A. D. Northcutt, W. H. Masterson, 1835; John G. Fletcher, in 1830; R. B. Osborn, in 1830; and Berry Rose. Most of these settled in the neighborhood of Mosquito creek. Jas. T. and Wm. Armstrong, came in 1841. James Saunders, the old pioneer backwoodsman, was among the first settlers of this township. He was noted as being a great deer hunter, and a man of strong character. Mosquito was also noted as the early home of "poor Martin White," of Kansas fame. His farm is now owned by Moses Stafford. He was a Predestinarian Baptist preacher, and was a strong believer in the doctrine that a man will not die till his time comes. He was a correct type of the backwoods preacher, and when preaching in warm weather, would lay off his coat, open his shirt collar, turn up his sleeves, and fairly make the woods ring with his stentorian voice. Martin White was the first representative from this county in the legislature, in 1840. He seems to have attained to some notoriety. The following "card" of Mr. White,

appeared in the Springfield "*Journal*," of February 19th, 1841. It says, "We cheerfully insert the communication of Mr. White, Representative from Christian county, in answer to some remarks respecting his offieial eonduct, in the last issue of the paper. We most certainly excuse his bad grammar and spelling. We have no longer any cause to wonder that he should refuse to obey his constituents; he is certainly just such a man as we should naturally expect would treat his constituents with "'contempt.'"

REPRESENTATIVE WHITE'S LETTER.

"*Springfield, Feb. 13th*, 1841.

"To the Editor of the *Sangamon Journal*.

SIR:—I se A Card in your paper the 11 of Febuary: In which it had sum Direct alusion to my vote on the judiciary. You stated that I was Instructed By a majority of my Constitants to vote Against the Judiciary Bill, and that I would feel the Pangs of my Insulted Constitants, thare was a majority of names on the defferent Petetions: But tha ware mostly whigs and i did not no That tha Put thare naims to the Petitions Purticular those from Christian so Far I understand that a Curtan Whig who Lives in springfield went to Christian Co. with the Petition to get my Constitants to instruct me to go against the Bill And Buy lying he got Cum of my DimoCratiC friends to sine it. But I want this Springfield Junto to understand that tha Cant Cum it For I wont obey the Proscripshun of this Springfield wig Junto. the Plans ware all made out in Springfield without My Constitants asking for it And then the Black lage hoo tuck Thoas Petitions ware a shaimed to give me the Petitions. I don't no but what that scoundral forged the names that was on the Petition that he CerCulated—now I will give my reasons for not obeying the InStruCtions, the reason Is the Petitions ware gotten up in Springfield and unCaled for By my Constituants and a great menny of them had not herd of it tel the Petition ware Presented to them and then it ware very rougley stated and false statements maid concerning it

Now Mr Editor i think those silk glove and Ruffell shirt dandys about Springfield Hoo have never got thare bred by the swet of thare Brow will begin to find that Tha Cant. Cum it over the laboring Class of Community

"A word to you Mr Editor—now Sir I think you will find a nuff to doe if you will tend to your own bisness, And keep your own house swept and garnished 'First take the Beem out of thine own eye and then you can ee to take the mote out of Thy brothers eye I will Conclude for the present by saiing to you if you Pour out enny more of your slang About me I will expose The Conduct of your Whig clan excuse my grammar and bad spellin as I am a hoam spun farmer and have but Little Education, and have something Else to do besides lisning to the slang of your blue light federal Paper. M. WHITE."

In reference to the above *The Register* of Feb. 19th, 1841, says "Rep. White had not been instructed by a majority of his constituents; and as to whig instructions, said Mr. White, 'They need not send such documents to me. Previous to the Aug. Election, said Mr. White, these same Federal Gentry tried to *instruct me* to stay at home, but they couldn't come it then, and they *can't come it now*.' The Junto of Springfield tried to play a trick on some of the constituants of Mr. White, about some local matters, promising them a slice off—of Old Sangamon, if they would instruct their Representative, but the trick failed."

The Cumberland Presbyterian church had an organization on Mosquito at an early day. In 1838, they built a C. P. church on Berry Rose's land. Elder Northcutt says he assisted in its building. It was a frame—every stick of which was hewed or shaved. They made out to raise money to buy nails, and glass for the two small windows. It burned down about twenty-five years ago.

The following amusing anecdote is related of James Saunders and John G. Fletcher, old pioneer citizens of Mosquito. The latter was something of a bee-hunter, and on one occasion having cut a large bee-tree, converted it into a "gum," covered it with a split slab and left it for a more convenient time. Uncle Jimmy Saunders, as he was always familiarly known in the settlement, as it happened, had just killed three deer, and finding the "gum," not seeing the honey, filled it up with deer tallow, thus to keep it from the ravens, which were plenty—and somewhat larger than a crow—since extinct in this region. Fletcher returning first could not understand how anybody could rob him of his honey, and leave tallow in exchange, the latter being much more valuable.

Berry Rose, whom all the old settlers will remember, lived further up the creek. He was fond of telling yarns about the "varments of Mosquito." He related one that wolves were very numerous and very troublesome. One by one they would steal away his geese, pigs and sheep, and one night he was awakened from a profound sleep by a noise in the yard; and on looking out, found one of his sheep running around his cabin with a wolf after it, and the dog after the wolf.

Zimri Augur opened the first farm on the south side of Mosquito, between Mt. Auburn and the Macon county line. He settled on his place November, 1839; emigrated from Connectieut. His farm lay one mile east from Mt. Auburn, now occupied by his son Andrew L. Augur. This old resident died in 1870, at the ripe age of 78 years.

On the adoption of township organization in 1866, "Mosquito" was formed into a justice's preeinct, and the place of voting fixed at Eagle school-house, on the lands of R. B. Osburn, where lived forty-five years ago the veteran pioneer, Elder Northcutt. At an eleetion held April 3d, 1866, James Davidson was elected Supervisor, Andrew L. Augur and Jonathan A. Sprague were elected Justices of the Peace. Mosquito has no towns or villages within its borders exeepting a small place called "Randellsville," in the south-east corner of the township. It formerly contained a Post-office, a chureh, school-house and several dwelling-houses. Blue Mound has somewhat dwarfed its future prospects. The lands of this township were originally surveyed in the summer of 1821, by William V. Rector. and the same year township 16—1 W. was surveyed by A. L. Langham. Mosquito, at the Presidential elcction, in November, 1876, cast a vote of 358. The first board of school Trustees, in the county were appointed by the eouuty Court, at their second term or meeting on the twenty-fourth of June, 1839, for town 15—1 W. Martin White, John G. Fletcher and Griffin T. Fletcher. It was decided at the same term of the court that the Trustees sell the 16th section, and the money thus obtained, to be used for school purposes.

The first land entries in this township as taken from the county records, township 16, 1 west, October 8, 1832, Truman White, N. W. ¼, N. E. ¼ section 35, 40 acres; John White, W. ½ N. W. ¼ section 35, 80 acres; November 5, 1832, Accabud Stamphill, S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼ section 28, 40 acres, township 15—1 west, November 16, 1826, Jacob Fletcher, S. ½ N. W. ¼ section 4, 78.56 acres; November 6, 1829, Martin White, W. ½ S. W. ¼ section 3, 80 acres; November 16, 1829, James Fletcher, W. ½ S. E. ¼ section 4, 80 aeres.

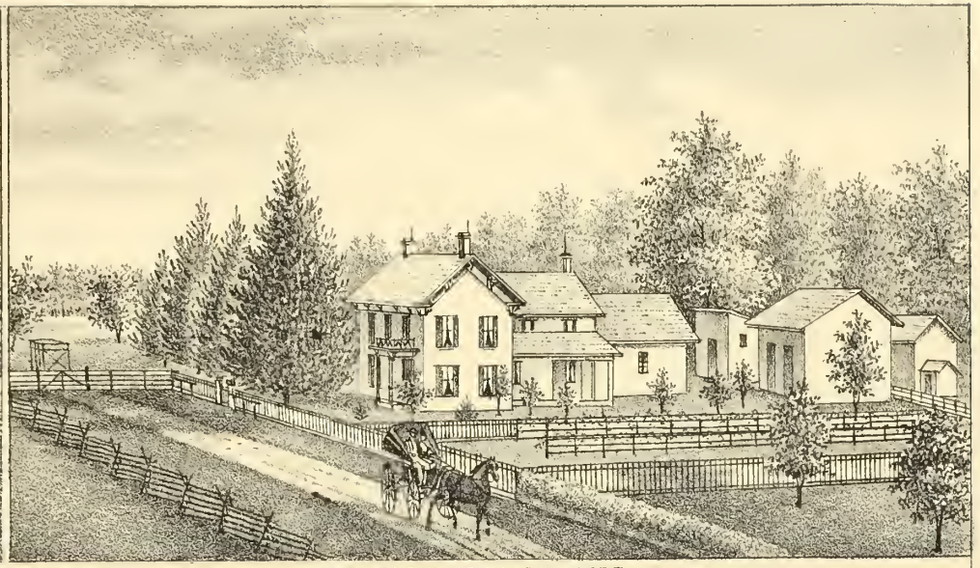
We append the following list of township officers.

Supervisors.—James Davidson, elected 1866; E. H. Hineline, 1867; M. Stafford, 1868; John L. Drennan, 1869, re-elected 1870 and 1871; Andrew L. Augur, 1872, re-elected 1873; J. L.

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RES. FROM NORTH WEST



RES. FROM SOUTH WEST.



VIEWS ON THE STOCK FARM OF COL. LEONARD CRAWFORD, SEC. 15, T. 15, R. 1 W. (MOSQUITO TP., CHRISTIAN CO., ILLINOIS.

Drennan, 1874, re-elected 1875, 1876 and 1877; R. A. Gray, 1878; Robert Gray, 1879; R. A. Gray, 1880.

Assessors.—Elias Bramel elected 1866, J. A. Henderson appointed; J. A. Henderson, J. L. Drennan, Richard Coliver, John Scott, George McQuality, Oliver White, 1876; H. T. Davidson, 1877, re-elected 1878, 1879 and 1880.

Collectors.—B. D. Cross, elected 1866; Henry C. Crawford, 1867; Thomas J. Lanton, 1868, re-elected each year up to 1875; J. F. Ferguson, 1875 and 1876; Jesse Ryan, 1877, 1878 and 1879; Robert Elder, 1880.

Town Clerks.—E. J. Davidson, David Clements, Joseph Roberts, John Hughes, E. M. Burns, W. T. Watts, J. F. Ferguson, Louis Clark, 1876, and re-elected each succeeding year.

Commissioners of Highways.—A. J. McVey, Daniel Daniels, William Leeper, George Overmeir, William Morgan, Hezekiah Davidson, Francis Stewart, 1876; Robert Elder, 1877; J. F. Ferguson, 1878; J. L. Drennan, 1879; A. W. Smart, 1880.

Constables.—William Morgan, now serving; J. R. Foster, George Neeley now serving.

Justices of the Peace.—H. L. Hugur, J. A. Sprague, B. D. Cross, Ira Ellis, F. M. Sanders, E. M. Burus, Samuel Betz and Jewillis Wood elected in 1877 and now serving.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Col. LEONARD CRAWFORD.

Col. Crawford was born in Westchester county, New York, on the first day of January, 1805. On his father's side his ancestors were Scotch and on his mother's Welsh. His father, Caleb Crawford, was also a native of Westchester county, and served for a short time against the British in the war of 1812. His mother's maiden name was Phœbe Kniffin. In the year 1813, the family moved from Westchester county, New York, to Cincinnati, Ohio. Col. Crawford remembers New York city, as he passed through it on his way West, then a boy eight years of age, as a town of about forty thousand inhabitants, confined to the extreme lower point of Manhattan Island. All that constitutes a great part of the present metropolis was then a country district where property now worth millions could be obtained on cheap terms. Few people expected the city to reach its present remarkable growth. An emigrant wagon conveyed the family across the Allegheny mountains to Pittsburg, from which place they floated down the Ohio to Cincinnati in one of the broad-bottomed "Broad-Horns," then used for transportation on western rivers.

Cincinnati was then on the extreme frontier, and a town of less than nine thousand inhabitants. His father was one of the first men to engage in the pork-packing business in that city. For a couple of years he carried it on quite extensively. But he was a farmer by occupation, and had a strong inclination for agricultural pursuits. The lands of the Wabash valley in Indiana, known as Harrison's Purchase, were about that time offered for sale. His father was one of a company which purchased from the government the plat on which the city of Terre Haute now stands, and immediately set out by keel boat down the Ohio and up the Wabash river to Fort Harrison, then garrisoned by United States soldiers as a frontier post. This was in the year 1816. His father's family was the third to settle in Vigo county. The place where they located was at the head of Harrison prairie, five miles above the present city of Terre Haute. Fort Harrison, two miles and a half above Terre Haute, was then the principal military post for the Northwestern Territory. Gen. Harrison was in command and frequently visited the post. Col. Crawford's boyhood was principally spent among the Indians, with whom he associated on terms of perfect friendliness, even at times when a hostile feeling existed between the tribes and the garrison of the fort. The Kickapoos, Miamis, Delawares and Pottawatomies, then inhabited that locality. On one occasion, when the settlers were all gathered together at Fort Harrison, expecting an attack from the Indians with whom there had been some serious misunderstanding, the inmates of the fort were reduced to great straits by reason of a lack of provisions. Col. Crawford, then a boy of eleven or twelve, was sent on horseback out through the Indian camp and brought back to the fort the herd of cattle on which the inmates relied for food. No schools had of course been established in Indiana at that time. His parents were, however, persons of good information, and the Col. learned the rudiments of a good English education at home. But his boyhood and youth was principally spent amid the wild free scenes which marked life on the frontier, roaming through Indian camps, hunting, fishing, and enjoying to the utmost the unrestrained liberty of life in the wilderness and on the prairie. His father's investments in the Wabash lands proved unremunerative and unfortunate. He was unable to meet the successive payments, and finally lost almost the entire tract he had originally purchased. It has, of course, since become of great value.

As he grew older Col. Crawford went to farming for himself. He raised one large crop of corn which he sold for six cents a bushel. The Wabash valley between Vincennes and Terre Haute had by that time become quite well settled. The farmers were accustomed to ship their produce in flat boats down the Ohio and Mississippi, and dispose of it in New Orleans.

About the year 1823, when he was eighteen, there came to Terre Haute a Zoological exhibition under the control of Harvey Bailey, a son of the well-known Hackaliah Bailey, who exhibited the first elephant ever brought to the United States, and from it made a large fortune. Hackaliah Bailey had been raised on an adjoining farm to the Crawfords, in Westchester county, New York, and the two families had consequently been on terms of some intimacy. Col. Crawford was induced to accompany the exhibition, and he thus began a career which he followed for several years, and which was the occasion of his visiting all the inhabited parts of the United States, and of his experiencing numerous adventures. He proved an apt man at the business, and in a few years was made manager of an exhibition. For a great part of the time he had charge of the advertising. With the Washburns and Spencer Gregory, of New York, he was a stockholder in a Zoological and Ornithological association, which at the time of its organization was the most complete in the whole country. These exhibitions traveled largely

through the West and South, and Col. Crawford became familiar with almost every town and village of importance in the whole country. His winters were spent principally in the southern cities. He was at Charleston during the winter of 1832-3, at the time of the famous nullification excitement. South Carolina was in a fever heat, and a conflict between the Federal and State authorities in Charleston Harbor was momentarily expected. His travels and associations also made him familiar with many occurrences and incidents between public men, which have since become matters of public history. Like most men in his position he spent his money freely. Although in the receipt of a liberal income he saved comparatively little from his many years of service in this field.

In the year 1838 he returned to Indiana. In 1839 he married Miss Corrina Ann Durkee, a native of Vigo county, Indiana, and daughter of Dr. John Durkee, one of the early settlers of Vigo county, and a physician who, in those early days, practiced extensively through the whole settled part of the Wabash valley. After his marriage he settled on a farm three miles from Terre Haute. His wife died in January, 1845.

After the discovery of gold in California, Col. Crawford was among the first to make his way across the Plains to the Pacific Coast. After traversing in safety the vast region intervening between the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains, then regarded as an arid and inhospitable desert, which would always remain incapable of cultivation, he was seized with a severe fever at Summit Spring near the Summit of the Rocky Mountains. He happily recovered. He lay at Salt Lake City three weeks regaining his strength. On reaching the gold regions he undertook washing gold on the Rio de Las Cos Manos. He followed washing gold about a year and found it profitable. The winter of 1850-1, he visited Oregon, ascending the coast as far as Astoria and the straits of Juan de Fuqua. He returned from California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, visiting various portions of Central and South America and the West India Islands, and stopping at Havana, Cuba, and in the city of New Orleans. On the fifteenth of October, 1851, he married Mary W. Kidder, who was born at Searsport, in Hancock county, Maine, on the twelfth of August, 1815. Her father, Nathaniel Kidder, was for a number of years a merchant in Boston, and removed to Oxford, Ohio, in the year 1829. Mrs. Crawford came to Terre Haute in 1850, where she made the acquaintance of her husband. Her grandfather, Nathaniel Kidder, was an Orthodox minister, who preached at Nashua, New Hampshire, for a long number of years, and died there at an advanced age. Her mother, Salla Atherton, was the daughter of Dr. Israel Atherton, an old practitioner of medicine at Lancaster, Massachusetts.

In August, 1851, Col. Crawford purchased from John Gregg, of Philadelphia, about a thousand acres of land on Mosquito Creek, in the northern part of this county. He settled on this tract where he has since lived. Few improvements had then been made in that part of the county. His farm, which has been reduced by gifts to his children to five hundred acres, has of recent years been chiefly devoted to grazing purposes. Consequently, Col. Crawford leads a life of comparative ease, and as free as possible from the ordinary cares incident to the carrying on of a large farm. His two children, David F. and Henry C. Crawford, are married and settled on farms near their father. David F. served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion, a member of the Twenty-first Illinois—Gen. Grant's original regiment. He was in numerous battles, and was severely wounded at Stone River. He won for himself a record as a good soldier. The last seven months of his service were spent as a prisoner at Andersonville and other ports of Georgia, where he had ample opportunity to experience the hardships and privations of life in the Southern prison pens, which will be remembered in subsequent history for their unparalleled barbarities. Col. Crawford and his wife also have an adopted daughter, Mary Bell Maxwell, who has lived with them since she was two weeks old. Her father, James Maxwell, died in the army during the war.

In early life Col. Crawford was a Whig. On the agitation of the question of slavery and its proposed extension into the territories, his natural sympathies made him a free soil man. He has been a member of the Republican party from its organization. He is a well-known resident of this county. His extensive travels have brought him in contact with many men of note. Among his reminiscences are treasured up many incidents relating to public men, who were in active life during his early manhood, and who have since been given their appropriate places on the roll of their country's history. As a child he was of weakly growth, and gave little promise of a hardy constitution or a long life. By active exercise in his boyhood, he acquired a vigorous constitution, and few men could have stood so successfully the toils and travels which he has undergone. As a pioneer in the great West he was among the earliest. It is sixty-four years since his feet first trod the soil of Illinois—then a wild and uninhabited territory. He often made the journey from Terre Haute to Springfield when not a single settlement varied the monotony of the journey. Though a man who has traveled much by sea and land he is a farmer, and is well satisfied with his home and its surroundings, believing that all things considered, he lives in one of the most favored portions of his adopted state.

JOHN L. DRENNAN.

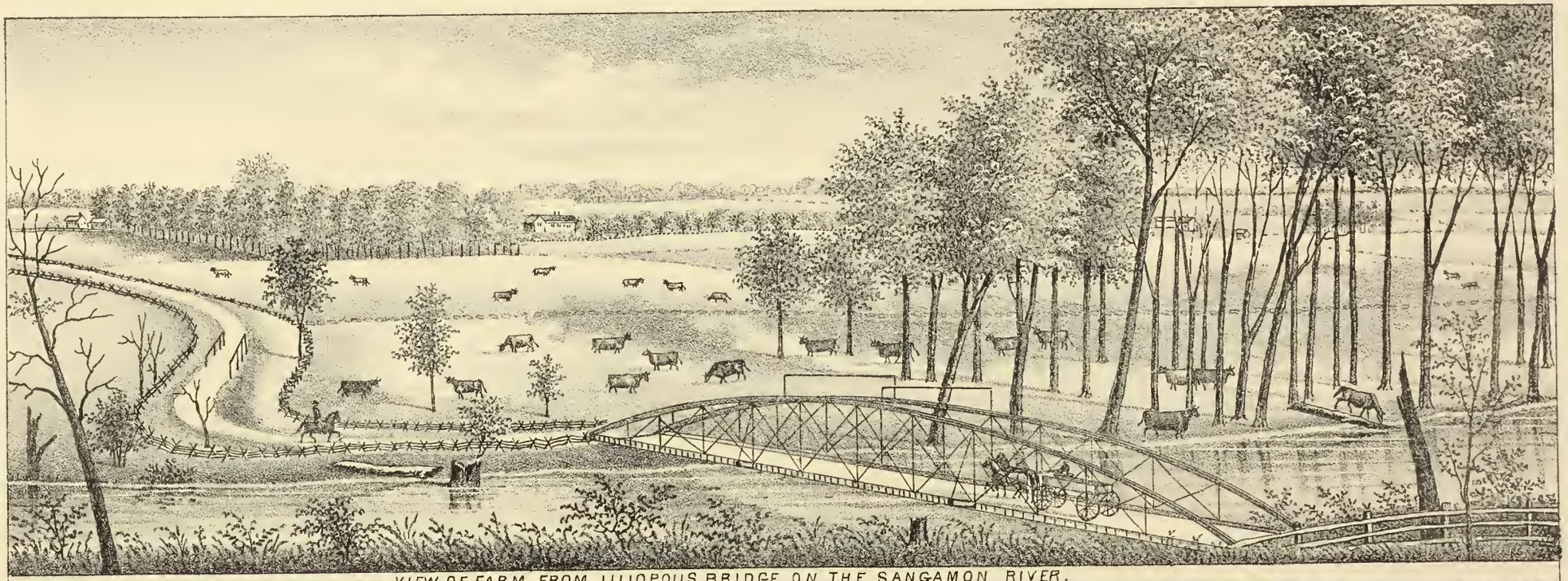
THIS gentleman, who has resided in Mosquito township since 1856, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Caldwell county, in that state, Nov. 14, 1826. His grandfather, John Drennan, was a resident of South Carolina at the time of the revolutionary war, and served in the American army during the latter part of that war. He moved from South Carolina to Kentucky about the year 1802, and settled in Caldwell (then Livingston) county, and was one of the pioneer settlers of that part of the state. He located there when it was almost a wilderness, and still inhabited by the Indians. His father, Eli Drennan, was born in South Carolina in the year 1800, and, consequently, was only about two years of age when the family removed into Kentucky. He was raised in Caldwell county, and, upon reaching manhood's estate, married Margaret McDowell, who was also a native of Caldwell county, and who was descended from an Irish family which had settled some years before in South Carolina, and moved from there to Kentucky at an early date.

John L. Drennan, the subject of our sketch, was the oldest of nine children born to Eli and Margaret Drennan. He was raised in Caldwell county, Ky.

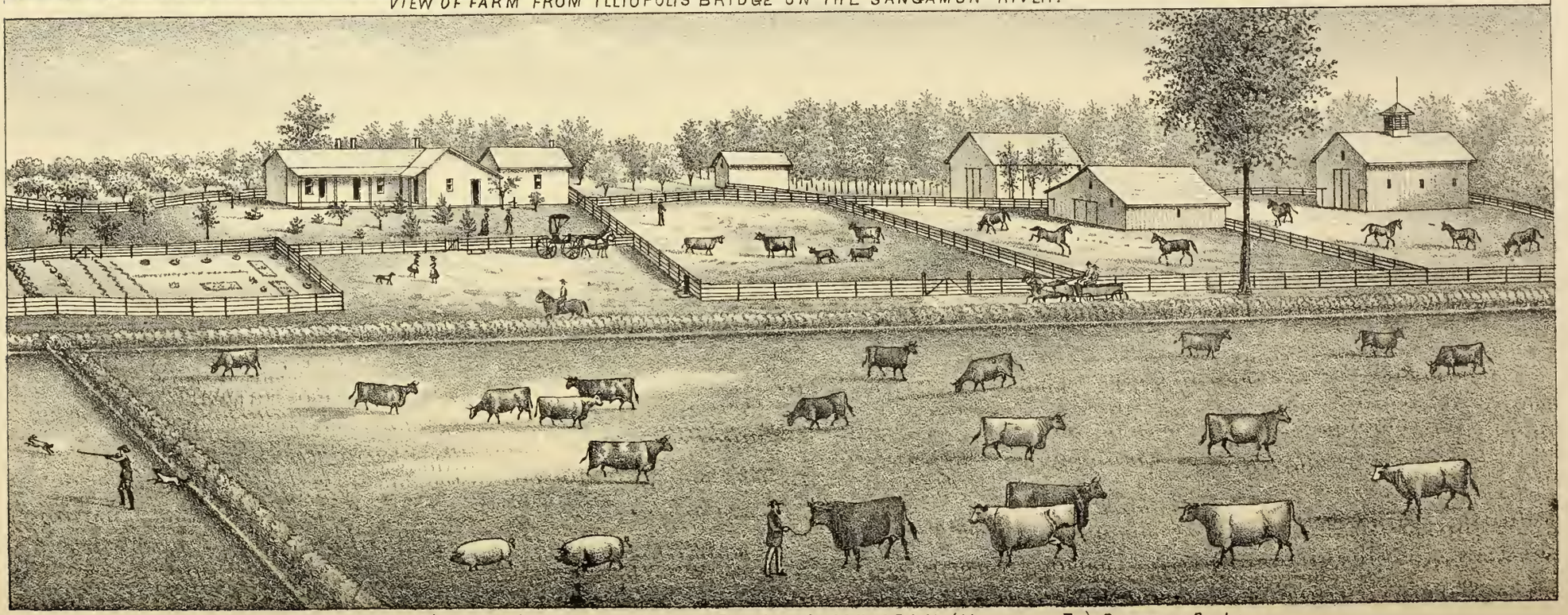
The schools of that part of the state, in his early youth, offered only moderate advantages for obtaining an education, in addition to which he was obliged to remain at home to assist in the work upon the farm. The result was, he only attended school about three months altogether, and for what education he received, he was indebted entirely to his own efforts.

He lived at home until he was twenty-one years of age, and then fairly started in life on his own account. Continuing the same line of business, he began farming for himself in Caldwell county.

Upon the 13th of March, 1850, he married Henrietta Wimberley, one of twelve children, who had been born in Trigg, but was residing in Caldwell county, Kentucky. Her ancestors had come



VIEW OF FARM FROM ILLIOPOLIS BRIDGE ON THE SANGAMON RIVER.



THE STOCK FARM (350 ACRES) AND RES. OF F. NORRED, IN SECS. 19 & 30, T. 16, R. 1, W. (MOSQUITO . TP.,) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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from North Carolina to Kentucky at an early date. John L. Drennan lived in Kentucky until 1856.

The Drennan family were early settlers in Illinois, William and Joseph Drennan, uncles to his father, having settled in Sangamon county, this state, at a very early period; and were among the first pioneer settlers, it being said that they planted the first corn ever grown in Sangamon county. Mr. Drennan's father came to Illinois about 1820–21; remained two years in Sangamon county, and helped build the first house in Springfield. He was not favorably impressed with the country, however, and returned to Kentucky in the fall of 1856. John L. Drennan moved with his family to Illinois, and settled in Christian county, near Mt. Auburn. Since 1864 he has been living upon his present farm, in sec. 22, T. 15 R. 1 W. Mr. and Mrs. Drennan have fourteen children, all living, viz.: Alfred M., Franklin P., John G., Adelia J. (now wife of John F. Cole), Laura E., Margaret Emily (who married Clayton Clemens), Henry E, George R., Henrietta Adel, Cora A., James L., Thomas M., Oscar W. and Charlotte O. Two of his sons reside at Taylorville. Franklin P. has been connected with the offices of the county, and Circuit Clerk for the past four years, and John G., who is now a candidate for the position of State's Attorney, having received the nomination from the democratic party by a large majority, and there is but little doubt that he will be elected.

In his politics Mr. Drennan has been a member of the democratic party all his life. His first vote for president was cast for Lewis Cass, in 1848, and he has voted for every democratic candidate for president since, with the exception of James Buchanan, in 1856, when he lost his vote by reason of his removal to this state at that time.

He has been one of the representative democrats of Mosquito township. In 1872 the democrats of Christian county made him their nominee for County Treasurer

Mr. Drennan is a man who has commanded the confidence and respect of the people, and has filled several positions with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of the people of the township in which he resides He was assessor of Mosquito township for two years—during 1866 and 1867. He was elected a member of the board of supervisors in 1868, and served four consecutive years. He was again elected to this position in 1874, and again represented his township on the Board for five successive years. He has also filled a number of minor offices in the township, such as school trustee and commisioner of highways. He was one of the first to settle out on the prairie, in the south-west part of Mosquito township, and since his location there, has witnessed a vast amount of improvement around him.

ELIAS BRAMEL.

This gentleman, one of the early settlers on the Mosquito prairie, is a Kentuckian by birth. The family from which he descended is of English extraction. His grandfather, Jonathan Bramel, was born in England, and on his emigration to America settled in Maryland. His father, Elisha Bramel, was born in Maryland, and when a young man went to Kentucky and settled in that state. This was about the year 1812. About 1815, he married in Mason county, Kentucky, Rebecca Moran, who was also born in Maryland, the Moran and Bramel families having emigrated from Maryland to Kentucky together, and settled in Mason county. Mr. Bramel's birth occurred in Mason county, March 17, 1820. He was the third in a family of eight children. When about seven years old his father moved to Harrison county. The part of Kentucky in which his father lived was thinly settled, and the neighbors few and far between. In consequence the children were afforded very poor advantages in the way of obtaining an education. When he was a boy there was no school within a reasonable distance at which he could attend. The only schooling he received was for about two months after he became of age. Mr. Bramel lived at home until he was twenty-one, and then turned out in the world on his own account. He went to Paris, in Bourbon county, and learned the business of a stone mason, and afterward the trade of a stone cutter. He worked at his trade for fifteen or sixteen years, and at it saved enough money to buy a farm of two hundred acres, in Harrison county, in the year 1843, and on which he moved, but still carried on his trade, obtaining other help to carry on the farming.

His first marriage occurred November 3, 1844, to Eliza Ashcraft, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Her death took place Jan. 18th, 1849. He was married again August 12, 1851, to Dorinda Dodson, who was born and raised in Harrison county, Kentucky. In 1852, Mr. Bramel removed to Illinois, and purchased eighty acres of raw prairie land, in section 34, town. 19, range 1 west, and twenty acres of timber. Mr. Bramel began farming on this tract, and has been farming in that part of Christian county ever since. He now owns three hundred acres of land in sections 34 and 35, and is known as one of the substantial farmers of Mosquito township. Mr. Bramel was among the first to locate on the Mosquito prairie, on which there were only one or two houses on his coming to the county. Herds of deer were a common sight on the prairie, and the country gave little promise of developing into the rich agricultural country which it has since become. Mr. Bramel has ten children living: Columbus, now living in La Bette county, Kansas, Lucinda, wife of Lysander Whaley, of Mosquito township, Sallie A., who married Adam Whiteside, of Macon county, Benjamin, Oscar, now farming in Mosquito township, Robert, Thomas, Ira, Richard and John Wilmer.

In his politics, Mr. Bramel started out in life as a believer in the old Jackson democracy, to whose principles he believes that he has adhered pretty closely all through his life. His first vote for president was cast for Van Buren, in 1840, and he has voted for every democratic candidate for president from that time until now. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bramel are members of the Christian church. Mr. Bramel is a man who has been respected for his many good qualities as a citizen and a useful member of the community. As a man he is self-made. He began life with nothing on which to rely except his own energy, and from a young man beginning life without a dollar, has risen to a position of comparative independence, and takes rank with the prominent farmers of Christian county.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

This gentleman, one of the old residents of this part of the state, is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Orange county, of that state, May 1, 1806. The family from which he is descended is of Irish descent.

His great-grandfather was born in Ireland, came to America, and settled in North Carolina, while it was yet a colony of Great Britain. His grandfather, William Armstrong, was born in North Carolina, about the year 1736. He served in the Continental army during the whole of the Revolutionary war, and participated in several battles, being twice taken prisoner by the British. His father, James Armstrong, was born in North Carolina, was raised in that state, and married Mary Allen, who was also a native of Orange county, N. C., and came from a family of English descent.

Mr. Armstrong's grandfather, George Allen Armstrong, moved

from North Carolina to Tennessee, at an early date, and settled on the site of Nashville, where there was only a fort to mark the spot where now stands the capital of the state. He married Jennie Lapslie. His son, Wm. Armstrong, uncle of the subject of this sketch, accompanied him to Tennessee, and was accustomed to say that he buried nearly thirty men, who had been picked off by the Indians, within a short distance of this Nashville fort. Mr. Armstrong's father also accompanied him to Tennessee, but afterwards returned to North Carolina.

The first six years of Mr. Armstrong's life were spent among the sterile hills and flint rocks of his native county. In 1812, his father moved with the family to Tennessee, and settled in Williams county, 20 miles from Nashville. It was here that Mr. Armstrong grew to manhood. His father being a man in good circumstances, Wm. Armstrong obtained all the education offered by the schools of that country. He was married there to Martha Oldham, a native of Virginia. Mr. Armstrong first visited Illinois in 1836, and being determined to settle in this state, he entered land in what is now Logan county, and in 1837, brought his family to Illinois, and settled in Sangamon county, near the town of Mechanicsburg, and continued to live there until 1865, and then moved to his present farm in Christian county. His first wife died, January, 1836, before his removal to Illinois. His second marriage occurred June 15, 1837, to Statira Fickland, a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky; his marriage took place in Sangamon county. The farm on which Mr. Armstrong now resides, was improved by his son, Leander Armstrong, now dead, and was one of the earliest improved farms upon the prairie in the south-west part of Mosquito township. Mr. Armstrong has had ten children, of whom six are now living, namely, Mary E., John A., James I., Ann M., married to D. W. Housley of Grove City, Wm., David C. His oldest daughter is living in Jasper county, Missouri, the wife of John H. Spurgin, and all the other children are living in Christian county. Three children of Mr. Armstrong's died in Christian county, all grown, viz: Leander, April 14, 1866, George White, Nov. 26, 1868, Emma, Feb. 17, 1873, Edwin A. having died in infancy, Jan. 4, 1834. Mr. Armstrong had three sons serving in the army during the war of the Rebellion: John A., James I., and Leander; John A. serving in the 3d cavalry, James I. in the 73d, and Leander in the 114th; the first named enlisted in 1861, and served until he became incapable of active duty on account of rheumatism. James I. and Leander served from 1862 until the close of the war. Leander contracted a disease while in the service, from which he died as above stated.

Mr. Armstrong was born in a slave-holding country, and his father was a slave-owner after the manner of the country in which he lived, but the subject of our sketch at an early age became impressed with the evils of the system, although he himself owned slaves, and as soon as an opportunity offered determined to move to a free state. He was a whig while that party lasted, and voted for its candidates always in opposition to the democratic party. His sentiments on the question of slavery, led him to attach himself to the Republican party on its organization, and he voted for Fremont in 1856. He is still a republican, and was a stanch Union man during the war.

Mr. Armstrong is a man who is much respected for his many good qualities as a citizen. For four years he was Associate Judge of the County Court, in Sangamon county. At the age of 18, in 1824, he became connected with the Methodist church, of which denomination he has ever since been a member.

Mr. Armstrong owned a section and a half of land in Mosquito township, and has given all his children a good start in life. His four sons are now farming in this township, and are all married. Three of them are living upon the same section (30) as their father.

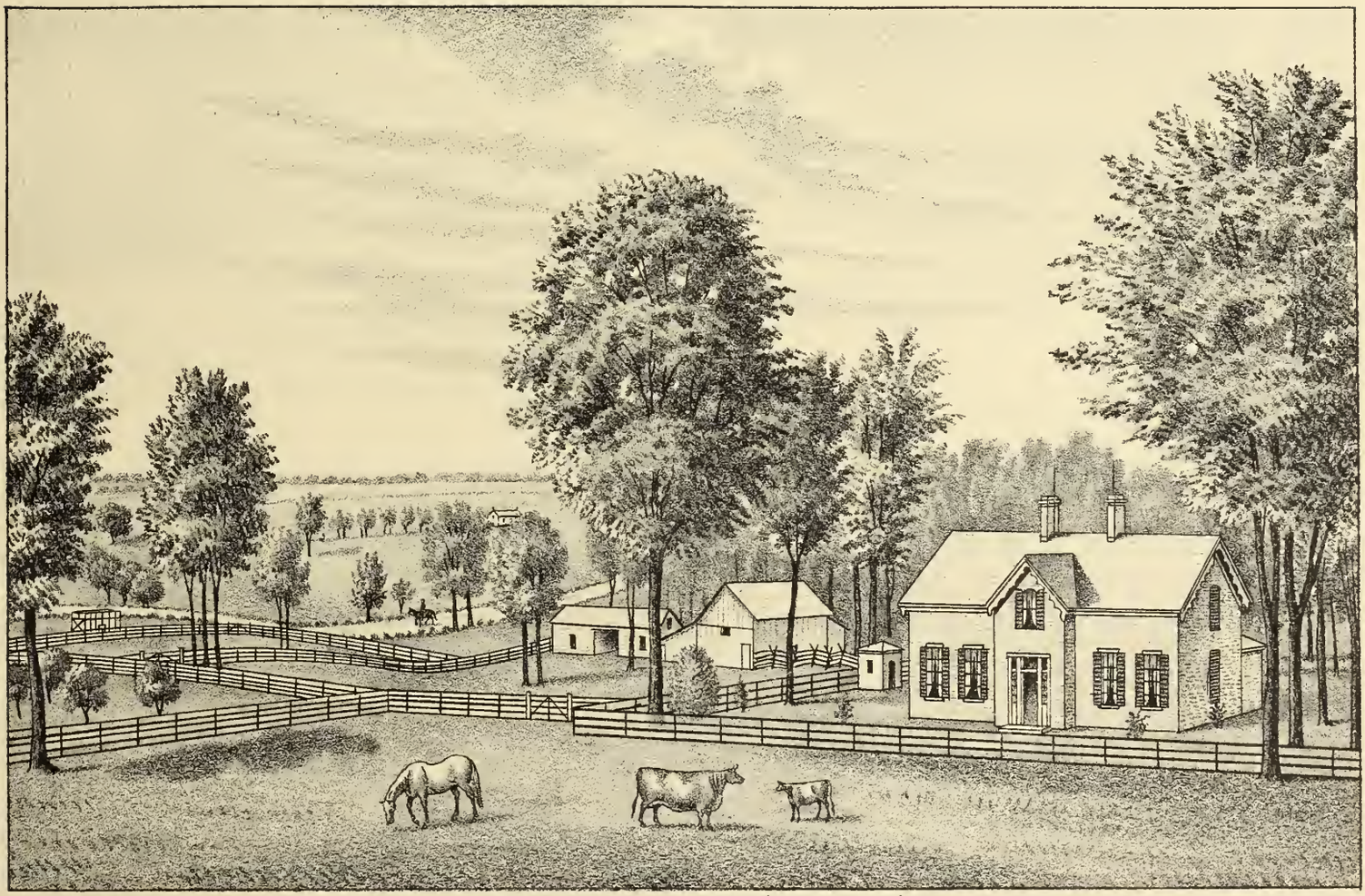
SAMUEL BETZ.

This gentleman, who has been living in Mosquito township since November, 1867, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Huntingdon county of that state, March 29, 1831. His father was John Betz, and his mother Rebecca Beyer. The subject of our sketch was the oldest of seven children. When a child one or two years of age, his father moved with the family to Medina county, Ohio, where he lived three or four years and then went to Summit county, Ohio, where Esquire Betz was principally raised. The part of Ohio in which he lived had good schools, which he attended pretty regularly when a boy, and gained a good education. After becoming of age he worked by the month for a couple of years in Summit and Cuyahoga counties. The summer of 1855 he spent in Wisconsin. October 7, 1855, he was married to Catharine Weidman, who was born and raised in Summit county, Ohio, where his marriage took place. In the spring of 1856 he went to Wisconsin, and went to farming for himself in Sauk county of that state. He lived in Wisconsin seven and one half years. His father died in February, 1863. And his five younger brothers were in the army at the time, so that his mother wrote to him to come back to Ohio and take care of the old homestead; consequently he went back to Ohio in the fall of 1863, and lived there until the fall of 1867, when he came to Christian county and settled in Mosquito township, where he has since been engaged in farming. He learned the carpenter's trade in Ohio, and has followed that to some extent here. He has had nine children, of whom all but one are living. Their names are Clara Emma, wife of John A. Delamar; Charlotte Rebecca, William Arie, who died at the age of nearly thirteen; Alice Florence, Ida, Rosa, John Harvey, Mary Catharine and Charles Samuel. Esquire Betz has been one of the representative citizens of Mosquito township since his residence there, and has been known as one of the public-spirited and liberal members of the community. In his politics he has always been a member of the old democratic party, casting his first vote for president for Franklin Pierce in 1852, and supporting every democratic candidate for president since. For a number of years he has filled the office of Justice of the Peace in Mosquito township. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and also a Mason.

JOHN PALMER.

This gentleman has been living in Mosquito township since 1875; is a native of Ohio, and was born in Washington county of that state, Feb. 12th, 1824. His father, Jabez F. Palmer, was a native of Vermont, and descended from a family who had settled in North Carolina at an early date. His grandfather, Joseph Palmer, was one of the first settlers of Ohio, and among the early pioneers who settled about Marietta, the oldest town in the state. Mr. Palmer's wife's name was Lydia G. Brown, daughter of Samuel Brown, who was also one of the first pioneers of Washington county, Ohio, and settled eight miles from Marietta, one of the first to locate at any distance from the town. Mr. Palmer's uncle, John Brown, was known throughout that part of the state as one of the early abolitionists, and most zealous advocate of freedom for the black race.

The Brown family were from New Hampshire. Mr. Palmer was born sixteen miles west of Marietta, in the town of Watertown, now Palmer township. He attended the common schools and obtained the elements of a good English education. He was raised



A SCENE ON ONE OF THE FARMS OF M. STAFFORD, (MOSQUITO TP.) CHRISTIAN CO., ILL.

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University of Illinois.

on a farm. November 28th, 1847, he married Lydia E. Dutton, a native of Hockingport, Athens county, Ohio. Mr. Palmer was farming in Ohio till the spring of 1860, and then moved to Mason county, West Virginia, on the Ohio river, opposite Gallipolis, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming through the war, and was also part of the time occupied in taking care of government horses.

In 1866 he moved to the Ohio side of the river. The death of his wife occurred February, 1868, and then Mr. Palmer went to Missouri. For four or five years his home was in Sedalia, and he also for a year lived in Cooper county. In the summer of 1873 he was most of the time in Kansas, and afterward lived for a few months in Bates county, Missouri. In March, 1875, he married Mrs. Martha L. Sprague, whose maiden name was Gage, who was born in New Hampshire, and came to Washington county, Ohio, when a child of five years of age. She married Jonathan Sprague, and settled in Mosquito township. Mr. Palmer has one son, James A. Palmer, now living in Athens county, Ohio, engaged in the merchandizing business at Coolville. In his politics Mr. Palmer was formerly a whig, but has been a republican since the organization of that party. He voted for Fremont in 1856, the first national candidate of the republican party. He has thoroughly sympathized with the aims of the republican party during the whole of its existance.

WILLIAM MORGAN

Is a native-born citizen of Christian county. His birth dates September 4th, 1838. His father, John Morgan, was a native of Kentucky, and was a son of Lambert Morgan, of Virginia. Lambert Morgan emigrated to Kentucky at an early day. He was in the war of 1812, and was at the battle of New Orleans. In about 1820 he settled in Indiana, where he lived until 1832. He then came to Illinois. When the family arrived at Vandalia, John Morgan, who was then about eighteen years of age, concluded he would remain in that place. His father continued his journey, crossed the Illinois river at Beardstown, and settled somewhere in the military tract, where he lived a number of years. He afterwards moved into Davis county, Missouri, where he died in 1874. John Morgan remained in Vandalia a short time, and then went to St. Louis, where he was employed by "Billie" Wiggins to work one of his ferry-boats. He afterward went to Beardstown, and then to Springfield, and finally came into what is now Christian county, where he was married in 1834 to Miss Nancy Watkins, a native of Tennessee. Her father was an early settler in the central part of Illinois. After Mr. Morgan's marriage, he settled down to farming. He now lives in Mosquito township. He has been twice married. His second wife was a Mrs. Allen, who, before marriage, was a Miss Lucinda Loyd, of Kentucky. There have been six children born by this union, one now deceased. The subject of our sketch was the only child by his father's first marriage. John Morgan is a man of the true pioneer type, and delights in telling anecdotes of the early times.

William Morgan was raised on a farm in the early settlement of this county, and in consequence, his advantages for receiving an education were limited; but, by close application, he acquired the rudiments in youth, and in after years qualified himself sufficiently to transact almost any ordinary business. At the age of twenty-eight he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Ann Nicholes, a native of Sangamon county, Illinois. They have a family of five children, viz.: Mary Emma, Lucy E., John A. R., William E. and George. After Mr. Morgan's marriage, he began farming where he now lives, on one hundred and forty acres. He now owns two hundred and eighty acres. His father gave him a start of ninety acres, and by hard work and economical habits he has acquired the balance. In 1862 he was elected constable, a position he has filled to the present time, with the exception of about two years. For three years he was commissioner of highways in his township. In politics he is a stanch democrat, and takes an active interest in the success of his party. He cast his first vote for James Buchanan, and has so continued to vote the straight ticket. Such is a brief sketch of one of the prominent young farmers of Mosquito township.

J WILLIS WOOD

Was born in Clinton county, Kentucky, October 25th, 1840. He is the son of John and Sarah Wood. John Wood was a native of East Tennessee, and his father, Samuel Wood, a native-born Englishman, who emigrated to this country about 1750. He settled at Mt. Vernon, Virginia, and enlisted in a Virginia company, which served in the French and Indian wars. He was under Captain George Washington, at Braddock's defeat, in the western part of Pennsylvania, and also served two years in a campaign against the French in Canada. Mr. Wood married at Mt. Vernon, and emigrated to Tennessee before it became one of the states. John Wood, the father of our subject, was born in 1781, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He emigrated to Kentucky, where he married Sarah Crouch, a native of Tennessee, and of French descent. They raised a family of ten children, of whom the subject of our sketch was the youngest. The occupation of John Wood, after settling in Kentucky, was that of a farmer; he improved a farm in Clinton county, where he died in 1860, at the advanced age of 81 years. His elder brother, William, and uncle to our subject, served in the Kentucky assembly twenty-one years, nineteen years consecutively, by profession an engineer—what then was termed a surveyor. Mr. Wood was raised upon his father's farm, in Kentucky; he attended the common schools in Clinton county, and also attended Mount Cumberland Academy, whereby he received a good education; his original intention was to fit himself for the practice of law, and in 1859, he began reading law in the office of H. S. Taylor, of Albany, Kentucky; he remained in this office about one year, and then attended the law lectures, at the University in Louisville. He became fully qualified, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. His first intention was to open an office and practice his profession in Albany, but upon account of the war he left his native state, and came to Illinois in 1862, first locating in Macoupin county, where he taught school for two years, in that and Madison county. He was united in marriage to Miss Maria Wood, March 15th, 1866, near Troy, Madison county. Mr. Wood was advised by his physician to abandon the idea of practicing law, or the confinement necessary for study, and adopt a more active life on account of an affection of the heart, from which he at this time suffered. He consequently came to Christian county, and entered into the avocation of a farming life once more, which it is his purpose to continue the rest of his life. After settling in Mosquito township, in the spring of 1866, he experienced the great misfortune of losing his wife, in the month of February, 1878. He has two children, viz.: Aronette and A. Leon.

Mr. Wood is a man of considerable ability, and has most satisfactorily filled the office of Justice of the Peace in the township wherein he resides. In politics he is democratic.

PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS.

CITY OF TAYLORVILLE.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Anderson, W. W.	Taylorville	Taylorv'le	Banker	Henderson Co.,Ky	51
Abell, J. R.	"	"	Retired Physician	Adair Co., Ky.	69
Anderson, G.	"	"	Jeweler & Watch Maker	Norway	75
Anderson, Samuel	"	"	Brick & Tile Manufacturer	Greene Co., Ind.	66
Anderson, J. R.	"	"	" " "	" "	66
Baughman, John	"	"	Bookkeeper in W. W. Anderson's Bank	Stark Co., Ohio	57
Brna, George A.	"	"	Manufacturer Segars and Dealer in Tobacco	Pennsylvania	70
Blunt, David C.	"	"	Farmer	Williamson Co., Tenn.	25
Barnes, Albert G.	"	"	Banker	Harrisburg, Pa.	55
Wm. Chamberlain	"	"	Dry Goods Merchant	Fulton Co., Ind.	71
Cheney, H.	"	"	Farmer	Ohio	70
Coleman, John M.	"	"	Retired Farmer	Halifax Co., Va.	67
Chapman, H. C.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	New London, Conn	37
Culver, J. S.	"	"	Marble Manufacturer and Dealer	Ohio	53
Clark, J. H.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Christian Co., Ky.	44
Clark, L. H.	"	"	" "	" Ill.	44
Clark, A. L.	Dec'd Feb. 1, 1880		Late Sheriff of Christian Co.	" Ky.	49
Clark, Susan M.	Taylorville	Taylorv'le	Widow of A. L. Clark	" Ill.	35
Davis, Jr., Henry	Springfield	Springfi'd	Law & Brokerage Agent	Christian Co. Ill.	49
Duncan, Jerome	Taylorville	Taylorv'le	Grocery Merchant	Sangamon Co. Il	47
Deterding, G. A.	"	"	Dry Goods Merchant	Madison Co., Ill	68
Drennan, Frank P.	"	"	Deputy Circuit Clerk	Caldwell Co. Ky	56
Drennan, John G.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	" "	56
Frink, William S.	"	"	Retired	New London Co., Conn.	37
Sarah Grace Grant	Dec'd Nov. 24, 1866		Late wife W. S. Frink	New York	37
Foy, V. E.	Taylorville	Taylorv'le	Attorney-at-Law, & State's Attorney	Tuscarawas Co., O	65
Goodrich, W. A.	"	"	Merchant	Berkshire Co. Mass	40
Hill, Josiah A.	"	"	Circuit Clerk	Montgomery Co. Il	55
Harner, J. F.	"	"	Editor and Proprietor of *Farmer's Journal.*	Virginia	65
Hatch, J. B.	Dallas, Tex	Dallas Tex	Agricultural Implement Dealer	New York	69
Mary J. Alger	" "	"	Wife of J. B. Hatch	St. Joseph, Ind.	69
Haines, Wm. C.	Taylorville	Taylorv'le	Sheriff of Christian Co.	Rappahannock Co., Va.	40
Hedrick, L. R.	"	"	Grocery Merchant	Sangamon Co. Il	66
Hundley, W. B.	Helna, Mont.	Helna	Speculator	Kentucky	
Jones John B.	Taylorville	Taylorv'le	Attorney-at-Law	Ohio	64
Johns, T. M.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Preble Co., O.	73
Kirkwood, Wm. H.	St. Louis	St Louis	Ex-County Clerk	Ohio	67
Kitzmiller, J. H.	Taylorville	Taylorv'le	Physician and Surgeon	East Tennessee	72
Kaup, William H.	"	"	Dry Goods Clerk	Boston, Mass.	71
Kessler, Valentine	"	"	Cider and Vinegar Manufacturer	Germany	61
Emily Dunning	Dec'd Feb. 24, 1867		Late wife of V. Kessler	Ohio	34
Kinney, A. T.	Taylorville	Taylorv'le	Special Agent Phœnix Insurance Co.	New York	70
Bartlett, Frances L.	"	"	Wife of A. T. Kinney	Illinois	70
Long, M. C.	"	"	Proprietor of "Globe Hotel."	Kentucky	50
Long, B. F.	"	"	Proprietor of Livery Stable	Sangamon Co. Il	50
Lewis, S. G.	"	"	Attorney and Counsellor at Law	Kent Co., Del.	77
Long, T. W.	"	"	Proprietor Long House	Sangamon Co. Il	54
Martin, W. T.	"	"	Late Editor *Democrat*	Alabama	65
B. A. Richards	"	"	Editor and Proprietor of *Democrat*	Kentucky	32
McKnight, S.	"	"	Merchant	Macoupin Co. Ill	70
Virginia A. Boggess	"	"	Wife of S. McKnight	" "	70
Mossler, Samuel H.	"	"	Clothing Merchant	Germany	70
McCaskill, A.	"	"	County Judge and Attorney-at-Law	Sangamon Co. Il	57
Michels, Peter	"	"	Retired	Germany	52
Catharine Weiler	"	"	Wife of P. Michels	"	52
May, Thos. G.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Shipper	Kentucky	62
Orr, R. W.	"	"	County School Superintendent	Ohio	54
Powel, R. M.	"	"	County Surveyor	Parkersb'rg, W. Va	53
Powel, H. M.	"	"	Lumber Dealer	Philadelphia, Pa.	53
Perry, A. L.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Robertson Co. Ten	78
Peck, Albert R.	"	"	Attorney and Abstractor of Titles	Oneida Co., N.Y.	65
Powel, Charlesworth	"	"	Bookkeeper in Price & Wilkinson's Mills	Philadelphia, Pa.	54
Provine, W. M.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Illinois	68
Ricks, N. Douglas	"	"	Abstractor of Titles	Christian Co. Ill.	46
Rhodes, Amos A.	"	"	Deputy County Treasurer	Shelby Co., Ill.	60
Riesemy, Edward	"	"	Barber	St. Joe, Mo.	76
Anna B. Traylor	"	"	Wife of E. Riesemy	Christian Co. Ill.	58
William Opperman	"	"	Barber	St. Louis, Mo.	76
Clara Caswell	"	"	Wife of W. Opperman	Morgan Co., Ill.	76
Ricks, James B.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Christian Co. Ill.	52
Rockwell, C. V.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Richland Co., O	55
Richardson, I. N.	"	"	Dry Goods Merchant	Christian Co. Ill.	47
Julia H. Goodrich	Dec'd Feb. 18, 1871		Late wife of I. N. Richardson	" "	50
Ricks, John B.	Taylorville	Taylorv'le	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Trigg Co., Ky.	36
Rockwell, A. S.	"	"	Jeweler	New York	58
Squier, John J.	"	"	Editor and Proprietor of *Republican*	Ohio	44
Shumway, Dorice D.	"	"	Banker	Christian Co. Ill.	45
Shumway, H. P.	"	"	Dry Goods Merchant	Montgomery Co. Il	42
Shumway, J. N. C.	"	"	Justice of the Peace, Insurance and Real Estate Agent.	Christian Co. Ill.	50
Sattley, Albert	"	"	Manufer of Agricultural Implements	Sangamon Co. Il	54
Sattley, Archibald	"	"	" " "	" "	50
Smith, W. E.	"	"	Dealer in Tin & Glassware & Manufacturer of Tinware, Roofing, &c.	Pennsylvania	56
Warner, Lydia	"	"	Wife of W. E. Smith	Michigan	59

CITY OF TAYLORVILLE.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Sattley, Marshall	Taylorville	Taylorv'le	Manufer of Agricultural Implements	Sangamon Co. Il	58
Shetler, Jerry	"	"	Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer	Tuscarawas Co., O	57
Schulze, Rev. Fred'ick	"	"	Catholic Priest	Germany	77
Slater, L. B.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Illinois	68
Taylor, James M.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Scotland	68
Vandeveer, Wm. T.	"	"	Banker	Christian Co. Ill.	42
Vandeveer, Eugene A.	"	"	Banker	Christian Co. Ill.	53
Whitmer, Charles	"	"	County Clerk	Licking Co., O.	62
Willey, A. J.	"	"	Capitalist and Farmer	Hamilton Co., O	58
Wingate, Charles H.	"	"	Miller in Price & Wilkinson's Mill	Sussex Co., Del.	72
Wertheimer, John	"	"	Clothing Merchant	Austria	78
Wagoner, George	"	"	Livery, Feed & Sale Stables	Illinois	56

TAYLORVILLE—TOWN 13 NORTH. RANGE 2 WEST.

Bond, Abner	Taylorville	Sec. 23	Stock Deal'r & Supervisor	Belmont Co. O.	52
Cheney, H.	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	71
Cheney, ———	"	28	Wife of H. Cheney	Pennsylvania	71
Cheney, H.	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	71
Elliott, Thos. J.	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	53
Ruth J. Clayton	"	29	Wife of F. J. Elliott	"	55
Funderburk, D. D.	"	16	Farmer	Christian Co. Ill	55
Layann Ruby	"	16	Widow of John Ruby	York Co. Pa.	50
John Ruby	Dec'd, July 6, 1875		Late husband of L. Ruby	"	50
Goodrich, Henry A.	Taylorville	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill.	54
Arabella Bond	"	3	Wife of H. A. Goodrich	"	57
Gore, John	"	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	31
Harriet E. Welch	Dec'd April 9, 1875		Wife of J. Gore	Illinois	40
Holmes, James A.	Taylorville	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	65
Mary A. Peckham	"	29	Wife of J. A. Holmes	"	65
Hedden, A. S.	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	56
Samantha Holland	Dec'd Jan. 5, 1867		Late wife of A. S. Hedden	Pennsylvania	62
Harriet W. Ladd	Taylorville	Sec. 9	Present wife of A. S. Hedden	Connecticut	49
Hall, Wm. W.	"	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co. Il	48
Jernigan, Louis H.	"	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tennessee	36
Sarah Currie	Dec'd Feb. 18, 1854		First wife of L. H. Jernigan	"	36
Mary J. Shake	Dec'd Sept. 11, 1865		Second wife of L. H. Jernigan	Illinois	57
Amanda Council	Taylorville	Sec. 34	Present wife of L. H. Jernigan	Tennessee	30
Langley, W. F.	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	30
Sarah Hanon	Dec'd Sept. 9, 1863		Former wife of W. F. Langley	Illinois	35
Caroline Brence	Taylorville	Sec. 17	Present wife of W. F. Langley	Pennsylvania	50
Langley, Jr., R. P.	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill.	32
Irena L. Clark	"	18	Wife of R. P. Langley	Kentucky	44
Morrison, James C.	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	North Carolina	43
Miller, E. A.	"	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co. Il	27
Jane S. Bishop	"	16	Wife of E. A. Miller	Rochester, N.Y.	45
Minnis, F. M.	Sharpsburg	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill.	32
Jane George	"	6	Wife of F. M. Minnis	"	41
Murphy, J. W.	Taylorville	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	67
Nash, O. S.	Sharpsburg	5	Grain & Live Stock Dealer & Raiser	Franklin Co. Mass.	59
Rachel S. Miner	Dec'd June 6, 1877		Late wife of O. S. Nash	"	65
Ruby, Zazaris	Taylorville	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	54
Mattie Shaffer	"	16	Wife of Z. Ruby	"	
Ryan, John H.	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	54
Eliza Lee	Dec'd Dec. 8, 1875		Late wife of J. H. Ryan	New York	60
Cordelia C. Gifford	Taylorville	Sec. 22	Present wife of J. H. Ryan	"	77
Sharp, Henry E.	"	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill.	51
Hattie Hazlett	"	5	Wife of H. E. Sharp	Illinois	50
Young, F. M.	"	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill.	49
Rebecca J. Gatton	"	33	Wife of F. M. Young	Illinois	75
Young, Nancy	"	32	Widow of E. S. Young	Kentucky	33
Young, Ezekiel S.	Dec'd Dec. 10, 1857		Late husband of Mrs. Nancy Young	"	33

CITY OF PANA AND PANA—TOWN 11 N. RANGE 1 EAST.

Allbright, J. T.	Pana	Pana	Merchant Tailor	Pennsylvania	71
Clarissa Morehead	"	"	Wife of J. T. Allbright	Ohio	71
Abrell, R. W.	"	"	Saloon and Billiard Rooms	Indiana	64
Martha E. Milligan	"	"	Wife of R. W. Abrell	Shelby Co., Ill.	70
Anderson, Fletcher	"	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill.	42
Harriet McCune	"	25	Wife of F. Anderson	Tuscarawas Co, O	53
Butts, Gabriel	"	25	Druggist	Ohio	61
Leah Shafer	"	25	Wife of G. Butts	Pennsylvania	65
Bartlett, Levi S.	"	34	Nurseryman and Farmer	New York	70
Nancy E. Merricks	"	34	Wife of L. S. Bartlett	Virginia	71
Bernard, B. F.	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co., O.	78
Clara B. Fenner	"	17	Wife of B. F. Bernard	Highland Co. O	78
Bacon, Timothy L.	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Oneida Co. N.Y.	54
Catharine Forney	"	17	Wife of T. L. Bacon	Tuscarawas Co., O	54

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Carr, R. M.	Pana	Pana	Editor and Proprietor of *Gazette*	Connecticut	65
Libbie Guilford	"	"	Wife of R. M. Carr	"	65
Clark, T. P.	"	"	Livery, Sale and Feed Stable	Ohio	78
Catherine F. Swim	"	"	Wife of T. P. Clark	"	78
Couch, R.	"	"	Real Estate Agent	Shelby Co., Ill.	75
Siney Cutler	"	"	Wife of R. Couch	" "	75
Cowden, Wm.	"	"	Janitor of East School House	Ohio	67
Catherine Dickson	"	"	Wife of W. Cowden	Pennsylvania	67
Chalfant, N. B.	"	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tuscarawas Co., O	77
Caroline Bourquin	"	30	Wife of N. B. Chalfant	" "	77
Cooper, E. P.	"	Pana	Florist and Horticulturist	West Virginia	64
Martha Horn	"	"	Wife of E. P. Cooper	" "	64
Condor, H. G.	"	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	64
Dicy Dorson	"	12	Wife of H. G. Condor	Indiana	64
Cole, Robert	"	36	Farmer	"	57
Cole, James	"	36	Farmer and father of R. Cole	Ireland	57
Sophia West	"	36	Wife of J. Cole	Indiana	57
Dawdy, J. H.	"	Pana	Police Magistrate	Hamilton Co., Ill.	56
Jane Frazier	"	"	Wife of J. H. Dawdy	Kentucky	56
Delane, John	"	Sec. 17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	56
Mary Sughrue	"	17	Wife of J. Delane	"	57
Dunn, J. A.	"	7	Farmer	South Carolina	55
Eveline Sergeant	"	7	Wife of J. A. Dunn	Indiana	55
Dickey, Salem	"	Pana	Physician and Surgeon	Scott Co., Ind.	56
Elizabeth L. Bass	"	"	Wife of S. Dickey	Mercer Co., Ky.	56
Essick, J. C.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Pennsylvania	58
Maggie C. Newell	"	"	Wife of J. C. Essick	Canada	65
Edmonds, J. R.	"	"	Principal Public Schools	Ohio	59
Mary E. Long	"	"	Wife of J. R. Edmonds	Pennsylvania	56
Glassgow, Mrs. Ann	"	"	Retired	Maryland	55
Glassgow, Wm. H.	Dec'd Jan. 3, 1870		Late husband of Mrs. A. Glassgow	Virginia	
Gudehus, W.	Pana	Sec. 31	Farmer	Germany	63
Victoria Six	"	31	Wife of W. Gudehus	"	63
Gossmann, Otto	"	Pana	Druggist	Bavaria	70
Gossmann, Frank	"	"	Druggist	"	72
Hayward, W. E	"	"	Capitalist	Montgomery Co.Il	66
Clara M. Turnbolt	"	"	Wife of W. E. Hayward	Maryland	66
Hayward, J. A.	"	"	Proprietor St. James Hotel, and Editor and Proprietor of *Argus*	Montgomery Co.Il	67
Flora M. Rood	"	"	Wife of J. A. Hayward	Massachusetts	71
Hegle, Burnhard	"	"	Butcher	Germany	70
Sarah Varley	"	"	Wife of B. Hegle	England	70
Harrison, Mrs. Matilda	"	"	Proprietor Harrison House	Virginia	65
Harrison, Wm. A.	Dec'd Nov. 4, 1874		Late husband of Mrs. M. H. Harrison	Ohio	65
Horn, Chas. L.	"	"	Cooperage	Madison Co.,Ill.	79
Minnie R. Griffin	"	"	Wife of C. L. Horn	" "	79
Huber, J.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Logan Co., O.	67
Amanda Harbor	"	"	Wife of J. Huber	Champaign Co., O.	68
Hubbard, T. W.	"	Sec. 28	Farmer	New York	65
Julia Spaulding	"	28	Wife of T. W. Hubbard	Michigan	65
Helmick, Thomas E.	"	Pana	Student	Ohio	66
Helmick, J. C.	Dec'd Jan. 4, 1870		Father of T. E. Helmick	"	66
Susan Miller	Pana	Pana	Widow of J. C. Helmick	"	66
Humphreys, E. A.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Missouri	61
Ann E. McMillen	"	"	Wife of E. A. Humphreys	Ohio	66
Jehle, Louis	"	"	Hardware Merchant	St. Louis, Mo.	65
Augusta Kistenmacher	"	"	Wife of L. Jehle	Germany	73
Johns, Robert	"	"	Lumber Dealer	Indiana	65
Jageman, Philip	"	"	Grocer	Germany	55
Margaret Walcher	"	"	Wife of P. Jageman	North Carolina	55
Johnson, W. H.	"	Sec. 4	Farmer and Teacher	Clinton Co., O.	67
Johnson, Selby	"	4	Farmer and father of W. H. Johnson	Ohio	67
Rebecca J. Routh	"	4	Wife of S. Johnson	"	67
Kitchell, J. W.	"	Pana	Attorney-at-Law	Crawford Co., Ill.	66
Mary F. Little	"	"	Wife of J. W. Kitchell	Montgomery Co.Il	66
Ladd, Aaron A.	"	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Vermont	61
Emily Cowgell	"	11	Wife of A. A. Ladd	Ohio	54
Ladd, Gustine I.	"	Pana	Real Estate Agent	Vermont	55
Frances S. Dexter	"	"	Wife of G. I. Ladd	"	59
Mooney, S. P.	"	"	Merchant	Indiana	62
Sarah A. Zahniser	"	"	Wife of S. P. Mooney	Ohio	70
McQuigg, J. C.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	"	67
Marian Patton	"	"	Wife of J. C. McQuigg	Pennsylvania	53
Mears, Levi Franklin	"	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shelby Co., Ill.	72
Juliette Hinson	"	35	Wife of S. F. Mears	" "	72
Mills, E. T.	"	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	74
Mary E. Jeffris	"	36	Wife of E. T. Mills	Coles Co., Ill.	74
McElroy, John	"	Pana	Grocer and Farmer	Harrison Co., O.	62
Auria J. Swim	"	"	Wife of J. McElroy	" "	56
McKoy, Jennie	"	"	Teacher in Public School	Illinois	57
McKoy, Henry	"	"	Proprietor Saw Mill	Connecticut	57
Mary Augusta Martin	"	"	Wife of Henry McKoy	New York	57
McPherron, Andrew	"	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	70
Nancy Dawson	"	20	Wife of A. McPherron	"	70
Neely, J. E.	"	Pana	Builder and Undertaker	Pennsylvania	58
Mary A. Millard	"	"	Wife of J. E. Neeley	"	58
Newcomb, Wm. H. R.	"	"	Grocer	Montgomery Co.Il	66
Alvira Corley	"	"	Wife of W. H. R. Newcomb	Shelby Co., Ill.	71
Neel, A. G.	"	"	Justice of Peace and Notary Public	West Virginia	56
Abby M. Heath	"	"	Wife of A. G. Neel	Connecticut	56
Overholt, Martin	"	"	Merchant Miller	Ohio	51
Hannah MacFarland	"	"	Wife of M. Overholt	"	51
Patton, J. N.	"	"	Attorney & Justice of Peace	Pennsylvania	54

CITY OF PANA AND PANA, ETC.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Paul, Louis	Pana	Pana	Baker and Confectioner	Germany	54
Caroline Hebel	"	"	Wife of L. Paul	"	61
Phipps, J. M.	"	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	North Carolina	65
Amanda C Abrell	"	11	Wife of J. M. Phipps	Indiana	65
Pryce, William	"	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Shropshire, Eng.	45
Mary J. Edwards	Dec'd Feb. 27, 1877		Late wife of W. Pryce	Ohio	42
Patton, George W.	Pana	Pana	Physician and Surgeon	Pennsylvania	55
Amie Brown	"	"	Wife of G. W. Patton	"	71
Raymond, Theodore	"	"	Builder and Contractor	Connecticut	58
Rose A. Woodruff	Dec'd Oct. 9, 1876		Late wife of T. Raymond	New York	58
Roseberry, S. V.	Pana	Pana	City Marshal	Madison Co., Ill.	66
Sarah M. Owens	Dec'd May 19, 1868		Late wife of S. V. Roseberry	" "	
Elizabeth A. Barber	Dec'd Mar. 26, 1879		Late wife of S. V. Roseberry	" "	
Read, Austin	Pana	Sec. 24	Practical Machinist and Farmer	Ohio	75
Read, John	"	24	Farmer	Somersetshire, Eng.	75
Lydia H. Pollock	"	24	Wife of J. Read	Ohio	75
Rayhill, Cyrus	"	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	64
Hannah E. Wilson	Dec'd Aug. 16, 1878		Late wife of C. Rayhill	"	64
Schuyler, H. N.	Pana	Pana	Banker	New York	68
Harriet A. Hayward	Dec'd Nov. 10, 1877		Late wife of H. N. Schuyler	Illinois	69
Southwick, J. E.	Pana	Pana	Justice of Peace & Attorney	Massachusetts	58
Swallow, Jacob	"	"	Editor and Prop. of *Pana Palladium*	Ohio	71
Alwilda O'Hair	"	"	Wife of J. Swallow	"	71
Smith, William M.	"	"	Marble & Monument Cutter	Virginia	56
Mary I. McCollum	"	"	Wife of W. M. Smith	Kentucky	65
Steller, Valentine	"	Sec. 27	Farmer and Blacksmith	Germany	68
Rosa Tranier	"	27	Wife of V. Steller	Ireland	68
Schlierbach, Louis	"	Pana	Harness & Saddle Dealer	Germany	56
Minnie Bucksenshute	"	"	Wife of L. Schlierbach	"	60
Shaffer, J. B.	"	"	Grocery Dealer	Pennsylvania	59
M. V. Abrell	"	"	Wife of J. B. Shaffer	Indiana	62
Shafer, John	"	"	Blacksmith	Prussia	67
Elizabeth Veling	"	"	Wife of J. Shafer	"	54
Schnitzer, Frank	"	"	Shoemaker and Dealer in Sewing Machines	Germany	72
Briscoe Myers	"	"	Wife of F. Schnitzer	"	60
Scott, Thos. H.	"	"	Marble and Stone Cutter	West Virginia	66
Cordelia Thomas	"	"	Wife of T. H. Scott	Ohio	66
Smith, Albert	"	"	Tobacconist	Prussia	67
Belle Monatt	"	"	Wife of A. Smith	Baden Baden	67
Smith, Thomas P.	"	Sec. 20	Farmer	Louis Co., Ky.	70
Smith, Cynthia A.	Dec'd April 5, 1872		Late wife of T. P. Smith	Kentucky	70
Timmerman, Elisha	Pana	Pana	Carpenter and Builder	Ohio	69
Margaret Bess	"	"	Wife of E. Timmerman	"	69
Villers, Isaiah	"	"	Pastor M. E. Church	"	78
Mary H. Tompson	"	"	Wife of Rev. I. Villers	Vermillion Co., Ill.	78
Wagener, S. C.	"	"	Merchant	Yates Co., N.Y.	66
Emma Ohlman	"	"	Wife of S. C. Wagener	Madison Co., Ill.	66
Walker, J. P.	"	Sec. 16	Farmer	New York	46
Nancy Bowman	"	16	Wife of J. P. Walker	Ohio	49
White, James D.	"	Pana	Teacher and Farmer	Pennsylvania	66
Ninia S. Dunwell	"	"	Wife of J. D. White	Ohio	66
Weber, W. A.	"	Sec. 31	Farmer	Germany	57
Weber, Amelia	"	31	Wife of W. A. Weber	"	57
Wight, M. G.	"	16	Dairying and Farming	Kentucky	67
Elvira Harrison	"	16	Wife of M. G. Wight	"	67
Wallar, Charles D.	"	Pana	Marble Cutter and Manufacturer	Vermont	74
Ada Brogan	"	"	Wife of C. D. Wallar	Pennsylvania	59
Woolley, J. S.	"	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Windsor Co., Vt	67
Susan L. Brown	Dec'd Nov. 28, 1877		Late wife of J. S. Woolley	" "	67
Wright, T. T.	Pana	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wayne Co., Ind.	68
N. J. Davinson	"	4	Wife of T. T. Wright	Ross Co., Ohio.	68
Watterson, W. J.	"	Pana	Auctioneer	Philadelphia, Pa.	79
Yarnell, J. H.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Ohio	75
Electa Woolley	"	"	Wife of J. H. Yarnell	Vermont	65

RICKS—TOWNSHIP 11. RANGE 3 WEST.

Adams, Lansing	Morrisonville	Sec. 30	Farmer and Supervisor	New York	73
Adams, Hannah	"	30	Wife of L. Adams	Ohio	73
Arkebauer, John G.	"	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Macoupin Co.Ill	76
Annie Craft	"	32	Wife of J. G. Arkebauer	Germany	79
Bell, N. N.	"	Morriso'le	Proprietor of Tremont House	Jefferson Co.Va	65
Bell, Sallie A.	"	"	Wife of N. N. Bell	Loudon Co., Va.	65
Brokamp, Joseph {J. Poggenpol & Co.}	"	"	Groceries and Restaurant	Jersey Co., Ill.	67
Joseph Poggenpol	"	"	Groceries and Restaurant	Germany	69
Maggie Lappe	"	"	Wife of J. Poggenpol	"	69
Banschbach, Louis	"	"	Proprietor Banschbach Hotel	"	71
Banschbach, Amelia W	"	"	Wife of L. Banschbach	Illinois	71
Bertmann, Fred.	"	Sec. 30	Farmer and Commissioner of Highways	Prussia	71
Nettie Brokamp	"	30	Wife of Fred. Bertmann	Jersey Co., Ill.	71
Beaty, Milton	"	27	Farmer, & Breeder Berkshire Hogs	Lawrence Co., Ind.	67
Beaty, Jennie	"	27	Wife of M. Beaty	" "	77
Beaty, W. H.	"	27	Farmer, & Breeder Berkshire Hogs	" "	67
Breen, Vincent J.	"	Morriso'le	Dealer in Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Furnishing Goods	Missouri	71
Campbell, J. W.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Illinois	74
Campbell, A. E.	"	"	Wife of Dr. J. W. Campbell	Kentucky	74
Craig, John S.	"	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scotland	68
Craig, Prudie A.	"	26	Wife of John S. Craig	Sangamon Co. Il	68
Clavin, Simon	"	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	57
Clavin, Mary	"	19	Wife of S. Clavin	"	57

RICKS—TOWNSHIP 11. RANGE 3 WEST.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Croon, Henry	Nokomis	Sec. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	70
Croon, Tina	"	36	Wife of H. Croon	"	74
Conroy, John C.	Morrisonville	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Philadelphia, Pa.	70
Conroy, Mary A.	Dec'd Aug. 15, 1879		Wife of J. C. Conroy	Macoupin Co. Il	70
Cheatham, E. L.	Morrisonville	Morriso'le	Dealer in Groceries and Queensware	Cumberland Co.,Va.	79
Cheatham, Mary F.	"	"	Wife of E. L. Cheatham	Calaway Co. Mo	79
Deming, W. W.	"	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Washington Co. O.	72
Deming, A. A.	"	22	Wife of W. W. Deming	" "	72
Glover, John W.	Nokomis	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Belmont Co., O.	78
Grundy, Walter	Morrisonville	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lincolnshire,Eng	68
Grundy, Nannie	"	34	Wife of W. Grundy	Jersey Co., Ill.	71
Grundy, Charles	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lincolnshire,Eng	67
Hearin, W. H.	"	Morriso'le	Proprietor Cheney House	White Co., Ill.	68
Hearin, Mrs. A. E.	"	"	Wife of W. H. Hearin	Jersey Co., Ill.	68
Hall, John T.	"	"	Blacksmithing and General Repair Shops	Illinois	69
Maria J. McClain	Dec'd Feb. 7, 1878		Late wife of J. T. Hall	Pike Co., Ill.	69
Hawk, Henry	Morrisonville	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	56
Knotts, T. L.	"	Morriso'le	Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries and Queensware	Dover, Del.	69
Knotts, Eliza	"	"	Wife of T. L. Knotts	Ireland	69
Klingler, George	"	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	54
Klingler, Susan	"	4	Wife of G. Klinger	"	56
Keown, Calvin G.	"	Morriso'le	Minister Cumberland Presbyterian Church	Madison Co. Ill.	72
Sarah E. Boyd	"	"	Wife of Rev. C. G. Keown	Christian Co. Ill	42
Langen, Elizabeth	"	Sec. 29	Farming & Stock Raising	Germany	63
Langen, Theodore	Dec'd Aug. 31, 1876		Late husband of E. Langen	"	63
Morrison, W. E.	Morrisonville	Sec. 6	Lawyer and Farmer	St. Clair Co., Ill.	71
Morrison, Annie P.	Dec'd March 20, 1874		Late wife of W. E. Morrison	Sangamon Co. Il	71
Miller, A. W.	Morrisonville	Morriso'le	Manufacturer Wagons and Patent Seats, and Justice of the Peace.	Indiana	73
Miller, Mariah A.	"	"	Wife of A. W. Miller	Yorkshire, Eng.	73
Monegan, Thos.	"	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	62
Monegan, Clara A.	"	12	Wife of Thos. Monegan	Madison Co. Ill.	66
Monegan, William	"	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	62
McCauley, J. W.	"	Morriso'le	Dealer in Groceries & Queensware	Kentucky	67
McCauley, Hannah	"	"	Wife of J. W. McCauley	Illinois	
Murry, D. F.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Stark Co., O.	56
Murry, Mary A.	"	"	Wife of D. F. Murry	Iowa	72
Morrison, Eugene M.	"	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	77
Morrison, Olive A.	"	9	Wife of E. M. Morrison	Morehouse Parish, La.	77
McClurg, L. C.	"	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill	45
McClurg, Mary A.	"	26	Wife of L. C. McClurg	Kentucky	57
Miller, Joseph H.	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Orange Co.N.Y.	71
Luey Beeman	"	29	Wife of J. H. Miller	Jersey Co., Ill.	71
McLean, Michael	"	Morriso'le	Dealer in Tobacco, and Restaurant	Ireland	70
McLean, Catherine	"	"	Wife of M. McLean	New York	73
Munsterman, Adam	"	"	Dealer in Tobacco, and Restaurant	Germany	78
Munsterman, Mena	"	"	Wife of A. Munsterman	"	78
Machiels, Albert	"	"	Saddle & Harness Maker	Holland	71
Janey Lelie	"	"	Wife of A. Machiels	"	71
Nutt, D. D.	"	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Morris Co., N.J.	69
Nutt, Ann T.	"	15	Wife of D. D. Nutt	Jersey Co , Ill.	69
Offlighter, J. D.	"	Morriso'le	Architect and Builder	Augusta Co.,Va	70
Offlighter, T. J.	"	"	Wife of J. D. Offlighter	Jersey Co., Ill.	
Rankin, E. P.	"	"	Minister First Presbyterian Church	Hindoostan	72
Rankin, Mrs. E. P.	"	"	Wife of E. P. Rankin	Patrick Co., Va.	77
Randle, W. S.	"	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	North Carolina	69
Randle, Sarah	"	3	Wife of W. S. Randle	Kentucky	69
Ricks, W. T.	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill	40
Ricks, Keturah	"	11	Wife of W. T Ricks	Ohio	60
Rittger, Christian	"	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	60
Rittger, Sophia	"	31	Wife of C. Rittger	"	61
Steen Brothers	"	Morriso'le	Druggists, and Editors & Publishers "Morrisonville Times."		
Speece, Isaiah	"	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	69
Speece, Elizabeth	"	6	Wife of Isaiah Speece	Ohio	69
Shull, E. S.	"	Morriso'le	Dealer in Lumber, Paints, Lime, &c.	Jefferson Co., O.	70
Shull, Martha E.	"	"	Wife of E. S. Shull	Illinois	70
Smith, C. H.	"	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Chatham Co., N.C.	56
Smith, Elizabeth A.	"	18	Wife of C. H. Smith	Jersey Co., Ill.	56
Stark, James P.	"	Morriso'le	Justice of the Peace, Collecting and Insurance Agent	Henry Co., Ky.	70
Lenora E. Stone	"	"	Wife of J. P. Stark	Macoupin Co. Il	70
Schmidt, Fred.	"	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	65
Schmidt, Theresia	"	21	Wife of Fred. Schmidt	"	63
Smalley, T.	"	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Nottinghamshire, Eng.	67
Smalley, Ruth	"	34	Wife of T. Smalley	England	67
Simpkin, Wm. M.	"	Morriso'le	Salesman & Bookkeeper	Marion Co.,S.C.	62
Lavina Crail	"	"	Wife of W. M. Simpkin	Christian Co. Ill	49
Schmidt, G. H.	"	"	Merchant Tailor, & Dealer in Clothing	Germany	73
Caroline Zimmerman	"	"	Wife of G. H. Schmidt	"	78
Teppe, Rev. A.	"	"	Pastor St. Maurice Catholic Church	"	77
Tyler, George	"	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Switzerland	75
Tyler, Margaret	"	4	Wife of G. Tyler	Germany	75
Warren, W. R.	"	Morriso'le	Manufacturer Carriages, Wagons, & General Repair Shops	Lamor Co., Tex.	75
Warren, W. J.	"	"	Wife of W. R. Warren	Macoupin Co. Il	75
White, J. B.	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Green Co., O.	67
White, L. J.	"	16	Wife of J. B. White	North Carolina	71
Wall, Anson	"	Morriso'le	Liveryman & Stock Dealer	Steuben Co., N. Y.	67
Wall, S. J.	"	"	Wife of A. Wall	" "	67
Warren, A. W.	"	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Delaware Co. O.	69
Warren, Sarah L.	"	15	Wife of A. W. Warren	Greene Co., Ill.	69
Walker, J. B	"	Morriso'le	General Merchandise	Christian Co. Ill	55
Walker, Emma E.	"	"	Wife of J. B. Walker	Montgomery Co.Ind	67
Zimmerman, George	Nokomis	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	79
Zimmerman, Johanna	"	25	Wife of G. Zimmerman	"	79

BEAR CREEK—TOWN 12. RANGE 3 WEST.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Armitage, U. G.	Palmer	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	62
Eliza A. Loveless	"	6	Wife of U. G. Armitage	Missouri	66
Brownell, John I.	Morrisonville	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	72
Susanna Graves	"	6	Wife of J. I. Brownell	"	73
Bowles, J. M.	Palmer	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Virginia	71
Delila Hoel	"	7	Wife of J. M. Bowles	Ohio	71
Bremer, George A.	Morrisonville	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	District of Columbia	77
Olive Bond	"	18	Wife of G. A. Bremer	Sangamon Co. Il	77
Boyd, Alfred	Palmer	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	North Carolina	39
Z. A. McCormick			Deceased wife of A. Boyd	Kentucky	39
Boyd, James M.	"	Palmer	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	39
Martha A. Leigh	"	"	Wife of J. M. Boyd	Christian Co. Ill	42
Clark, Wm. M.	Clarksdale	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	53
M. J. Leigh	"	1	Wife of Wm. M. Clark	" "	54
Clark, Y. B.	"	Clarksd'le	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	45
Elizabeth S. Green	"	"	Wife of Y. B. Clark	"	73
Conner, J. J.	Palmer	Palmer	Physician and Surgeon	Wisconsin	53
Mary E. Bentty	"	"	Wife of J. J. Conner	Illinois	54
Dodson, J. C.	Morrisonville	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	55
Ann Green	"	8	Wife of J. C. Dodson	England	55
Duncan, J. D.	Palmer	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill	55
Hattie Katz	"	14	Wife of J. D. Duncan	Illinois	72
Dodson, T. C.	"	Palmer	Groceries and Hardware	"	55
Mary A. Mitchell	"	"	Wife of T. C. Dodson	"	75
Entrekin, J. A.	Morrisonville	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	72
Entrekin, Levina	"	31	Mother of J. A. Entrekin	"	72
Funderburk, Henry L.	Clarksdale	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	60
Ara Rape	Deceased		Wife of H. L. Funderburk		
Sarah E. Dickson	Clarksdale	Sec. 11	Present wife of H. L. Funderburk	Christian Co. Ill	48
Gladish, W. M.	"	Clarksd'le	Post Master, Dry Goods and Grocery Merchant	Kentucky	64
Annie A. Clark	"	"	Wife of W. M. Gladish	Christian Co. Ill	48
George, R. W.	Palmer	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	50
Elizabeth Anderson	"	28	Wife of R. W. George	"	50
Hill, John T.	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	37
Emily Nuckolls	"	20	Wife of J. T. Hill	Illinois	
Haines, Fletcher	Taylorville	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	55
Lydia A. Anderson	"	5	Wife of F. Haines	"	33
Haines, Millard C.	"	5	Farmer	Christian Co.Ill.	58
Hill, R. E.	Palmer	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser and Highway Commissioner	Kentucky	65
M. F. Hailey	"	33	Wife of R. E. Hill	Christian Co. Ill	43
Hawk, John	"	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Virginia	55
Hawk, Nancy	"	34	Wife of John Hawk	Ohio	59
Hawkins, S. W.	Clarksdale	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	68
E. J. Myers			First wife of S. W. Hawkins	"	68
Eliza Slonaker	Clarksdale	Sec. 4	Present wife of S. W. Hawkins	Illinois	68
Kauerauf, Daniel A.	Palmer	Palmer	Hotel-keeper	Prussia	64
Louisa H. Krueger	"	"	Wife of D. A. Kauerauf	"	64
Kline, William	Morrisonville	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Maryland	57
Abigail Miller	"	19	Wife of Wm. Kline	Ohio	57
Leigh, E. T.	Palmer	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser and Ex-Supervisor	Virginia	39
M. A. Hill	"	21	Wife of E. T. Leigh	Kentucky	41
Leigh, J. W.	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill	52
M. A. Curvey	"	22	Wife of J. W. Leigh	Illinois	64
Logsdon, Wm.	Clarksdale	10	Farmer and Carpenter	Kentucky	30
Elizabeth Meeds	"	10	Wife of Wm. Logsdon	"	30
Mundhenke, Henry	Palmer	27	Farmer & Stock Raiser & Supervisor	Prussia	56
Elizabeth Compton	"	27	Wife of H. Mundehnke	Ohio	56
Morgan, George	Morrisonville	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	65
Martha Rape	"	5	Wife of G. Morgan	Illinois	65
Murphy, Lucien	Palmer	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill	44
A. E. Murphy	"	17	Wife of L. Murphy	Illinois	50
Meader, E. F.	Clarksdale	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New Hampshire	68
E. J. Hunter	"	12	Wife of E. F. Meader	Illinois	73
Meeds, Cyrus	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill	39
Sarah Aller	"	11	Wife of C. Meeds	Illinois	50
Payne, Frederic	Palmer	Palmer	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	50
M. A. Bell	"	"	Wife of F. Payne	"	50
Petrie, John W.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	North Carolina	60
Petrie, Annie M.	"	"	Wife of J. W. Petrie	Ireland	66
Purcell, Patrick	Taylorville	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	58
Sarah Young	"	3	Wife of P. Purcell	Kentucky	54
Shake, John W.	Palmer	20	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Township Treasurer	Illinois	53
Mary E. George	"	20	Wife of J. W. Shake	Kentucky	51
Sallenger, L.	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	63
Ruth J. Lawley	"	17	Wife of L. Sallenger	Illinois	63
Simpson, J. M.	"	23	Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Horses and Cattle	Kentucky	48
M. C. Ricks	"	23	Wife of J. M. Simpson	Christian Co. Ill	43
Vancil, Andrew J.	Morrisonville	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	68
Miriam Bond	"	7	Wife of A. J. Vancil	"	66
Vanarsdale, G. H.	Palmer	Palmer	Postmaster and Druggist	"	76
M. B. Cave	"	"	Wife of G. H. Vanarsdale	Kentucky	76
Walker, William	Taylorville	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	73
Mary Reed	"	5	Wife of W. Walker	"	75
Will. John	Palmer	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	63
Rebecca Craig	"	14	Wife of J. Will	Ohio	63
Watton, George	Clarksdale	Clarksd'le	Physician and Druggist	North Carolina	75
Annie Shehan	"	"	Wife of Dr. Watton	Ireland	57

MAY,—TOWNSHIP 13. RANGE 1 WEST.

Allsman, J. W.	Assumption	Sec. 24	Farmer, and Breeder of Fine Stock	Kentucky	49
Frances J. Cook	"	24	Wife of J. W. Allsman	Arkansas	50

MAY—TOWNSHIP 13. RANGE 1 WEST.—[Continued.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Atkinson, John S.	Taylorville	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	West Virginia	64
Sarah Sweeney	"	15	Wife of J. S. Atkinson	"	64
Baker, V. A.	"	15	Farmer and Cattle Feeder	Kentucky	55
Mary H. Keiser	"	15	Wife of V. A. Baker	"	51
Bugg, Edward	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill	48
Christina Bailey	"	23	Wife of E. Bugg	New York	74
Brooks, Chas.	"	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	50
Caroline Jewett	"	27	Wife of C. Brooks	Ohio	64
Clawson, Samuel	Assumpti'n	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill	58
Clawson, Joseph	Dec'd Jan.	16, '66	Father of S. Clawson	Tennessee	51
Celia J. Densmore	"	19, '51	First wife of Jos. Clawson	Kentueky	51
Mary J. Robb	"	15, '63	Seco'd wife of Jos Clawson	Illinois	51
Electa Robb	Assumpti'n	Sec. 25	Widow of Jos. Clawson	Virginia	32
Ettinger, J. William	Taylorville	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	68
Mary A. Willey	"	8	Wife of W. J. Ettinger	Christian Co. Ill	51
Haekenberg, Joseph	Assumpti'n	36	Farmer and Breeder of Fine Stock and Supervisor	Pennsylvania	56
Rachel C. Darst	"	36	Wife of J. Hackenberg	Ohio	56
Hazlett, Robert A.	Taylorville	16	Farmer and Stoek Raiser	Ohio	27
Elizabeth H. Steel	"	16	Wife of R. A. Hazlett	Kentucky	29
Harris, Tippo	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tennessee	40
Mary J. Weller	"	21	Present wife of T. Harris	Pennsylvania	58
Mary J. Harker	Dec'd Feb.	22, '53	First wife of T. Harris	England	46
Hall, Charles	Willey	Sec. 7	Grain Buyer	Christian Co. Ill	46
Hall, George	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	West Virginia	67
Eliza J. Funk	"	18	Wife of Geo. Hall	Christian Co. Ill	45
Hall, Wm. B.	"	7	Farmer and Cattle Feeder	West Virginia	35
Eloisa Moore	Dec'd M'ch	16, '54	Wife of W. B. Hall	Virginia	38
Herdman, John H.	Taylorville	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	59
Ella Finley	"	23	Wife of J. H. Herdman	Ireland	55
Eliza Henry	"	23	Widow of Robt Herdman	Pennsylvania	59
Long, Sr., H. B.	Assumpti'n	25	Farmer & Fine Stock R'r	"	64
Maria McDowell	"	25	Wife of H. B. Long, Sr.	"	64
Leach, W. M.	"	35	Farmer and Stoek Raiser	Virginia	59
Minerva J. Gresh	Dec'd Nov.	9, '74	First wife of W. M. L.	Indiana	59
Maggie D. Stout.	Assumpti'n	Sec. 35	Present wife of W. M. L.	Illinois	71
McBride, D. L.	Stonington	1	Pastor Bap Ch Stonington	Montgo'y Co Pa	72
Mary Bellamy	"	1	Wife of D. L. McBride	Greene Co. Ill.	69
Nelson, John E.	Taylorville	32	Farmer and Stoek Raiser	Sweden	72
Christina Anderson	"	32	Wife of J. E. Nelson	"	71
Peek, Richard	Assumpti'n	36	Farmer, St'k R'r & Ass'r	England	50
Naomi Gould	"	36	Wife of R. Peck	West Virginia	50
Ponting, Tom C.	Stonington	3	Grazer and Brdr Fine Stk	Somersetshire	50
Spates, Alfred	Willey	6	Farmer and Cattle Feeder	Tennessee	42
Mary E. Limer	"	6	Wife of A. Spates	England	61
Sanders, N. D.	Stonington	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Connecticut	37
Sarah A. Larkham	"	1	Wife of N. D. Sanders	"	51
Smith, John	Taylorville	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	78
Sarah E. Lane	"	15	Wife of J. Smith	Illinois	78
Shetlar, John	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	67
Eliza J. Clemens	"	21	Wife of J. Shetlar	Pennsylvania	67
Tedlie, William	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	50
Tedlie, Matilda	"	22	Sister of Wm. Tedlie	"	50
Willey, D. C.	Willey	Willey	Farmer and Blacksmith	Ohio	44
Mary E. Black	"	"	Wife of D. C. Willey	Illinois	50
Weiser, F. F.	"	"	General Merchant, P. M. and Station Agent	"	70
Waddle, Benj. E.	"	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	West Virginia	67
Mary E. Maxwell	"	8	Wife of B. E. Waddle	"	67
Willey, Naney	"	Willey	Widow of Stephen Willey	Tennessee	33
Willey, Stephen	Dec'd Aug.	2, '70	Farmer and Cattle Dealer	Ohio	44
Waddle, Josiah A.	Taylorville	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	West Virginia	57
R. Anna Fulton	"	23	Wife of J. A. Waddle	Pennsylvania	75

STONINGTON—TOWNSHIP 14 NORTH. RANGE 1 WEST.

Bowman, Asa	Stonington	Sec. 29	Horticulturist	Warren Co. O.	57
Bowman, Mary	"	29	Wife of A. Bowman	Greene Co. Ill.	57
Baughman, S. E.	"	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Summit Co. O.	65
Eliza A. Serberling	"	7	Wife of S. E. Baughman	"	65
Bellamy John	Blue Mound	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Greene Co. Ill.	70
Sarah J. Denton	"	10	Wife of J. Bellamy	Christian Co. Ill	
Brown, Randolph C.	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	66
Rosine J. Schafenaker	"	4	Wife of R. C. Brown	"	66
Covington, Robert W.	Stonington	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Albemarle Co. Va.	57
Martha V. Van Dorn	"	27	Wife of R. W. Covington	Madison Co. Ill.	63
Conover, James	"	Stoning'n	Prop'r Stonington Hotel	Adams Co. Pa.	73
Letha, Thomas	"	"	Wife of James Conover	Pulaski Co. Ky.	73
Chapman, Noyes B.	"	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New Lond. Co Con	37
Ellen A. Hulett	"	25	Wife of N. B. Chapman	Ohio	70
Doyle, Daniel	"	30	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Ireland	69
Mary Kerwin	"	30	Wife of D. Doyle	"	69
Dwyer, Patrick	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	68
Mary Stapleton	"	28	Wife of P. Dwyer	"	68
Evemeyer, Henry	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cass Co. Ill.	77
Lizzie Branner	"	17	Wife of H. Evemeyer	Wash'n Co. Ind	68
Emerson, Ann E.	"	33	Farming & Stock Raising	Fayette Co. Ky.	54
Emerson, Richard N.	Dec'd M'ch	10, '71	Late husb of A E Emerson	"	54
Porter, D. W.	Stonington	Stoning'n	Physician and Surgeon	Belmont Co. O.	78
Peabody, Wm. S.	"	Sec. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New Lond. Co Con	37
Sarah K. Button	"	36	Wife of W. S. Peabody	Windham Co. "	39

STONINGTON—TOWNSHIP 14 N. RANGE 1 W.—[Continued.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Peabody, C. A.	Stonington	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stoek Raiser	Christian Co. O.	48
Mary E. Shaw	"	25	Wife of C. A. Peabody	Pickaway Co. O	65
Peabody, Wm. E.	"	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill	46
Ellen Strain	"	25	Wife of W. E. Peabody	"	49
Peabody, James A.	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	44
Sarah E. Huit	"	15	Wife of J. A. Peabody	N. Lond'n, Conn	67
Peabody, Samuel N.	"	35	Fm'r, St'k R'r & Fr't G'r	"	39
Jane N. Burnham	Dec'd July	1856	First wife S. N. Peabody	East Hartford	35
Maria A. Parkhurst	Stonington	Sec. 35	Present wife S N Peabody	Endfield, Conn.	56
Slaughter, J. W.	"	Ston'n	General Merchant	Sullivan Co Ten	70
Slaughter, Susan	"	"	Wife of J. W. Slaughter	Crawford Co Ind	70
Schuyler, James J.	"	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Genesee Co N Y	63
Mary E. Smith	Dec'd Jan.	19, '79	Former wife J J Schuyler	Dearb'rn Co Ind	63
Schrantz, Eph.	Stonington	See. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lancaster Co Pa	67
Nancy Mohler	"	18	Wife of E. Schrantz	"	67
Schrantz, Lee	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Stark Co. Ohio	67
Emma Wood	"	18	Wife of Lee Schrantz	Piatt Co. Ill.	56
Schrantz, Sylvester	"	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Stark Co. Ohio	67
Levina E. Waltz	"	8	Wife of S. Schrantz	Summit Co. O.	73
Schrantz, Wilson	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Stark Co. Ohio	67
Mary Huxley	"	18	Wife of W. Schrantz	Summit Co. O.	65
Smith, James L.	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wash'n Co. Ind	68
Mary M. Witmeyer	"	18	Wife of J. L. Smith	Stark Co. Ohio	68
Stone, Richard	"	14	Farmer and Mason	Somersetsh're En	72
Frances Livergood	"	14	Wife of R. Stone	Sangamon Co Il.	61
Stillman, Frank	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New York	80
Mary F. Bennett	Dec. Nov.	16, '78	Late wife of F. Stillman	Portsmo'th Co O	
Stapleton, Matt.	Blue Mound	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	66
Mary Leonard	"	11	Wife of M. Stapleton	Sangamon Co Ill	69
Sanders, J. L.	Stonington	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Connecticut	37
Achsah F. Palmer	"	36	Wife of J. L. Sanders	"	54
Schaub, Jaeob	"	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	65
Temple, R. B.	"	Ston'n	Stock Dealer & Merchant	Knox Co. Tenn	69
Mattie A. Peabody	"	"	Wife of R. B. Temple	Christian Co. Ill	53
Witmeyer, Levi	"	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stoek Raiser	Lancaster Co Pa	68
Susan Schlatt	"	18	Wife of L. Witmeyer	Stark Co. Ohio	68
Wetzel, Moses R.	"	24	Farmer and Teaeher	Lombard Co Pa	64
Emily M. Eaton	"	24	Wife of M. R. Wetzel	Sullivan Co Ind	48
Wilcox, James E.	Blue Mound	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co Ill	68
Mary G. Sims	"	11	Wife of J. E. Wilcox	Morgan Co. Ill	68
Young, B. F.	Stonington	8	F'mr, St'k R'r & Teacher	Stark Co. Ohio	67
S. F. Schrantz	"	8	Wife of B. F. Young	"	67
Young, Leander R.	Willey Sta.	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Trigg Co. Ky.	33
Louisa J. Speight	"	31	Wife of L. R. Young	Dixon Co. Tenn	42

TOWNSHIP 14 NORTH. RANGE 3 WEST.

Couneil, A. M.	Edinburg	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill	43
Martha Williams	"	29	Wife of A. M. Council	Sangamon Co. Il	65
Campbell, James M.	"	Edb'rg	Farmer & Stock Shipper	"	30
Nancy Jones	"	"	Wife of J. M. Campbell	East Tenn.	57
De Camp, Daniel	"	"	F'mer, Brd'r Blooded Horses & P. M.	Giles Co. Va.	42
Pernecy, Langley	"	"	Wife of D. De Camp	Christian Co Ky	28
Greenwood, Basil	"	"	Phys'n, Electric'n & Pro. Coal Shaft	Kentucky	64
Eliza Ann Townsend	"	"	Wife of Dr. Greenwood	Cape May Co NJ	65
Harrold, Wm.	"	"	B't & Shoe Mf. & Not Pub	England	71
Mary J. Murray	"	"	Wife of W. Harrold	Laselle Co. Ill.	71
Halford, Wm. W.	"	"	Fm'r, St'k Raiser & F'der	Wayne Co Tenn	34
Susan Hutchings	Dec'd May	16, '46	First wife W. W. Halford	Rockb'ge Co Va	41
Orinda Bankson	Edinburg	Edb'rg	Divorced wife	"	Fayette Co. Ill. 50
Mary L. Lee	"	"	Present wife	"	" 64
Hart, Isaac	"	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Preble Co. Ohio	55
Elizabeth May	Dec'd M'ch	28, '69	Late wife of Isaac Hart	"	55
Hill, T. B.	Edinburg	Edb'rg	City Marshall	Warren Co. Ill.	68
Lacie T. Harris	"	"	Wife of T. B. Hill	Virginia	
Harrington, George P.	"	"	Banker	Schuyler Co Ill	71
Emma J. Wilkinson	"	"	Wife of G. P. Harrington	Christian Co. Ill	50
Ludwick, Hiram S.	"	Sec. 27	Farmer	Rockb'ge Co Va	57
Sarah C. Spindle	"	27	Wife of H. S. Ludwick	Augusta Co. Va	44
McCague, Walker H.	"	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Springfield, Ill.	76
Alice L. Patterson	"	12	Wife of W. H. McCague	Scott Co. Ill.	78
Melugin, Johannah	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Washington DC	44
Melugin, Thomas	Dec'd M'ch	6, '77	Late husband J. Melugin	Dixon Co. Tenn	32
Milligan, G. W.	Edinburg	Edb'rg	Druggist & Deputy P. M.	Christian Co Ill	53
Eliza M. Firey	"	"	Wife of G. W. Milligan	"	57
John Henry Firey,	"	"	Druggist	"	59
Matthews, Alexander	"	Sec. 35	Farmer & Justice of Peace	Tennessee	18
Malinda Miller	Dec'd Apr.	16, '46	First wife of A. Matthews	Kentucky	26
Mary Penter	Edinburg	Sec. 35	Present wife	"	Madison Co. Ill 50
Mathews, George W.	"	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Callaway Co Mo	50
Milla M. Burris	"	36	Wife of Geo. W. Mathews	Shelby Co. Ill.	56
May, Jacob	"	35	Farmer and Stoek Raiser	Preble Co. Ohio	56
Margaret Spivey	Dec'd Dec.	12, '72	First wife of J. May	Butler Co. Ohio	56
Amanda J. Mathews	Edinburg	Sec. 35	Present wife of J. May	Callaway Co Mo	50
Peek, Wm. M.	"	Edb'rg	Dl'r Dry Goods & Groc's	Boone Co. Ky.	48
Elizabeth Stevens	"	"	Wife of Wm. M. Peek	"	48
Payne, C. E.	"	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Suffolk Co. N.J.	65
Mary F. Williams	"	32	Wife of C. E. Payne	Sangamon Co Il	51

TOWNSHIP 14 NORTH. RANGE 3 WEST.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Richardson, Wm.	Sharpsburg	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill	44
Caroline Whitmer	"	33	Wife of W. Richardson	Licking Co. O.	61
Richardson, Isaac	Dec'd Jan. 8, '73		Father of "	Kentucky	27
Richardson, Louisa	Sharpsburg	Sec. 33	Mother of "	Christian Co Ky	41
Stokes, Iverson	Edinburg	3	F'mr, St'k R'r & Carpe'r	Todd Co. Ky.	29
Louisa Ashley	"	3	Wife of I. Stokes	Sangamon Co Ill	43
Williams, Geo.	"	Sec. 32	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Franklin Co. O.	51
Mary Humphrys	"	"	Wife of G. Williams	Fleming Co. Ky	51
Wilkinson, Geo. C.	"	Edb'rg	Liv'yman & Dl'r Ag. Imp	Christian Co. Ill	41
Lizzie Vandeveer	"	"	Wife of G. Wilkinson	"	55

LOCUST—TOWNSHIP 12 NORTH. RANGE 1 WEST.

Bickerdike, Wm.	Millersv'le	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	70
Mary Dusenbury	"	25	Wife of W. Bickerdike	Ohio	70
Ballard, T. R.	"	Mill'vle	Grain and Hay Dealer	"	73
Elizabeth Depew	"	"	Wife of T. R. Ballard	"	73
Bates, Z. F.	Owaneco	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	67
Joanna S. Murray	"	30	Wife of Z. F. Bates	Ohio	56
Cassins, J. S. C.	"	Owaneco	Phy'n, Surg'n, Druggist & Sup'visor	"	78
Ella Lord	"	"	Wife of Dr. Cassins	Illinois	79
Fox, J. T.	"	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Virginia	62
Angeline Fuffman	"	21	Wife of J. T. Fox	Ohio	62
Hunter, J. C.	"	Owaneco	Dry G'ds, Groc's & P. M.	"	74
Agnes M. Robinson	"	"	Wife of J. C. Hunter	"	74
Hunter, John W.	"	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	52
Martha J. Vermilion	"	33	Wife of J. W. Hunter	Illinois	55
Johnson, Benjamin E.	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	59
Margaret E. Moore	"	15	Wife of B. E. Johnson	Indiana	66
Lawton, James	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	53
Maria Arrand	"	4	Wife of A. E. Lawton	Canada	68
Lawton, A. E.	Taylorville	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	53
Fannie E. Painter	"	4	Wife of A. E. Lawton	Illinois	71
Lawton, Samuel C.	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Canada	53
Irena A. Pullen	"	4	Wife of S. C. Lawton	Pennsylvania.	41
Large, Richard	Millersv'le	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	56
Margaret McGinnis	Dec'd Feb. 9, 1876		Late wife of R. Large	Pennsylvania	56
Martha A. Shankland	Millersv'le	Sec. 31	Present wife of R. Large	Ohio	78
Large, George G.	"	32	F'mr, Stock & Bee Raiser	"	56
Mary A. O. Cleary	"	32	Wife of G. G. Large	Ireland	66
Montgomery, Alex.	Owaneco	Owaneco	Saddle & Harness Maker	Scotland	73
Marion Carswell	"	"	Wife of A. Montgomery	"	73
McShea, Royal	"	"	Phys'n, Surg'n & Grocer	Canada	68
Mary A. McLeod	"	"	Wife of Dr. McShea	"	68
Okey, Mervin G.	Millersv'le	Millersv'e	F'mer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	67
Elizabeth J. McVicker	"	"	Wife of M. G. Okey	"	67
Shepherd, E. R.	Assumpti'n	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	61
Sarah P. Ring	"	1	Wife of E. R. Shepherd	Virginia	64
Stevens, A. J.	"	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	65
Philomen Prince	"	2	Wife of A. J. Stevens	Christian Co. Ill	58
Suttle, Jonas	Taylorville	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Virginia	52
Jane Lemmon	Dec'd Oct. 1871		First wife of J. Suttle	England	53
Maria E. Jones	Taylorville	Sec. 7	Present " "	Virginia	71
Ward, John	Owaneco	23	Fm'r, Blacks'th & Miller	Ohio	65
Mary J. Griffith	"	23	Wife of J. Ward	"	65

ROSEMOND—TOWNSHIP 11 NORTH. RANGE 1 WEST.

Brown, John M.	Rosemond	Sec. 23	Farmer	Kentucky	65
Brown, M. A.			Wife of John M. Brown	"	65
Butterfield, John S.	"	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Carroll Co., O.	73
Maria Tope	"	6	Wife of J. S. B.	" "	73
Bolles, F. B.	"	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co., Ill	59
Bolles, E.	"	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Massachusetts	58
Phœbe Swift	"	14	Wife of E. Bolles	"	58
Chase, William A.	"	13	Fruit Grower	Boston, Mass	57
Mary M. Cook	"	13	Wife of W. A. Chase	Baltimore, Md.	57
Carper, B. F.	"	21	Farmer	Upshur Co., W. Va.	69
Clarissa B. Childs.	"	21	Wife of B. F. Carper	Grand Rapids, Mich.	77
Dering, Charles F.	"	Rosemond	Pastor Congregational Church	New York.	69
Mary J. Bailey	"	"	Wife of C. F. Dering	Jersey Co., Ill.	67
Ebert, Frederic C.	Owaneco	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tuscaruwas Co., O.	68
Ebert, Philip	"	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	68
Paulina Fischer	"	6	Wife of P. Ebert	Pennsylvania	68
Ewing, R. S.	Rosemond	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jefferson Co., O.	68
Caroline Simpson	"	11	Wife of R. S. Ewing	Harrison Co., O.	68
Fischer, Ferdmand	"	Rosemond	Eclectic Physician and Surgeon	Germany	78
Maggie F. Bess	"	"	Wife of Dr. Fischer	Ohio	55
Finch, J. H.	"	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	72
Martha A. Wall	"	35	Wife of J. H. Finch	New York	72
Guth, Louis	"	Rosemond	Druggist	France	59
Guth, Caroline	"	"	Wife of L. Guth	Germany	60
Low, David	"	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	North Carolina	60
Rosanna Pike	"	25	Wife of D. Low	" "	60

ROSEMOND—TOWNSHIP 11 N. RANGE 1 W.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Leach, Martin B.	Pana	25	Farmer	North Carolina	68
Maggie Bradley	"	25	Wife of M. B. Leach	Christian Co. Ill	57
Lakin, T. N.	Owaneco	5	Farmer and Teacher	Tuscarawas Co., Ohio	54
Rebecca Hunter	"	5	Wife of T. N. Lakin	" "	53
Law, Thomas	Rosemond	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tyrone Co., Ireland	65
Catharine Harbor	"	7	Wife of T. Law	Patrick Co., Vir	65
Little, Robert	"	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hillsboro Co., N. H.	64
Charlotte Pike	"	36	Wife of R. Little	Grafton Co., N. H	64
McElroy, Joseph W.	"	18	Farmer and Supervisor	Harrison Co., O	62
McElroy, Emma	"	18	Wife of J. W. McElroy	Preble Co., O.	62
McAfee, Robert J.	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Morgan Co., Ill.	59
Anna E. Large	"	28	Wife of R. J. McAfee	Noble Co., O.	56
Murry, J. H.	Owaneco	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co., Pa	56
Ann Cath. Wolfkill	"	6	Wife of J. H. Murry	" "	56
Pepper, Joshua	Rosemond	5	Farmer	Virginia	54
Catharine White	"	5	Wife of J. Pepper	Maryland	54
Russell, Rufus	"	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Massachusetts	56
Dolly S. Bissell	"	24	Wife of R. Russell	Connecticut	57
Roberts, James	"	Rosemond	Retired Capitalist	Harrison Co., O.	66
Elizabeth Atkinson	"	"	Wife of J. Roberts	Jefferson Co., O.	66
Stipe, Charles	Pana	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Grayson Co., W.Va	66
Nancy Jane Casey	"	25	Wife of C. Stipe	Garrett Co., Ky.	66
Titchenell, Elvira S.	Rosemond	25	Retired. Widow of	Braxton Co., W.Va	67
Titchenell, Moses	Dec'd May 23, '76		Moses Titchenell.	Preston Co., W.Va	67
Wilson, Abraham	Rosemond	Sec. 6	Farmer and Blacksmith	Harrison Co., O.	56
Jennie Mull	Dec'd M'ch 7, 1874		Late Wife of A. Wilson	"	64

GREENWOOD—TOWNSHIP 11 NORTH. RANGE 2 WEST.

Atkison, James	Pana	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harrison Co. O.	69
Atkison, Sarah A.	"	12	Wife of J. Atkison	"	77
Busby, Madison	Nokomis	27	Farmer and Assessor	Nicholas Co Ky	57
Busby, Amanda J.	"	27	Present wife of M. Busby	Illinois	60
Jemima Selby	Dec'd May	1848	Former wife "	Kentucky	
Mary A. Craig	"	1851	Second wife "	Indiana	51
Catharine Rowland	"	1860	Third wife "	Kentucky	52
Busby, Jas. R.	Nokomis	Sec. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co Ill	51
Compton, Elisha	"	32	Farmer and J. P.	Coshocton Co. O	56
Compton, Mrs. A.	"	32	Wife of E. Compton	Bond Co. Ill.	61
Compton, A. K.	"	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Coshocton Co. O	56
Compton, Theresa	"	32	Wife of A. K. Compton	England	73
Dickson, E. P.	Taylorville	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill	49
Dickson, Armiss	"	10	Wife of E. P. Dickson	Virginia	72
Dickson, Sarah	"	10	Mother of "	Sangamon Co Ill	37
Dickson, Henry C.	Dec'd Feb. 6, '72		Late husb. Sarah Dickson	St. Clair Co. Ill.	37
Estabrook, James W.	Morrison'le	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co. Ill.	66
Estabrook, Susan E.	"	18	Wife of J. W. Estabrook	"	66
Finley, James	Nokomis	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harrison Co. O.	56
Agnes A Kirkpatrick	"	36	Wife of J. Finley	Perry Co. Pa.	71
Goodan Brothers	Taylorville	10	F'mers, St'k R'rs & D'lrs	Illinois	45
Hamell, Thomas	Nokomis	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hamilton Co. O	54
Hamell, Sarah E.	"	20	Wife of T. Hamell	Virginia	59
Johnson, Wm.	Rosemond	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New Jersey	63
Johnson, Mary M.	"	11	Wife of W. Johnson	Carroll Co. Ohio	63
Johnson, John	Nokomis	24	Farmer	Germany	73
Johnson, George	"	24	Farmer [Johnson	"	73
Johnson, Mary	"	24	Mother of John & George	"	73
Klinefelter, Cornel's B.	Taylorville	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	51
Agnes P. Miller	"	3	Wife of C. B. Klinefelter	Coshocton Co O.	52
Luzader, Mathew	Nokomis	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Taylor Co W Va	70
Luzader, Annie	"	23	Mother of Matt. Luzader	"	70
Luzader, E. S.	Dec'd husb of		Annie Luzader—died	Jan. 17, 1877	70
Miller, John W.	Pana	Sec. 15	Farmer and Supervisor	Tuscaraw's Co O	52
Miller, Julia A.	"	15	Wife of J. W. Miller	Marion Co. O.	50
Miller, Charles	Palmer	7	F'mr & B'dr Short Horns	Germany	65
Mary Greenwood	"	7	Wife of C. Miller	Pennsylvania	66
Pittenger, John	Rosemond	1	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Harrison Co. O.	64
Pittenger, Julia Ann	"	1	Wife of J. Pittenger	"	64
Randle, Nathan	Nokomis	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Coshocton Co. O	56
Randle, Martha Ann	"	33	Wife of N. Randle	"	56
Randle, R. H.	"	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co. Ill.	78
Randle, Rebecca A.	"	34	Wife of R. H. Randle	Indiana	54
Simpson, Wesley	Rosemond	12	Fm'r & Breeder of Hogs	Harrison Co. O.	57
Simpson, Sarah J.	Dec'd May 30 '73		Late wife of W. Simpson		
Simpson, Martha S.	Rosemond	Sec. 12	Present wife "	Jefferson Co Ky	61
Shafer, H. J.	Taylorville	3	Farmer	Germany	55
Shafer, Ann Nora	"	3	Wife of H. J. Shafer	Kentucky	30
Simonson, Jacob	Palmer	6	Fm'r & Bd'r Fine Cattle &	Norway	56
Simonson, Mattie	"	6	Wife J. Simonson [Hogs	Mass.	70
Schaefer, Jacob	Nokomis	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wurtemb'g, Ger	72
Schaefer, Catherine	"	30	Wife of J. Schaefer	"	72
Watkins, E. L.	Pana	14	F'mr and B'dr Fine Stock	Carroll Co. O.	54
Watkins, Catherine C.	"	14	Wife of E. L. Watkins	Taylor Co. Va.	66
Warren, Wm. M.	Rosemond	13	F'mr and B'dr Fine Stock	Piatt Co. Ill.	72
Warren, Anna M.	"	13	Wife of Wm. M. Warren	Adams Co. O.	59
Zimmermann, Henry	Nokomis	20	F'mr & B'dr Short Horns	Germany	69
Zimmerman, Antje	"	20	Wife of H. Zimmermann	"	69

MOSQUITO—TOWN 15 AND 16 NORTH. RANGE 1 WEST.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Armstrong, Wm. Sr.	Grove City	Sec. 30	Retired Farmer	Orange Co., N.C	65
Sabra Ficklin	"	30	Wife of W. Armstrong	Montgomery Co., Ky.	65
Armstrong, James T.	"	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co. Il	65
Ellen E. Rowlings	"	30	Wife of J. T. Armstrong	Fleming Co. Ky	69
Armstrong, Wm. Jr.	"	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co. Il	65
Ann R. Housley	"	30	Wife of W Armstrong	Stark Co. Ohio	54
Armstrong, J. A.	"	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co. Il	59
Lavina D. Botkin	"	31	Wife of J. A. Armstrong	Champaign Co. Ohio	52
Beard Lewis	Mt. Auburn	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wake Co. N. C.	60
Penny Murry	"	18	Wife of L. Beard	Orange Co. N.C	60
Bottrell, Sampson	"	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cornwall, Eng	67
Mary C. Leper	"	6	Wife of S. Bottrell	Christian Co. Ill	56
Beilschmith, Henry	Stonington	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	73
Clara Eberly	"	32	Wife of H. Beilschmith	"	73
Benson, George	Mt. Aubu'n	19	Farmer	Talbot Co. Md	40
Mary A. Acayd	"	19	Wife of G. Benson	Yorkshire, Eng	43
Bramel, Elias	Niantic	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Mason Co. Ky	52
Dorinda Dodson	"	35	Wife of E. Bramel	Harrison Co. Ky	52
Betz, Samuel	Bl. Mound	25	Farmer, and Stock Raiser and J. P.	Huntingdon Co. Pa	67
Catharine Weidman	"	25	Wife of S. Betz	Summit Co. O	67
Bauer, Charles R.	"	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Northampton Co. Pa	69
Alice K. Wall	"	25	Wife of C. R. Bauer	Medina Co. O	75
Crawford, Leonard	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Westchester Co. N. Y.	51
Mary W. Kidder	"	15	Wife of L. Crawford	Hancock Co. Me	51
Clements, E. P.	Mt. Aubu'n	20	Farmer	New York City	79
Drennan, John L.	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Caldwell Co. Ky	56
Henrietta Wimberley	"	22	Wife of J. L. Drennan	Trigg Co. Ky	56
Drake, L. F.	Bl. Mound	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Greene Co Ill	68
Emily J. Short	"	29	Wife L. F. Drake	Greene Co. Ill	68
Drake, Thomas	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Greene Co. Ill	73
Loznia Daniels	"	28	Wife of T. Drake	Scott Co. Ill	73
Davidson, Hezekiah	Mt. Auburn	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Barren Co. Ky	59
Nancy J. Proffitt	"	17	Wife of H Davidson	Sullivan Co Ten	59
Duckwall, S. T. S	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Monroe Co. Mo	59
Duckwall, Thos. J. K.	"	18	Fath. of S. T. S. Duckwall	Jefferson Co. W. Va	59
Levina Shawn	"	18	Moth. of S. T. S. Duckwall	Fairfield Co. O	59
Drennan, E. W.	Bl. Mound	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Caldwell Co. Ky	69
Mary E. Sanders	"	27	Wife of E. Drennan	Caldwell Co. Ky	51
Fletcher, John G.	"	11	Retired Farmer	Fayette Co Ky	29
Thursey Newell	Dec'd Nov. 20, '76		Late wife J. G. Fletcher	Barren Co. Ky	32
Greer, A. S.	Mt. Auburn	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Barren Co. Ky	54
Malissa A. Davidson	"	8	Wife of A. S. Greer	Greene Co. Ill	54
Graham, Harrison	Dec'd June 18, '62		Farmer	Hardin Co. Ky	54
Sarah Laws	Bl. Mound	Sec. 13	Widow of H. Graham, and Present Wife of Elijah Graham, Farmer	Delaware	54
Graham, Elijah	"	13		Hardin Co Ky	70
Griswold, Damon	"	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Greene Co. Ill	75
Etna Baldwin	"	27	Wife of D. Griswold	Greene Co. Ill	75
Graham, J. W.	"	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill	55
Maggie A. Hamilton	"	13	Wife of J. W. Graham	Christian Co. Ill.	63
Hudson, Douglas C.	Mt. Auburn	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill	56
Mary E. Cannon	"	17	Wife of D. C. Hudson	Christian Co. Ill	58
Hardy, George B.	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Philadelphia	66
Elizabeth Marsh	"	9	Wife of G. B. Hardy	Butler Co Ohio	66
Johnson, Rufus	Bl. Mound	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Greene Co. Ill	79
Lamer, Joseph	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bavaria, Ger	61
Mary F. Murry	"	28	Wife of J. Lamer	Centre Co. Pa	61
McCoy, James S.	"	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Huntingdon Co. Pa	69
Eliza J. McKinney	"	33	Wife of J. S. McCoy	Donegal Co. Ire	69
McKaig, John	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	61
Eliza Bain	Dec'd Feb. 7, '75		Late wife of J. McKaig	England	62
Montgomery, J. C.	Bl. Mound	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co. Il	60
Mattie J. Pettus	"	29	Wife of J. C. Montgomery	Sangamon Co. Il	58
Marshall, Robert, Sr.	Mt. Auburn	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	58
Mary A. Wilcock	"	20	Wife of R. Marshall	England	43
Milligan, D. J.	"	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser and Dlr	Christian Co. Ill	33
Rachel A. Hunter	"	5	Wife of D. J. Milligan	Christian Co. Ill	42
McQuality, George	Bl. Mound	12	Farmer & Fruit Grower	Ross Co. Ohio	50
Maria J. Graham	"	12	Wife of Geo. McQuality	Hardin Co. Ky	50
Morgan, William	"	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill	38
Margaret A Nichols	"	13	Wife of W. Morgan	Sangamon Co. Il	64
McDaniel, Daniel	Dec'd Jan. 15, '75		Farmer	Montgomery Co. Ky	52
Lonisa Northcutt	Bl. Mound	Sec. 36	Wid. of Daniel McDaniel	Bourbon Co. Ky	52
McQuality, James	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	West Jefferson Co. O	62
Hannah Bliler	"	11	Wife of J. McQuality	Medina Co O	64
Norred, F.	Illiopolis	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Knox Co. Ohio	36
Rulyan, Enlow	"	19	Wife of F. Norred	Washington Co. Pa	50
Osbern Robert B.	Dec'd Aug 5, '79		Farmer and Stock Raiser	Manry Co. Tenn	53
Phœbe Stineman	Mt. Auburn	Sec. 10	Wid. of Robert B. Osbern	Butler Co. Ohio	53
Palmer, John	Bl. Mound	36	Farmer and Breeder Berkshire Hogs	Washington Co. Ohio	75
Lydia E. Dutton	Dec'd Feb. 5, '68		First wife of J. Palmer	Athens Co. Ohio	
Martha L. Gage	Bl. Mound	Sec. 36	Present wife of J. Palmer	Sullivan Co. N. H.	65
Stewart, Francis	"	32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	60
Isabella G. Biven	"	32	Wife of F. Stewart	Scotland	61
Stafford, Moses	Decatur	Decatur	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Breeder	Sangamon Co. Il	53
Louisa Tracey	Dec'd Oct. 4, '57		First wife of M. Stafford	Addison Co. Vt	38
Isabella J. Thomas	Decatur	Decatur	Pres. wife of M. Stafford	St. Clare Co. Ill	58
Wood, Jwillis	Niantie	Sec. 27	Farmer and J. P.	Clinton Co. Ky	66
Maria Wood	"	27	Wife of J. Wood	Madison Co. Ill	66
Yarnell, Isaac A.	Bl. Mound	22	Retired Farmer	Knox Co. Tenn	67
Bonham, Rebecca B.	Dec'd Aug. 16, '52		First wife of I. A. Yarnell	Tenn	
Mary Norvell	Bl. Mound	Sec. 22	Pres. wife of I. A. Yarnell	Sumner Co. Ten	67

MT. AUBURN—TOWNSHIP 15 NORTH. RANGES 2 & 3 WEST.

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Bloxam, Henry	Mt. Auburn	Mt. Aub'n	Physician, Surgeon & Att'y.at-Law	Philad'a, Pa.	41
Ellen T. Parrish	"	"	Wife of H. Bloxam	Monroe Co., Ill.	53
Baker, Wm. Turley	Bolivia	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Nicholas Co. Ky	39
Sarah Elizabeth Green	"	"	Wife of W. T. Baker	Ashland Co., O.	53
Cooper, Patrick	Edinburg	Sec. 23	Farmer & Stock Raiser & Feeder	Sangamon Co. Il	48
Elizabeth Firey	"	"	Wife of P. Cooper	Wash'gt'n Co. M	35
Crosthwait, W. Y.	Grove City	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Trigg Co., Ky.	32
Ellen M. Benson	"	"	Wife of W Y. Crosthwait	Franklin Co. In	40
Davis, Dial	Mt. Auburn	Mt. Aub'n	Dealer in Drugs and Groceries, and Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co. Il	32
Edmonia E. Hesser	Dec'd, July 4, 1864		First Wife of D. Davis	Virginia.	52
Huldah J. Stobaugh	Mt. Auburn	Mt. Aub'n	Present Wife of D. Davis	Hendricks Co. I.	52
Firey, Isaac H.	Edinburg	Sec. 25	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Feeder	Wash't'n Co. Md	36
Eliza Sattley	Dec'd, Feb. 2, 1880		Late Wife of I. H. Firey	Sangamon Co. Il	47
Goodrich, Mary I.	Mt. Auburn	Mt. Aub'n	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co. Il	30
Goodrich, M. P.	Dec'd, Oct. 5, 1877		Late Husband of M. I. Goodrich	Berksh'e Co. Ma	40
Harvey, J. G.	Grove City	Grove C'y	Physician and Surgeon	Summer Co. Ten	67
Mary Alice Lilley	"	"	Wife of J. G. Harvey	Plym'th Co. Mas	67
Hazlett, John A.	Edinburg	Sec. 26	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Supervisor	Mason Co., Va.	31
Mary Jane Drennan	"	"	Wife of J. A. Hazlett	Sangamon Co. Il	48
Kimball, Richard	Mt Auburn	Mt. Aub'n	General Merchant	Wash't'n Co., Vt	03
Frances J. Henderson	"	"	Wife of R. Kimball	Madison Co. Ill.	55
Lawrence, John H.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Clark Co , O.	54
Sarah A. Morris	"	"	Wife of J. H. Lawrence	" "	54
Lahue, Duncan	Bolivia	Sec. 24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harrison Co. In.	57
Nancy E. Stevens	"		Wife of D. Lahue	" "	57
Montgomery, Jane A.	Grove City	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bedford Co., Pa.	56
Montgomery, Levi	Dec'd, Feb. 7, 1869		Late Husband of J. A. Montgomery.	Wash't'n Co. Md	56
Montgomery, Jos. E.	Grove City	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raise	" " "	55
Amanda C Whitesell	"	"	Wife of J. E. Montgomery	Ohio	64
Matthew, John B.	Mt. Auburn	Mt. Aub'n	Physician and Surgeon	Christian Co. Ill	50
Amanda E. Lawley	"	"	Wife of J. B. Matthew	Sangamon Co. Il	69
Milligan, W. F.	"	"	Farmer and Hotel-keeper	" "	30
Jane Kizer	"	"	Wife of W. F. Milligan	Shelby Co., O.	47
McKenzie, John	Grove City	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ross Co., O.	43
Leah Gulliford	"	"	Wife of J. McKenzie	Highland Co., O	43
North, Harvey N.	Edinburg	Sec. 22	Farmer, Stock Raiser, Feeder & Sh'r	Sangamon Co. Il	56
Sarah E. Prather	"	"	Wife of H. N. North	Wash't'n Co. Md	
Reynolds, O C	Mt. Auburn	Mt. Aub'n	Physician and Surgeon	Sangamon Co. Il	78
Nannie C Bradley	"	"	Wife of O. C. Reynolds	Montg'y Co. Ky.	78
Sharp, W. C.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill.	45
Lizzie Sherman	"	"	Wife of W. C. Sharp	Ohio.	65
Sargeant, Ezekiel	"	"	Cab't Maker & Undertk'r	Shelby Co., O.	47
Elizabeth Halterman	"	"	Wife of E. Sargeant	Champ'gn Co. O	47
Smith, L. N.	"	"	Farmer and Bricklayer	Ross Co., O.	49
Martha E Shabaugh	"	"	Wife of L. N. Smith	Indiana	51
Sadler, Samuel J.	Grove City	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ross Co., O.	41
Mary Coover	"	"	Wife of S. J. Sadler	" "	53
Wickens, James	"	Sec. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wash't'n Co., O.	66
Mary A. Ward	"	"	Wife of J. Wickens	Gurnsey Co., O.	66
Webb, H. C.	"	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Union Co., Ind	61
Ann E. Athen	Dec'd, M'ch 17, '72		First Wife of H. C. Webb	Park Co., O.	61
Martha A. Athen	Grove City	Sec. 30	Pres't Wife of H. C. Webb	Wells Co., Ind.	74
Virden, Isaac Q	Mt. Auburn	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ross Co., O.	32
Rachel A. Nester	"	"	Wife of I. Q. Virden	Bath Co., Ky.	44
Vermillion, Wm. H.	Grove City	Grove C'y	Physician and Surgeon	Virginia	74
Vermillion, Katie	"	"	Wife of Dr. Vermillion	Kentucky	74

PRAIRIETON—TOWNSHIPS 13 & 14 N. RANGE 1 EAST.

Adams, Joseph	Mowcaqua	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Montg'y Co. Ky	37
Nancy M. Widick	"	11	Wife of J. Adams	Macon Co. Ill.	34
Adams. Isom	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	44
Conrod, E. G.	Assumpti'n	18	" " " "	Greene Co. Ill.	61
Nancy Doyle	"	18	Wife of E. G. Conrod	" " "	61
Gorden, R. R.	Moweaqua	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Montg'y Co. Ky.	56
Isabella Warren	Deceased		First wife of R. R Gorden	Kentucky	
Nancy Frost			Pres wife of R. R Gorden	"	
Johnson, Wade F.	Assumpti'n	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	59
" Benj. J.	Dec'd Jan. 9, 1866			London, Eng.	60
Elizabeth C. Foot	Assumpti'n	Sec. 21	Wife of Benj. J. Johnson	County Cork, I.	60
Johnson, Robt G.	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Belmont Co. O	60
" Wade F.	"	21	" " " "	" " "	60
" Edward F.	"	21	" " " "	Guernsey Co. O.	60
" Margaret C.			Dec'd June 21, 1878	Belmont Co. O.	60
" Martha O.	"	21		Guernsey Co. O.	60
" William L.	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	60
Johnson, Leo	"	27	Farmer	" " "	60
Sarah E. Moore	"	27	Wife of L. Johnson	Indiana	66
Johnson, Walter P.	"	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Guernsey Co. O.	59
Mary F. Palmer	"	17	Wife of W. P. Johnson	Connecticut	57
Malhiot, Theodore F.	Radford	13	Merchant	Canada	57
" Francis D.	Assumpti'n		Far., father of T F Malhiot	"	57
Zoe, Deland	"		Wife of F. D. Malhiot	"	57
Northcutt, A. D.	Moweaqua	24	Minister of Christian Ch.	Kentucky	37
Mary J. Hammer	"	24	Wife of A. D. Northcutt	"	37
Northcutt, James A.	Bl. Mound	33	Farmer	Christian Co. Ill	53

PRAIRIETON—TOWNSHIPS 13 & 14 N. RANGE 1 E.—[Cont.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Plain John	Radford	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Muhlenb'g Co. K	55
Mary Ann Workman	Deceased		First wife of J. Plain	Kentucky	55
Nancy M. Sharp	Radford	13	Present wife of J. Plain	Missouri	65
Ridge, James	Assumpti'n	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Devonshire Eng	59
Sarah Tucker	"	21	Wife of J. Ridge	" "	59
Rowley, Thomas S.	"	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Northamptonshire Eng.	57
Ann Kendall	"	14	Wife of T. S. Rowley	" "	57
Valentine, Edward S.	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Greene Co. Ill.	73
Malinda Witt	"	18	Wife of E. S. Valentine	" " "	73
Workman, Michael	Moweaqua	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co. Ill	55
Julia A. Bilyeu	Deceased		First wife of M. Workman		55
Hannah J. Workman	Moweaqua	4	Pres. wife of M. Workman	Overton Co Tenn	50
Watson, Wm. G.	Assumpti'n	26	Farmer	Kentucky	57
Lonisa C. McDaniel	"	26	Wife of W. G. Watson	Indiana	53
James T. Watson	"	27	Farmer	Kentucky	57
Martha A. McDaniel	"	27	Wife of J. T. Watson	Indiana	53

KING—TOWNSHIP 12 NORTH. RANGE 4 WEST.

Albin, G. N.	Morri'nv'le	Sec. 13	F'r, St'k R'r, Tw'p Cl'k &	Ohio	68
Mary H. Miller	"	13	Wife G N Albin [Sch. D'r	"	68
Barnett, M. F.	"	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	78
Barnett, Ephraim	Dec'd Apr. 10, '59		Father of M. F. Barnett	"	
Julia A. Stout	Morri'nv'le	Sec. 10	Wife of late Eph. Barnett	"	78
Bradford, James	"	14	Fm'r, St'k R'r & Sch. D'r	England	70
Kezia Bartlett	"	14	Wife of James Bradford	"	70
Cashen, Peter	"	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	64
Ellen Kelley	"	12	Wife of Peter Cashen	"	65
Curry, John A.	"	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	67
Sarah J. Butler	"	25	Wife of J. A. Curry	Indiana	67
Dow, Peter	"	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Scotland	65
Jane D. Long	"	24	Wife of Peter Dow	Ohio	64
Deal, George	"	1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	68
Sarah A. Meredith	"	1	Wife of (G. D.)	Illinois	60
Gamble, A. A.	White Oak	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	57
Sarah R. Goodrich	"	3	Wife of A. A. Gamble	New York	57
Gaskins, Hatten	Morri'nv'le	15	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Illinois	60
Delia A. Davis	"	15	Wife of H. Gaskins	Vermont	60
Garretson, Wm. K.	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	77
Clara E. Smith	"	15	Wife of W. K. Garretson	Pennsylvania	77
Jackson, D. H.	"	24	F'mr, St'k R'r & Superv'r	Indiana	71
Jackson, Martha H.	"	24	Wife of D. H. Jackson	"	71
Kent, John H.	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	68
Kent, Mary A.	"	22	Wife of J. H. Kent	"	68
King, Eli	"	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tenn.	54
Mary E. Lantz	"	26	Wife of E. King	Virginia	55
King, J. M.	"	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tenn.	54
Susan Nockols	"	26	Wife of J. M. King	Illinois	51
Kline, J. L.	"	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	57
Lizzie J. Lee	"	26	Wife of J. L. Kline	Christian Co. Ill	48
Lemmon, Wm. G.	"	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	59
Mary Linn	"	3	Wife of Wm. G. Lemmon	"	69
Lemmon, Thomas E.	"	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	59
Medaris, Harvey	"	1	Farmer and Carpenter	Kentucky	61
Nancy C. Ladd	"	1	Wife of H. Medaris	"	61
Mitchell, Joseph	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	72
J. A. Covington	"	22	Wife of J. Mitchell	Tenn.	72
Parish, Martin	White Oak	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	55
Parish, Mary A.	"	3	Mother of M. Parish	New Jersey	55
Parish, H. B.	Dec'd Nov. 1872		Late husb. Mary Parish	"	55
Spratt, Wm.	Morri'nv'le	Sec. 21	Fm'r, St'k R'r & Ex. Twp	England	61
Lydia E. Knotts	"	24	Wife of W. Spratt [Ass'r	Illinois	62
Shiflet, Robert H.	"	12	Fm'r, St'k R'r & Com. of	Virginia	61
L. C. Curvey	"	12	Wife R H Shiflet [Highways	Illinois	64
Taylor, Thomas B.	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	69
Isabella Kline	"	24	Wife of T. B. Taylor	Ohio	59
Wells, Wm.	"	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	North Carolina	68
Mary E. Knotts	"	26	Wife of W. Wells	Illinois	63
Wade, Benj. P.	"	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	61
Annie Dickens	Dec'd Feb. 27, '77		Late wife of B. P. Wade	"	

TOWNSHIP 11 NORTH. RANGE 4 WEST.

Adams, J. H.	Harvel	Sec. 22	Fm'r & Br'dr Fine Stock	Har'sn Co W Va	75
Adams, Harriet	"	22	Wife of J. H. Adams	Addison Co. Vt	75
Cheney, M. F.	Morri'nv'le	11	Fm'r & Agt. Dorsey Est	"	70
Cheney, Elizabeth	"	11	Wife of M. F. Cheney	Oswego Co N Y	70
Hanon, Jesse	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co	30
Missouri A. Minnis	"	11	Wife of J. Hanon	Morgan Co. Ill.	33
Potts, W. A.	"	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sumner Co. Ten	59
Potts, Sarah J.	"	12	Wife of W. A. Potts	Ireland	59
Reynolds, J. M	Harvel	Harv'l	R. R. & Express Agent	Calhoun Co. Ill.	62
Reynolds, Nancy J.	Dec'd June 17, '77		Late wife J. M. Reynolds	Scott Co. Mo.	

ASSUMPTION—TOWNSHIP 12 NORTH. RANGE 1 EAST.

Austin, J. W.	Pana	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	67
Mary Miles	"	35	Wife of J. W. Austin	Illinois	67
Arpin, Godfrey	Assumption	Assump'n	Merchant	Canada	71
Miss M. L. Elliott	"	"	Wife of G. Arpin	France	71
Birce, James M	Assumption	Assump'n	Attorney at Law	New York	65
Mary W. Little	"	"	Wife of J. M. Birce	New York	65
Bridge, J. A.	"	"	Post-Master and Grocer	Ohio	69
Hannah F. Muzzy	"	"	Wife of J. A. Bridge	Ohio	69
Benepe, Seth M.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Ohio	66
Mary J. Keeler	"	"	Wife of S. M. Benepe	Indiana	67

ASSUMPTION—TOWNSHIP 12 N. RANGE 1 E.—[Continued.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE	RESID	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Barrett, Marcus L.	Assumpti'n	Assn'n	Gun and Lock Smith	Massachusetts	56
Nancy Peebles	"	"	Wife of M. L. Barrett	Massachusetts	57
Coonrod, S. M.	"	"	Merchant	Greene Co. Ill	66
Bettie B Chilton	"	"	Wife of S. M. Coonrod	Jersey Co. Ill	70
Cushing, Wm. E.	"	"	General Merchant	Illinois	56
Susan E. Pursley	"	"	Wife of W. E. Cushing	Kentucky	56
Conteville, J. B.	"	"	Wagon Maker	Illinois	58
Campbell, Isaac	"	"	Prop. Campbell's Rheumatic Remedy	Canada	64
Maria Willen	"	"	Wife of I Campbell	Canada	64
Cohenour, William L.	Pana	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pike Co. Ill	65
Mary S Moore	"	21	Wife W. L. Cohenour	St. Clair Co. Ill	65
Durand, Eugene	Dunkels	22	Farmer	France	66
Alda Georgiana Domas	"	22	Wife of Eugene Durand	Louisiana	62
Dunkel, Elias	"	22	Grain Buyer, station agent & P. M.	Ohio	73
Julia E. Grogan	"	22	Wife of E. Dunkel	Ohio	76
Etter, George	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	62
Mary Rhoades	"	28	Wife of G. Etter	Ohio	69
Foley, Patrick	Assumption	Assump'n	Grocer	Ireland	54
Julia A. Hilton	Dec'd		First wife P. Foley	Shelby Co. Ill	57
Eliza A. Hutchinson	Assumption	"	Present wife of P. Foley	Canada	
Fribley, E. I.	"	Sec. 24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	69
Sarah E. Keller	"	24	Wife of E. I. Fribley	Ohio	69
Jehle, Elizabeth	Pana	35	Widow of J. Jehle	Germany	63
Jehle, Joseph	Dec'd Nov	10, '65	Late husb. of Eliz. Jehle	Germany	63
Kinkead, Mrs. Isabel	Assumption	Assump.	Retired	Greene Co. Ill	72
Kinkead, Guy	Dec'd Sept.	17, '75	Late husb. Isabel Kinkead	Kentucky	72
Kemerer, John B.	Assumption	Sec. 15	Farmer	Fairfield Co. O	56
Elizabeth Chambers	"	15	Wife of J. B. Kemerer	Licking Co. Ky	56
Knott, William	Millersville	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	66
Ann Gwillyn	"	30	Wife of W. Knott	England	66
Milligan, J. R.	Assumption	Assump.	Miller & Grain Dealer	Champaign Co. O	57
Margaret McCaffrey	"	"	Wife of J. R. Milligan	Covington, Ky	57
McKee, J. F.	"	"	Engineer at Mill and Twp. Assessor	Ohio	67
Barbara J. Stumpff	"	"	Wife J. F. McKee	Ohio	58
Morrison, Robert	"	"	Merchant	New Jersey	75
Bridget Cooney	"	"	Wife of R. Morrison	Ireland	75
Maynard, Washington	"	Sec. 1	Nurseryman & Past. Presbyterian Ch	Ohio	68
Julia A. Carson	"	1	Wife of W. Maynard	Ohio	68
McWilliams, A. J.	Pana	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Belmont Co, O	66
Martha Fisk	"	28	Wife of A. J. McWilliams	Massachusetts	66
Pearey, Charles	Assumption	Assump	Grain & Lumber Dealer	W. Va	65
Pigeon, T. O.	"	Sec. 1	Grain, Lumber and Real Estate Dir	Canada	57
Lopoldine Beauchamp	"	1	Wife of T. O. Pigeon	Canada	62
Pigeon, Alphonse	"	Assump	Merchant	Canada	66
Josephine Beauchamp	"	"	Wife of A. Pigeon	Canada	65
Pinney, T. W.	"	Sec. 16	Farmer	Ohio	65
Julia V. Park	"	16	Wife of T. W. Pinney	Ohio	65
Rasbach, T. F.	"	Assump	Railroad & Exp. Agent	New York	71
Elizabeth Malone	"	"	Wife of T. F. Rasbach	Illinois	71
Reans, H. L.	"	"	Merchant	Tennessee	65
Missouri Kern	"	"	Wife of H. L. Reans	Shelby Co. Ill	71
Richardson, W. F.	"	"	Minister of Christian Ch	Adams Co. Ill	79
Leora Emerson	"	"	Wife of W. F. Richardson	Illinois	79
Rock, Louis	"	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	74
Anna Sherwood	"	21	Wife of L. Rock	Ohio	74
Smith, Andrew J.	"	12	Farmer	Ohio	66
Elizabeth J. Ernst	"	12	Wife of A. J. Smith	Ohio	66
Shafer, Silas A.	"	Assump	Hardware Merchants	Ohio	72
Shafer, J. C.	"	"		Ohio	73
Swetland, Thos. W.	Pana	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Luzerne Co. Pa	63
Sarah J. Bilby	"	33	Wife of T. W. Swetland	Luzerne Co. Pa	63
Travis, M. B.	Assumption	Assump	Druggist	Pennsylvania	69
Mary J. Adams	"	"	Wife of M. B. Travis	Ohio	
Tobias, H. H.	"	"	Wagon Maker	Ohio	73
Mary E. Gosney	"	"	Wife of H. H. Tobias	Kentucky	
Watson, D. J.	"	"	Dealer in Hay and Hogs	Kentucky	57
Sarah McDaniel	"	"	Wife of (D. J. W.)	Indiana	
Watkins, L. T.	"	"	Furniture Dealer	Clinton Co. Ill	72
Mary McAlilly	"	"	Wife of L. T. W.	Madison Co Il	72

JOHNSON—TOWNSHIP 12 NORTH. RANGE 2 WEST.

Coe, William M.	Taylorville	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	72
Tillie A. Pherigo	"	28	Wife of W. M. Coe	Christian Co. Ill.	54
Callaway, A. R.	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	52
Mary V. F. Weeks	"	15	Wife of A. R. Callaway	Christian Co. Ill.	54
Dunbar, Daniel A.	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	51
Margaret E. Harrison	"	15	Wife of D. A. Dunbar	"	74
Lucinda Hinton	Dec'd Feb. 24,	'73	First wife of D. A. Dunbar	"	51
Deboe, J. F.	Taylorville	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	74
Lanra B. Morgan	"	25	Wife of J. F. Deboe	Christian Co. Ill.	56
Ebert Henry	"	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	58
Elizabeth Baker	"	33	Wife of H. Ebert	"	49
Foy, A. G.	"	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	65
Emeline Brisben	"	3	Wife of A. G. Foy	"	65
Funderburk, W. T.	"	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill.	40
Sarah A. Johnston	"	10	Wife of W. T. Funderburk	Ohio	54
Fleming, Enoch	"	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	56
Martha Messenger	"	13	Wife of E. Fleming	"	73
Gribben, William	Clarksdale	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	57
Phebe E. Logan	Dec'd Sept.	17, '77	Late wife of W. Gribben	Pennsylvania	57

JOHNSON—TOWNSHIP 12 N. RANGE 2 E.—[Continued]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
Ives, William Hale	Taylorville	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Massachusetts	61
Mary Walker	"	33	Wife of W. H. Ives	New York	61
Johnson, D. W.	"	16	Far.,Stock Rais.,Superv'r	Ohio	54
Sarah E. Wilson	"	16	Wife of D. W. Johnson	North Carolina	
Johnston, J. H.	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	54
Hattie Murry	"	9	Wife of J. H Johnson	Illinois	71
Kelly, John	Clarksdale	7	Bridge Watchman W.,St L.& P.R.R.	Ireland	76
Parmetia A. Danforth	"	7	Wife of J. Kelly	Illinois	76
Keller, C. B.	Taylorville	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pennsylvania	
Lupton, Jesse	Clarksdale	17	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Virginia	52
Eliza J. Oats	"	17	Wife of J. Lupton	"	52
Lamb, James L.	Palmer	30	Far.,Sto'k Rais., T. Ass'r	Kentucky	52
Mary M. Shivers	"	30	Wife of J. L. Lamb	Virginia	52
Large, Joseph	Millersv'lle	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	59
Martha Wellhouse	"	36	Wife of J. Large	Pennsylvania	70
Large, Samuel	"	36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	56
Large, Maria	"	36	Wife of S. Large	"	56
Marshall, Fuel	Clarksdale	23	Far.,St'k Raiser,Tp. Col'r	North Carolina	53
Martha W. Angel	"	23	Wife of F. Marshall	" "	53
Morrow, James	Taylorville	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	61
Mary E.Throckmorton	"	11	Wife of J. Morrow	Virginia	55
Oats, John W.	"	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	68
Annie Wilton	"	8	Wife of J. W. Oats	Illinois	74
Oats, Jr., Michael	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Virginia	52
Harriet V. Shivers	"	9	Wife of M. Oats	"	63
Pherigo, Noah P.	"	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ills	58
Sadie A. O'Neill	Clarksdale	6	Wife of N. P. Pherigo	" "	76
Simpson, John B.	"	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	34
Sarah A. Burtle	"	6	Wife of J. B. Simpson	"	62
Shivers. G. W.	Taylorville	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Virginia	52
Orlena J. Funderburk	"	9	Wife of G. W. Shivers	Illinois	51
Shane, William	"	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	54
Mary Welch	"	33	Wife of W. Shane	"	54
Shane, Patrick	Clarksdale	39	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	54
Catherine Shivers	"	39	Wife of P. Shane	Virginia	52
Wood, Harvey	"	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New York	65
Gettie Clute	"	18	Wife of H. Wood	" "	71

SOUTH FORK—TOWNSHIP 13 NORTH. RANGE 3 WEST.

Allen, J. L.	Sharpsburg	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Greene Co., Ill	62
Adams, Leason	Taylorville	Sec. 10	F'mer, St'k Raiser & Fdr	North Carolina	33
Amelia Ralston	"	"	Wife of L. Adams	Indiana	34
Bullpitt, James C.	"	Sec. 9	Farmer, St'k R'ser & Dlr	Pr. Edw'ds Isld	58
Ann M. Snow	"	"	Wife of J. C. Bullpitt	Vermont	58
Calloway, James	"	Sec. 17	F'mer, F'der & St'k T'd'r	New York	57
Milla Conncil	"	"	Wife of J. Calloway	Christian Co. Ill	48
Crowl, W. H.	"	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co. Il	68
Sarah E. Miller	"	"	Wife of W. H. Crowl	" "	71
Dickerson, Dr. J. H.	Blackburn	Bl'kbn	Physician, P. M. & Merc.	Indiana	70
M. J. Humphreys	"	"	Wife of J. H. Dickerson	Illinois	50
Fields, William	Taylorville	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fairfield Co., O.	54
E. A Traylor	"	"	Wife of W. Fields	Union Co., O.	35
George, C. C.	Blackburn	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co. Il	68
Annie Mason	"	"	Wife of C. C. George	" "	68
Gore, W. F.	Taylorville	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	30
Glass, I. J.	Sharpsburg	Sec. 1	F'mer, St'k R'ser & T'chr	Indiana	73
Sarah J. Hill	"	"	Wife of I. J. Glass	Christian Co. Ill	59
Hawkins, William	Taylorville	Sec. 23	Farmer	Kentucky	75
Elizabeth Bartlett	"	"	Wife of W. Hawkins	"	75
Kavanaugh, Matthew	Blackburn	Sec. 7	F'mer, Fd'r,Stk Dlr, Sup	Ireland	58
Mary Doland	"	"	Wife of M. Kavanaugh	"	66
Leigh, Edward	Taylorville	Sec. 35	F'mer, Feeder & St'k Dlr	Madison Co., Ill	52
Mary C. Currie	"	"	Wife of E. Leigh	Christian Co. Ill	35
Luneach, Philip	"	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	East Virginia	72
Elizabeth Alexander	"	"	Wife of P. Luneach	Springfield, O.	72
Langley, Robt. Preston	"	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	32
Minerva A. Pittman	"	"	Wife of R. P. Langley	Clark Co., Ind.	26
Mason, Seth	Sharpsburg	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	51
Syrene Hanon	"	"	Wife of S. Mason	Christian Co., Il	41
Nance, Richard C.	Edinburg	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co., Ill.	78
Chanler, Mary Jane	Dec'd, July 8, 1878		Late Wife of R. C. Nance	" "	78
Ralston, Sr., A.	Edinburg	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wash'g'n Co. In	34
Ralston, Jr., Alex.	"	"	" "	Christian Co. Ill	55
Mary M. Cronse	"	"	Wife of A. Ralston	Ross Co., Ohio	77
Taylor, A. A.	Blackburn	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	74
Miss E. Cassias	Dec'd, May 1870		Late Wife of A. A. Taylor	"	
Taff. John W.	Taylorville	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Illinois	69
Eliza A. Torrence	Dec'd, Sept. 27, '69		Late Wife of J. W. Taff	"	63
Mary A. Whitmer	Taylorville	Sec. 4	Present Wife of J. W.Taff	Ohio	61
Wilson, W. H.	"	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	57
Miss E. C. Clark	"	"	Wife of W. H. Wilson	Perry Co., Ill.	58
White, Allen	"	Sec. 25	Farmer	Kentucky	71
Sarah Clemens	"	"	Wife of A. White	Christian Co. In	76

TOWN 13 NORTH. RANGE 4 WEST.

Armstrong, T. D.	Pawnee	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Augusta Co., Va	55
Rebecca J. Woosley	"	"	Wife of T. D. Armstrong	Kentucky	57
Crowl, V. B.	"	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co. Il	63
Crowl, Eliza D.	Dec'd, Dec. 14, '75		Late Wife of V. B. Crowl	Jefferson Co. Va	64
Mary C. Sanders	Pawnee	Sec. 14	Pres't Wife of V. B. Crowl	Loudon Co. Va	75
Flin, William	Edinburg	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	59
Diana Osley	"	"	Wife of W. Flin	Sangamon Co. Il	59

TOWN 13 NORTH. RANGE 4 WEST.—[Continued.]

NAME.	P. OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	SETTLED
George, William G.	Pawnee	Sec. 2	F'mer, Feeder & St'k Dlr	Sangamon Co Il	66
A. E. Philips	"	"	Wife of W. G. George	"	66
Gifford, Orin	Pawnee	Sec. 11	F'mer, St'k R'ser & J. P.	Delaware Co. O	75
Matilda Jones	"	"	Wife of O. Gifford	Missouri	75
Hatfield. Harman	"	Sec. 2	Farmer	Fayette Co., Ill.	55
Hatfield, Mary J.	"	"	Wife of H. Hatfield	Shelby Co., Ill.	53
Hardin, Mrs. M. E.	"	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co. Il	65
Hardin, George W.	Dec'd, Apr. 7, 1879		Late hus. of M. E. Hardin	Kentucky	46
Hardin, Louis	Pawnee	Sec. 3	Farmer	"	57
Miller, John B.	Blackburn	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	East Virginia	60
Hardin, Sarah J.	"	"	Wife of J. B Miller	Kentucky	60
Whitecraft, Jos. W.	Edinburg	Sec. 31	Farmer, St'k F'der & Dlr	Sangamon Co. Il	58
Mary E. Smith	"	"	Wife of J. W. Whitecraft	Kentucky	72
White, Hiram	Pawnee	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Christian Co. Ill	54
Matilda E. Sharp	"	"	Wife of H. White	" "	55
Williams, Joseph	Blackburn	Sec. 12	Farmer, F'der & St'k Dlr	" "	52
Martha Phillips	"	"	Wife of J. Williams	" "	54
White, John	Taylorville	Sec. 10	Farmer, F'der & St'k Dlr	Tennessee	50
Sarah E. Hatchett	"	"	Wife of J. White	Virginia	50

TOWN 14 NORTH. RANGE 4 WEST.

Whitecraft, J. A.	Edinburg	Sec. 25	Retired Farmer	Kentucky	35
Whitecraft, S. M.	Springfield	Sp'gf'd	F'mer, Feeder & St'k Dlr	"	35
Lattie Price	"	"	Wife of S. M. Whitecraft	New York	64

BUCKHART—TOWN 14 NORTH. RANGE 2 WEST.

Battan, John C.	Grove City	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ashland Co. O	65
Mary A. Dickinson	"	12	Wife of J. C. Battan	Macon Co. N. C	65
Black, W. F.	Edinburg	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Boone Co. Ohio	63
Rebecca Shivers	"	19	Wife of W. F. Black	Highland Co. O	63
Deeren, William	Grove City	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Guernsey Co. O	64
Maria Scott	"	9	Wife of W. Deeren	Guernsey Co. O	64
Gardener, Nathan	Sharpsburg	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Maury Co. Tenn	56
Francis T. Harris	"	20	Wife of N. Gardener	Louisa Co. Va	56
Gardner, Henry T.	Edinburg	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Maury Co. Tenn	56
Clarinda Doak	Dec'd May 14, '64		First wife H. T. Gardner	Macoupin Co. Il	52
Harriet Ward	Edinburg	Sec. 16	Pres. wife H. T. Gardner	Macon Co Ill	66
Henshie, Abram	Grove City	2	Farmer	Madison Co. O	57
"	"	2	Wife of A. Henshie	Stark Co. Ohio	57
Elizabeth Uhrich	Stonington	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Odletown, Cana	57
Hurlbutt, E. S.	"	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Odletown, Cana	57
Mary A. Hoagland	"	13	Wife of E. S. Hurlbutt	Stark Co. Ohio	57
Hurlbutt, C. A.	"	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co. O	57
Sarah Baughman	"	12	Wife of C. A. Hurlbutt	Madison Co. O	57
Hedden, Lydia A.	Sharpsburg	32	Farming & Stock Raising	Shelby Co. Ky	59
Richard W. Yates	Died in Ky. Feb. 19, '59		First husb. L. A. Hedden		
H. M. Watts	Dec'd July 4, '70		Sec'd husb. L. A. Hedden	Shelby Co. Ky	56
Salina M. Yates	Sharpsburg	Sec. 32	Daugh. R. W. Yates & L. A. Hedden	Anders'n Co. Ky	59
Hurring, John	Edinburg	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	62
Susanna Weiser	"	6	Wife of J. Hurring	Germany	62
Hart, Elizabeth M.	Sharpsburg	29	Form wife of Marion Redfern	Morgan Co. Ill	59
Marion Redfern	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Macoupin Co. Il	55
Kemmerer, Joseph	Edinburg	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Northampton Co. Pa	64
Matilda E. Johnson	Dec'd Oct. 20, '73		Late wife of J. Kemmerer	Northampton Co. Pa	64
Kerns, J. D.	Sharpsburg	Sharps.	Teacher	Marion Co. O	70
Hattie Goodrich	"	"	Wife of J. D. Kerns	Jersey Co. Ill	70
Ladd, Noyes	"	Sec. 33	Farm. Stock Raiser & Breeder	New London Co. Conn	48
Phœbe Williams	Dec'd May 22, '66		First Wife of N. Ladd	New London Co. Conn	49
Eliza J. Kennard	Sharpsburg	Sec. 33	Present wife of N. Ladd	Mifflin Co. Pa	68
Minnis, W. F.	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	30
Matilda E. Denton	Dec'd Aug 31, '69		First wife W. F. Minnis	Christian Co. Ill	42
Emma J. Gardener	"	Sec. 29	Pres. wife W. F. Minnis	Fayette Co. Ill	56
McNeill, Francis A.	Sharpsburg	Sharps.	Physician and Surgeon	Sangamon Co. Il	74
Sarah A. Sharp	"	"	Wife of Dr. McNeill	Christian Co. Ill	59
Reimer, Isaac	Grove City	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Northampton Co. Pa	60
Catharine Scheib	"	10	Wife of I. Reimer	Bucks Co. Pa	65
Rucker, Bishop E.	Taylorville	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sangamon Co.Il	57
Lucinda Shafer	"	35	Wife of B. E Rucker	Ohio Co. Va	59
Swigert, John F.	Grove City	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Owen Co. Ky	77
Maximillia Taylor	"	10	Wife of J. F. Swigert	Shelby Co. Ky	77
Shultz, Jacob	"	3	Retired Farmer	Lancaster Co. Pa	64
Sarah Zeller	Deceased	Mar. 17, 74	Late wife of J. Shultz	Lancaster Co. Pa	64
Scheib, Peter	"	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bucks Co. Pa	66
Leah Wright	"	11	Wife of P. Scheib	Madison Co. Ill	66
Scheib, Phares S.	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bucks Co. Pa	65
Lydia A. Rohn	"	11	Wife of P. S. Scheib	Northampton Co. Pa	65
Sharp, John	Sharpsburg	32	Farmer & Notary Public	Claibourne Co.T	53
Emeline Redfern	"	32	Wife of J. Sharp	Macoupin Co. Ill	53
Sheldon, S. M.	"	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Christian Co. Ill	47
Mary I. Wood	"	33	Wife of S. M Sheldon	Lee Co. Ill	74
Salmon Biglow Sheldon	Dec'd Nov 20, '79		Father of S. M Sheldon	Leyden, Mass	38
Eveline Maxwell	Dec'd Sept. 30, '69		Late wife of S. B. Sheldon & Mother of S. M. Sheldon	Gilford, Vt	38
Smith, Stephen J.	Sharpsburg	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Burt Co. N. C.	39
Harriet Vandeveer	Dec'd April 1858		First wife of S. J. Smith	Washington Co. Ind	42
Sarah B. Lee	Sharpsburg	Sec. 31	Wife of S. J. Smith	Tennessee	59
Sharp, George Riley	"	32	Farmer, Stock Raiser & Sup.	Claibourne Co.T	52
Susan Hanon	"	32	Wife of (G. R. S.)	Christian Co. Ill	38
Waller, W D.	"	Sharps.	General Merchant	Dixon Co. Tenn	54
Xemenia P. Sharp	"	"	Wife of W. D. Walter	Christian Co. Ill	59
Weiser, John	Taylorville	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	69
Weiser, Philip	Dec Aug 54	Cass Co. Il	Father of J. Weiser	Germany	
Mary Weiser	Taylorville	Sec. 33	Mother of J. Weiser	Germany	69
Weiser, Louisa P.	Edinburg	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cass Co. Ill	69

REVISED CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said State; thence east, with the line of the same State, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42 degrees and 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this State and the State of Kentucky.

ARTICLE II.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

§ 1. Inherent and Inalienable Rights.
§ 2. Due Process of Law.
§ 3. Liberty of Conscience Guaranteed.
§ 4. Freedom of the Press—Libel.
§ 5. Right of Trial by Jury.
§ 6. Unreasonable Searches and Seizures.
§ 7. Bail allowed—Writ of Habeas Corpus.
§ 8. Indictment required—Grand Jury Abolished.
§ 9. Rights of Persons Accused of Crime.
§ 10. Self-Crimination—Former Trial.
§ 11. Penalties proportionate — Corruption — Forfeiture.
§ 12. Imprisonment for Debt.
§ 13. Compensation for Property taken.
§ 14. Ex post facto laws—Irrevocable Grants.
§ 15. Military Power Subordinate.
§ 16. Quartering of Soldiers.
§ 17. Right of Assembly and Petition.
§ 18. Elections to be Free and Equal.
§ 19. What Laws ought to be.
§ 20. Fundamental Principles.

§ 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

§ 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

§ 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

§ 4. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

§ 5. The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace by a jury of less than twelve men, may be authorized by law.

§ 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

§ 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

§ 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger: *Provided*, that the grand jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

§ 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

§ 11. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same.

§ 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

§ 13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

§ 14. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

§ 15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

§ 17. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances.

§ 18. All elections shall be free and equal.

§ 19. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

§ 20. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of the Government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial; and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. General Assembly elective.
§ 2. Time of Election—Vacancies.
§ 3. Who are Eligible.
§ 4. Disqualification by Crime.
§ 5. Oath taken by members.
§ 6. Senatorial Apportionments.
§ 7. & 8. Minority Representation.
§ 9. Time of meeting—General Rules.
§ 10. Secretary—Adjournment—Journals, Protests.
§ 11. Style of Laws.
§ 12. Origin and passage of Bills.
§ 13. Reading—Printing—Title—Amendments.
§ 14. Privileges of members
§ 15. Disabilities of members.
§ 16. Bills making Appropriations.
§ 17. Payment of money—Statement of Expenses.
§ 18. Ordinary Expenses—Casual Deficits—Appropriations limited.
§ 19. Extra Compensation or Allowance.
§ 20. Public Credit not loaned.
§ 21. Pay and mileage of members.
§ 22. Special Legislation prohibited.
§ 23. Against Release from Liability.
§ 24. Proceedings on Impeachment.
§ 25. Fuel, Stationery, and Printing.
§ 26. State not to be sued.
§ 27. Lotteries and Gift Enterprises.
§ 28. Terms of Office not Extended.
§ 29. Protection of operative miners.
§ 30. Concerning Roads—public and private.
§ 31. Draining and Ditching.
§ 32. Homestead and Exemption Laws.
§ 33. Completion of the State House.

§ 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

ELECTION.

§ 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, in each county, at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

ELIGIBILITY AND OATH.

§ 3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a senator or a representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been for five years a resident of this State, and for two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, state's attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public revenue, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the general assembly: *Provided*, that appointments in the militia, and the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative. Nor shall any person, holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, (except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of $300,) hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this State.

§ 4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

§ 6. Members of the general assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court, in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein

prescribed, shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating, his said oath, shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

APPORTIONMENT—SENATORIAL.

§ 6. The general assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning with the year 1871, by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, by the number 51, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the senate. The State shall be divided into 51 senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one senator, whose term of office shall be four years. The senators elected in the year of our Lord 1872, in districts bearing odd numbers, shall vacate their offices at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers, at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by the expiration of term, shall be filled by the election of senators for the full term. Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, bounded by county lines, and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants; but no district shall contain less than four-fifths of the senatorial ratio. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fourths, may be divided into separate districts, and shall be entitled to two senators, and to one additional senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio, contained by such counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio.

NOTE.—By the adoption of minority representation, §§ 7 and 8, of this article, cease to be a part of the constitution. Under § 12 of the schedule, and the vote of adoption, the following section relating to minority representation is substituted for said sections:

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

§§ 7 and 8. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year of our Lord, 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

TIME OF MEETING AND GENERAL RULES.

§ 9. The sessions of the general assembly shall commence at 12 o'clock noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this constitution. A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president to preside when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor. The secretary of state shall call the house of representatives to order at the opening of each new assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offence. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond two hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behaviour.

§ 10. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the senate at the request of two members, and in the house at the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journals.

STYLE OF LAWS AND PASSAGE OF BILLS.

§ 11. The style of the laws of this State shall be: *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.*

§ 12. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

§ 13. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days, in each house; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers thereof. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the general assembly shall take effect until the first day of July next after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act), the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct.

PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

§ 14. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 15. No person elected to the general assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the general assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such members for any such office or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the general assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

PUBLIC MONEYS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

§ 16. The general assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the treasury in any private law. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the general assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provisions on any other subject.

§ 17. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon; and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The auditor shall, within 60 days after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid.

§ 18. Each general assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the State Treasury, from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter: *Provided*, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate $250,000; and moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war, (for payment of which the faith of the State shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid: *And provided, further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

§ 19. The general assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void: *Provided*, the general assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

§ 20. The State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan or extend its credit to, or in aid of any public or other corporation, association or individual.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

§ 21. The members of the general assembly shall receive for their services the sum of $5 per day, during the first session held under this constitution, and 10 cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts; and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever; except the sum of $50 per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; but no change shall be made in the compensation of members of the general assembly during the term for which they may have been elected. The pay and mileage allowed to each member of the general assembly shall be certified by the speaker of their respective houses, and entered on the journals and published at the close of each session.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION PROHIBITED.

§ 22. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: for—

Granting divorces;

Changing the names of persons or places;

Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;

Locating or changing county seats;

Regulating county and township affairs;

Regulating the practice in courts of justice;

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables;

Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;

Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities;

Summoning and impaneling grand or petit juries;

Providing for the management of common schools;

Regulating the rate of interest on money;

The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;

The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;

The protection of game or fish;

Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges;

Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;

Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed;

Changing the law of descent;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

§ 23. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State or to any municipal corporation therein.

IMPEACHMENT.

§ 24. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; but a majority of all the members elected must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the State is tried, the chief justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor profit or trust under the government of this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 25. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery and printing-paper furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the general assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; but the general assembly shall fix a maximum

price; and no member thereof, or other officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract. But all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and if he disapproves the same there shall be a re-letting of the contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 26. The State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court or law of equity.

§ 27. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

§ 28. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

§ 29. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventilation, when the same may be required, and the construction of escapement-shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, and to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments as may be deemed proper.

§ 30. The general assembly may provide for establishing and opening roads and cart-ways, connected with a public road, for private and public use.

§ 31. The general assembly may pass laws permitting the owners and occupants of lands to construct drains and ditches, for agricultural and sanitary purposes, across the lands of others.

§ 32. The general assembly shall pass liberal and homestead and exemption laws.

§ 33. The general assembly shall not appropriate out of the State treasury, or expend on account of the new capitol grounds, and construction, completion and furnishing of the State house, a sum exceeding, in the aggregrate, $3,500,000, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, at a general election; nor unless a majority of all the votes at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. Officers of this Department.
§ 2. Of the State Treasurer.
§ 3. Time of Electing State Officers.
§ 4. Returns—Tie—Contested Election.
§ 5. Eligibility for Office.
§ 6. Governor—Power and Duty.
§ 7. His Message and Statement.
§ 8. Convening the General Assembly.
§ 9. Proroguing the General Assembly.
§ 10. Nominations by the Governor.
§ 11. Vacancies may be filled.
§ 12. Removals by the Governor.
§ 13. Reprieves—Commutations—Pardons.
§ 14. Governor as Commander-in-Chief.
§ 15. Impeachment for Misdemeanor.
§ 16. Veto of the Governor.
§ 17. Lieutenant-Governor as Governor.
§ 18. As President of the Senate.
§ 19. Vacancy in Governor's Office.
§ 20. Vacancy in other State Offices.
§ 21. Reports of State Officers.
§ 22. Great Seal of State.
§ 23. Fees and Salaries.
§ 24. Definition of "Office."
§ 25. Oath of Civil Officers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General, who shall, each, with the exception of the Treasurer, hold his office for the term of four years from the second Monday of January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. They shall, except the Lieutenant Governor, reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 2. The Treasurer shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to said office for two years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. He may be required by the Governor to give reasonable additional security, and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

ELECTION.

§ 3. An election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts and Attorney-General, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter; for Superintendent of Public instruction, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year 1870, and every four years thereafter; and for Treasurer on the day last above mentioned, and every two years thereafter, at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 4. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted, by the returning officers, to the Secretary of State, directed to "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," who shall, immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall, for that purpose, assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of the said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, by joint ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ELIGIBILITY.

§ 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant-governor, who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been, for five years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State. Neither the governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor of public accounts, secretary of State, superintendent of public instruction nor attorney general shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

GOVERNOR.

§ 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 7. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the general assembly information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and, at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

§ 8. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened; and the general assembly shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

§ 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor may, on the same being certified to him, by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

§ 10. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (a majority of all the senators selected concurring, by yeas and nays,) appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

§ 11. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the senate, in any office which is not elective, the governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the senate (a majority of all the senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the time, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the general assembly.

§ 12. The governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as is herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

§ 13. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

§ 14. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States); and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

§ 15. The governor, and all civil officers of this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

VETO.

§ 16. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, then, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. But in all such cases, the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

§ 17. In case of death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, the emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

§ 18. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided. The senate shall choose a president, *pro tempore*, to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor.

§ 19. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or if the lieutenant governor shall, for any of the causes specified in § 17 of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

§ 20. If the office of auditor of public accounts, treasurer, secretary of State, attorney general, or superintendent of public instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

§ 21. The officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the general assembly, together with the reports of the judges of the supreme court of the defects in the constitution and laws; and the governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices.

THE SEAL OF STATE.

§ 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called the "Great seal of the State of Illinois," which shall be kept by the secretary of State, and used by him, officially, as directed by law.

FEES AND SALARIES.

§ 23. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary, to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

DEFINITION AND OATH OF OFFICE.

§ 24. An office is a public position created by the constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed. An employment is an agency, for a temporary purpose, which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

§ 25. All civil officers, except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of —— according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. Judicial Powers of Courts.
§ 2. Seven Supreme Judges—Four Decide.
§ 3. Qualifications of a Supreme Judge.
§ 4. Terms of the Supreme Court.
§ 5. Three Grand Divisions—Seven Districts.
§ 6. Election of Supreme Judges.
§ 7. Salaries of the Supreme Judges.
§ 8. Appeals and Writs of Error.
§ 9. Appointment of Reporter.
§ 10. Clerks of the Supreme Court.
§ 11. Appellate Courts Authorized.
§ 12. Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts.
§ 13. Formation of Judicial Circuits.
§ 14. Time of holding Circuit Courts.
§ 15. Circuits containing Four Judges.
§ 16. Salaries of the Circuit Judges.
§ 17. Qualification of Judges or Commissioners.
§ 18. County Judges—County Clerks.
§ 19. Appeals from County Courts.
§ 20. Probate Courts Authorized.
§ 21. Justices of the Peace and Constables.
§ 22. State's Attorney in each County.
§ 23. Cook County Courts of Record.
§ 24. Chief Justice—Power of Judges.
§ 25. Salaries of the Judges.
§ 26. Criminal Court of Cook County.
§ 27. Clerks of Cook County Court.
§ 28. Justices in Chicago.
§ 29. Uniformity in the Courts.
§ 30. Removal of any Judge.
§ 31. Judges to make Written Reports.
§ 32. Terms of Office—Filling Vacancies.
§ 33. Process—Prosecutions—Population.

§ 1. The judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

SUPREME COURT.

§ 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven judges, and shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in *mandamus*, and *habeas corpus*, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. One of said judges shall be chief justice; four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision.

§ 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he shall be at least 30 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in the State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the district in which he shall be elected.

§ 4. Terms of the supreme court shall continue to be held in the present grand divisions at the several places now provided for holding the same; and until otherwise provided by law, one or more terms of said court shall be held, for the northern division, in the city of Chicago, each year, at such times as said court may appoint, whenever said city or the county of Cook shall provide appropriate rooms therefor, and the use of a suitable library, without expense to the State. The judicial divisions may be altered, increased or diminished in number, and the times and places of holding said court may be changed by law.

§ 5. The present grand divisions shall be preserved, and be denominated Southern, Central and Northern, until otherwise provided by law. The State shall be divided into seven districts for the election of judges, and until otherwise provided by law, they shall be as follows:

First District.—The counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski and Massac.

Second District.—The counties of Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun and Christian.

Third District.—The counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, De Witte, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie, and Tazewell.

Fourth District.—The counties of Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cass and Scott.

Fifth District.—The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, Lasalle, Grundy and Woodford.

Sixth District.—The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, De Kalb, Lee, Ogle and Rock Island.

Seventh District.—The counties of Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee and Du Page.

The boundaries of the districts may be changed at the session of the general assembly next preceding the election for judges herein, and at no other time; but whenever such alterations shall be made, the same shall be upon the rule of equality of population, as nearly as county boundaries will allow, and the districts will be composed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form as circumstances will permit. The alteration of the districts shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge.

§ 6. At the time of voting on the adoption of this constitution, one judge of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors thereof, in each of said districts numbered two, three, six, and seven, who shall hold his office for the term of nine years from the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1870. The term of office of judges of the supreme court, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be nine years; and on the first Monday of June of the year in which the term of any of the judges in office at the adoption of this constitution, or of the judges then elected, shall expire, and every nine years thereafter, there shall be an election for the successor or successors of such judges, in the respective districts wherein the term of such judges shall expire. The chief justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the judges shall choose one of their number chief justice.

§ 7. From and after the adoption of this constitution, the judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of $4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after said salaries shall be fixed by law, the salaries of the judges in office shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges have been elected.

§ 8. Appeals and writs of error may be taken to the supreme court, held in the grand division in which the case is decided, or, by consent of the parties, to any other grand division.

§ 9. The supreme court shall appoint one reporter of its decisions, who shall hold his office for six years, subject to removal by the court.

§ 10. At the time of the election for representatives in the general assembly, happening next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of the present clerks of said court, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected, whose term of office shall be six years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and every six years thereafter, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected.

APPELLATE COURTS.

§ 11. After the year of our Lord 1874, inferior appellate courts, of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to which such appeals and writs of error as the general assembly may provide, may be prosecuted from circuit and other courts, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the supreme court, in all criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such appellate courts shall be held by such number of judges of the circuit courts, and at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be provided by law; but no judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him; nor shall said judges receive any additional compensation for such services.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

§ 12. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in every county. The terms of office of judges of circuit courts shall be six years.

§ 13. The State, exclusive of the county of Cook and other counties having a population of 100,000, shall be divided into judicial circuits, prior to the expiration of the terms of office of the present judges of the circuit courts. Such circuits shall be formed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form and as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, having due regard to business, territory and population, and shall not exceed in number one circuit for every 100,000 of population in the State. One judge shall be elected for each of said circuits by the electors thereof. New circuits may be formed and the boundaries of circuits changed by the general assembly, at its session next preceding the election for circuit judges, but at no other time: *Provided*, that the circuits may be equalized or changed at the first session of the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution. The creation, alteration or change of any circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge. Whenever the business of the circuit court of any one, or of two or more contiguous counties, containing a population exceeding 50,000, shall occupy nine months of the year, the general assembly may make of such county, or counties, a separate circuit. Whenever additional circuits are created, the foregoing limitations shall be observed.

§ 14. The general assembly shall provide for the times of holding courts in each county; which shall not be changed, except by the general assembly next preceding the general election for judges of said courts; but additional terms may be provided for in any county. The election for judges of the circuit courts shall be held on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1873, and every six years thereafter.

§ 15. The general assembly may divide the State into judicial circuits of greater population and territory, in lieu of the circuits provided for in section 13 of this article, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of not exceeding four judges, who shall hold the circuit courts in the circuit for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 16 From and after the adoption of this constitution, judges of the circuit courts shall receive a salary of $3,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after their salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall be, respectively, elected; and from and after the adoption of this constitution, no judge of the supreme or circuit court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which may belong any emoluments.

§ 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit or any inferior court, or to membership in the "board of county commissioners," unless he shall be at least 25 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the circuit, county, city, cities, or incorporated town in which he shall be elected.

COUNTY COURTS.

§ 18. There shall be elected in and for each county, one county judge and one clerk of the county court, whose terms of office shall be four years. But the general assembly may create districts of two or more contiguous counties, in each of which shall be elected one judge, who shall take the place of, and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of county judges in such districts. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate; settlement of estates of deceased persons; appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided for by general law.

§ 19. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determinations of county courts, as may be provided by law.

PROBATE COURTS.

§ 20. The general assembly may provide for the establishment of a probate court in each county having a population of over 50,000, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of the sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.

§ 21. Justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are, or may be, provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be uniform.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

§ 22. At the election for members of the general assembly in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a State's attorney in and for each county, in lieu of the State's attorneys now provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years.

COURTS OF COOK COUNTY.

§ 23. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The circuit court of Cook county shall consist of five judges, until their number shall be increased, as herein provided. The present judge of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, and the present judge of the circuit court of Cook county, shall be two of said judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The superior court of Chicago shall be continued, and called the superior court of Cook county. The general assembly may increase the number of said judges by adding one to either of said courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitans in said county, over and above a population of 400,000. The terms of office of the judges of said courts hereafter elected, shall be six years.

§ 24. The judge having the shortest unexpired term shall be chief justice of the court of which he is judge. In case there are two or more whose terms expire at the same time, it may be determined by lot which shall be chief justice. Any judge of either of said courts shall have all the powers of a circuit judge, and may hold the court of which he is a member. Each of them may hold a different branch thereof at the same time.

§ 25. The judges of the superior and circuit courts, and the State's attorney, in said county, shall receive the same salaries, payable out of the State treasury, as is or may be paid from said treasury to the circuit judges and State's attorneys of the State, and such further compensation, to be paid by the county of Cook, as is or may be provided by law; such compensation shall not be changed during their continuance in office.

§ 26. The recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called the "criminal court of Cook county." It shall have the jurisdiction of a circuit court, in all cases of criminal and *quasi* criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may

be brought before said court pursuant to law; and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county, in criminal and *quasi* criminal cases shall be returnable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except in those on behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal or *quasi* criminal matters, and to dispose of unfinished business. The terms of said criminal court of Cook county shall be held by one or more of the judges of the circuit or superior court of Cook county, as nearly as may be in alternation, as may be determined by said judges, or provided by law. Said judges shall be *ex-officio* judges of said court.

§ 27. The present clerk of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, shall be the clerk of the criminal court of Cook county, during the term for which he was elected. The present clerks of the superior court of Chicago, and the present clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, shall continue in office during the terms for which they were respectively elected; and thereafter there shall be but one clerk of the superior court, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 28. All justices of the peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts,) and for such districts as are now or shall hereafter be provided by law. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors have been commissioned and qualified, but they may be removed by summary proceedings in the circuit or superior court, for extortion or other malfeasance. Existing justices of the peace and police magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 29. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the governor. All laws relating to courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts, of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments and decrees of such courts, severally shall be uniform.

§ 30. The general assembly may, for cause entered on the journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defense, remove from office any judge, upon concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, of each house. All other officers in this article mentioned, shall be removed from office on prosecution and final conviction, for misdemeanor in office.

§ 31. All judges of courts of record, inferior to the supreme court, shall, on or before the first day of June, of each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court, such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest; and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws. And the judges of the several circuit courts shall report to the next general assembly the number of days they have held court in the several counties composing their respective circuits, the preceding two years.

§ 32. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall, respectively, reside in the division, circuit, county or district for which they may be elected or appointed. The terms of office of all such officers, where not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be four years. All officers, where not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as is or may be provided by law. Vacancies in such elective offices shall be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as follows: Of judges, by the governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other officers, by the board of supervisors or board of county commissioners in the county where the vacancy occurs.

§ 33. All process shall run: *In the name of the People of the State of Illinois:* and all prosecutions shall be carried on: *In the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois;* and conclude: *Against the peace and dignity of the same.* "Population," wherever used in this article, shall be determined by the next preceding census of this State, or of the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

SUFFRAGE.

§ 1. Who are Entitled to Vote.
§ 2. All Voting to be by Ballot.
§ 3. Privileges of Electors.
§ 4. Absence on Public Business.
§ 5. Soldier not Deemed a Resident.
§ 6. Qualifications for Office.
§ 7. Persons Convicted of Crime.

§ 1. Every person having resided in this State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

§ 2. All votes shall be by ballot.

§ 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 4. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

§ 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed therein.

§ 6. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding the election or appointment.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

§ 1. Free Schools Established.
§ 2. Gifts or Grants in aid of Schools.
§ 3. Public Schools not to be Sectarian.
§ 4. School Officers not Interested.
§ 5. County Superintendent of Schools.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this State may receive a good common school education.

§ 2. All lands, moneys, or other properties, donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

§ 3. Neither the general assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution, controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

§ 4. No teacher, State, county, township, or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture, used or to be used, in any school in this State, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the general assembly.

§ 5. There may be a county superintendent of schools in each county, whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation and time and manner of election, and term of of office, shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

REVENUE.

§ 1. Principles of Taxation Stated
§ 2. Other and further Taxation.
§ 3. Property Exempt from Taxation.
§ 4. Sale of Real Property for Taxes.
§ 5. Right of Redemption therefrom.
§ 6. Release from Taxation Forbidden.
§ 7. Taxes paid into State Treasury.
§ 8. Limitation on County Taxes.
§ 9. Local Municipal Improvements.
§ 10. Taxation of Municipal Corporations.
§ 11. Defaulter not to be Eligible.
§ 12. Limitation on Municipal Indebtedness.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the general assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery keepers, liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, venders of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

§ 2. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the general assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed in such a manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

§ 3. The properties of the State, counties and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate encumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

§ 4. The general assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments for State, county, municipal or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be to some general officer of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

§ 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the general assembly shall provide by law for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: *Provided*, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

§ 6. The general assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

§ 7. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury.

§ 8. County authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per $100 valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county,

§ 9. The general assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property, with the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

§ 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

§ 11. No person who is in default, as a collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation, shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

§ 12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTIES.

§ 1. Formation of New Counties.
§ 2. Division of any County.
§ 3. Territory stricken from a County.
§ 4. Removal of a County Seat.
§ 5. Method of County Government.
§ 6. Board of County Commissioners.
§ 7. County affairs in Cook County.
§ 8. County Officers—Terms of Office.
§ 9. Salaries and Fees in Cook County.
§ 10. Salaries fixed by County Board
§ 11. Township Officers—Special Laws.
§ 12. All Future Fees Uniform.
§ 13. Sworn Reports of all Fees.

§ 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than 400 square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county, or counties proposed to be divided.

§ 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

§ 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

COUNTY SEATS.

§ 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of the removal of a county seat shall not be oftener submitted than once in ten years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove the county seat to a point nearer to the centre of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

§ 5. The general assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the general assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

§ 6. At the first election of county judges under this constitution, there shall be elected in each of the counties in this State, not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "The board of county commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

§ 7. The county affairs of Cook county shall be managed by a board of commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

§ 8. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers: County judge, sheriff, county clerk, clerk of the circuit court, (who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872,) treasurer, surveyor, and coroner, each of whom shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after their election; and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, except the treasurer, sheriff and coroner, who shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

§ 9. The clerks of all the courts of record, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner and recorder of deeds of Cook county, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a judge of the circuit court of said county, and shall be paid, respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amount of said salaries) shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the circuit court, to be entered of record, and their compensation shall be determined by the county board.

§ 10. The county board, except as provided in § 9 of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses, and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; they shall not allow either of them more per annum than $1,500, in counties not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants; $2,000 in counties containing 20,000 and not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants; $2,500 in counties containing 30,000 and not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants; $3,000 in counties containing 50,000 and not exceeding 70,000 inhabitants; $3,500 in counties containing 70,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants; and $4 000 in counties containing over 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000 inhabitants; and not more than $1,000 additional compensation for each additional 100,000 inhabitants: *Provided*, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the county treasury.

§ 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectively belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereafter elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

§ 12. All laws fixing the fees of State, county and township officers, shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first general assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the general assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the general assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class. This article shall not be construed as depriving the general assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

§ 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

§ 1. Established only by General Laws.
§ 2. Existing Charters—How Forfeited.
§ 3. Election of Directors or Managers.
§ 4. Construction of Street Railroads.
§ 5. State Bank Forbidden—General Law.
§ 6. Liability of Bank Stockholder.
§ 7. Suspension of Specie Payment.
§ 8. Of a General Banking Law.
§ 9. Railroad Office—Books and Records.
§ 10. Personal Property of Railroads.
§ 11. Consolidations Forbidden.
§ 12. Railroads deemed Highways—Rates Fixed.
§ 13. Stocks, Bonds and Dividends.
§ 14. Power over existing Companies.
§ 15. Freight and Passenger Tariff regulated.

§ 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the general assembly shall provide, by general law, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

§ 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

§ 3. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

§ 4. No laws shall be passed by the general assembly, granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

BANKS.

§ 5. No State bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or asssociations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

§ 6. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains such a stockholder.

§ 7. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions, or their circulation, created by the laws of this State, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be, organized under the the laws of this State, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs, (which shall be certified to, under oath, by one or more of its officers,) as may be provided by law.

§ 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State treasurer, in United States or Illinois State stocks, to be rated at ten per cent. below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks to the amount of ten per cent. below par, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

RAILROADS.

§ 9. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of stock and amount by them respectively, the amount of stock paid in and by whom, the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

§ 10. The rolling stock, and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

§ 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of the State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

§ 12. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

§ 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property, actually received, and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days' public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 14. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of the said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

§ 15. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws, by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

§ 1. Persons composing the Militia.
§ 2. Organization—Equipment—Discipline.
§ 3. Commissions of Officers.
§ 4. Privilege from Arrest.
§ 5. Records, Banners and Relics.
§ 5. Exempt on from militia duty.

§ 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, resident in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ 2. The general assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

§ 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such times as the general assembly may provide.

§ 4. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

5. The military records, banners and relics of the State, shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois, and it shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for the safe keeping of the same.

6. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

ARTICLE XIII.

WAREHOUSES.

§ 1. What deemed Public Warehouses.
§ 2. Sworn weekly statements required.
§ 3. Examination of property stored.
§ 4. Carriers to deliver full Weight.
§ 5. Delivery of Grain by Railroads.
§ 6. Power and Duty of the Legislature.
§ 7. Grain Inspection—Protection of Dealers.

§ 1. All elevators or storehouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

§ 2. The owner, lessee or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, shall make weekly statements under oath, before some officer to be designated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of such warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall correctly set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other property as may be stored therein, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor; and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots, shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades, without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

§ 3. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored, and all the books and records of the warehouse in regard to such property.

§ 4. All railroad companies and other common carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure grain at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof, at the place of destination.

§ 5. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee, or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track owned, leased or used, or which can be used, by such railroad companies; and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee; and any public warehouse, coal bank or coal yard, may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts, and to give full effect to this article of the constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall not be construed to deny to the general assembly the power to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

§ 1. By a Constitutional Convention.
§ 2. Proposed by the Legislature.

§ 1. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the general assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the general assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of the members of the senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places, and in the same districts. The general assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the general assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revisions, alterations or amendments of the constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than or more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revisions, alterations or amendments shall take effect.

2. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals, and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The proposed amendments shall be published in full at least three months preceeding the election, and if a majority of electors voting at said election shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become a part of this constitution. But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftner than once in four years.

SEPARATE SECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Illinois and Michigan Canal.
Municipal Subscription to Corporations.

No contract, obligation or liability whatever, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the State treasury, nor any lien of the State upon, or right to tax property of said company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company, approved Feb. 10, in the year of our Lord 1851, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the State debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and for no other purposes whatever.

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROADS OR PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

No county, city, town, township or other municipality, shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to, or loan its credit in aid of such corporation: *Provided, however*, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall have first been submitted to a vote of the people of the State, at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The general assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals: *Provided*, that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension.

SCHEDULE.

§ 1. Laws in force remain valid.
§ 2. Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures.
§ 3. Recognizances, Bonds, Obligations.
§ 4. Present county Courts continued.
§ 5. All existing Courts continued.
§ 6. Persons now in Office continued.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this State, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

§ 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this State, individuals, or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

§ 2. That all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the State of Illinois under the present constitution and laws, shall insure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois, under this constitution.

§ 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any State or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this State.

§ 4. County courts for the transaction of county business in counties not having adopted township organization, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until the board of county commissioners provided in this constitution is organized in pursuance of an act of the general assembly; and the county courts in all other counties shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now possess until otherwise provided by general law.

§ 5. All existing courts which are not in this constitution specially enumerated, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

§ 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

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§ 18. All laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

§ 19. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

§ 20. The circuit clerks of the different counties having a population over sixty thousand, shall continue to be recorders (ex-officio) for their respective counties, under this constitution, until the expiration of their respective terms.

§ 21. The judges of all courts of record in Cook County shall, in lieu of any salary provided for in this constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of general assembly after the adoption of this constitution.

§ 22. The present judge of the circuit court of Cook county shall continue to hold the circuit court of Lake county until otherwise provided by law.

§ 23. When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in article fifteen of the now existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

§ 24. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be so construed as to deprive the general assembly of the power to authorize the city of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal purposes, for which the people of said city shall have voted, and to which they shall have given, by such vote, their assent, prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided*, that no such indebtedness, so created, shall in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any State revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid, if at all, by the said city of Quincy alone, and by taxes to be levied upon the taxable property thereof: *And provided, further*, that the general assembly shall have no power in the premises that it could not exercise under the present constitution of this State.

§ 25. In case this constitution and the articles and sections submitted separately be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions; and in case this constitution be adopted, and any one or more of its articles or sections submitted separately be defeated, the provisions of the existing constitution (if any) on the same subject shall remain in force.

§ 26. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof shall take effect and be in force immediately.

Done in convention at the capital, in the city of Springfield, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

CHARLES HITCHCOCK, *President.*

William J. Allen,
John Abbott,
James C. Allen,
Elliott Anthony,
Wm. R. Archer,
Henry I. Atkins,
James G. Bayne,
R. M. Benjamin,
H. P. H. Brownwell,
O. H. Browning,
Wm. G. Bowman,
Silas L. Bryon,
H. P. Buxton,
Daniel Cameron,
William Cary,
Lawrence S. Church,
Hiram H. Cody,
W. F. Coolbaugh,
Alfred M. Craig,
Robert J. Cross,
Samuel P. Cummings,
John Dement,
G. S. Eldridge,
James W. English,
David Ellis,
Ferris Forman,
Robert A. King,
Jas. McCoy,
Charles E. McDowell,
William C. Goodhue,
Joseph Medill,
Clifton H. Moore,
Jonathan Merriam,
Joseph Parker,
Samuel C. Parks,
Peleg S. Perley,
J. S. Poage,
Edward Y. Rice,
James P. Robinson,
Lewis W. Ross,
William P. Pierce,
N. J. Pillsbury,
Jno. Scholfield,
James M. Sharp,
Henry Sherrell,
Wm. H. Snyder,
O. C. Skinner,
Westel W. Sedgwick,
Charles F. Springer,
John L. Tincher,
C. Truesdale,
Henry Tubbs,
Jesse C. Fox,
Miles A. Fuller,
John P. Gamble,
Addison Goodell,
John C. Haines,
Elijah M. Haines,
John W. Hankins,
R. P. Hanna,
Joseph Hart,
Abel Harwood,
Milton Hay,
Samuel Snowden Hayes,
Jesse S. Hildrup,
Thomas J. Turner,
Wm. H. Underwood,
Wm. L. Vandeventer,
Henry W. Wells,
George E. Wait,
George W. Wall,
R. B. Sutherland,
D. C. Wagner,
George R. Wendling,
Chas. Wheaton,
L. D. Whiting,
John H. Wilson,
Orlando H. Wright.

ATTEST:—John Q. Harmon, *Secretary.*

Daniel Shepard, *First Assistant Secretary.*

A. H. Swain, *Second Assistant Secretary.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF ILLINOIS. } ss. *Office of Secretary.*

I, GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the constitution of the State of Illinois adopted in convention the 13th day of May, 1870, ratified by a vote of the people the 2th day of July, 1870, and in force on the 8th day of August, 1870, and now on file in this office. In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and affix the Great Seal of State, at the city of Springfield, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1873.

GEO. H. HARLOW, *Secretary of State.*

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolution, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the powers of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, and a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia, ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Section 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the milita according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may by the cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings;—and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each persons.

The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver

coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[*The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next sessions.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another State;—between citizens of different States;—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

*This clause within brackets has been superceded and annulled by the 12th amendment.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State: nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusett's.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAML. JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATTERSON,
DAVID BREARLY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS.
THO. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
ARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Consitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person Constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States or under any State who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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